"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Cloudy, somewhat warmer to-day; increasingly cloudy, warmer to-morrow; north to east winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,537. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1914.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

SEVEN ARE KILLED IN TENEMENT FIRE

More Bodies May Be in Ruins of Building Swept by Flames Early This Morning.

OVERCOME IN THEIR SLEEP

Flames Spread Through Flimsy Structure from an Airshaft in the Rear.

LADDER'S FALL KILLS BOYS

Lads Were Aiding Family to Escape When They Were Crushed—Hippodrome Employe Hurt Mortally

A fire, the origin of which has not been determined, swept through a six-story building housing sixteen families at 741-743 Eighth Avenue, between Forty-sixth and Forty-seventh Streets, at 1:30 o'clock this morning. At 2:30 o'clock Chief Kenlon of the Fire Department, who arrived after the second alarm was sent in, said that at least seven persons had lost their lives in the burned structure. Others estimated that ten or twelve persons had been killed. Seven injured persons are in the hospital, including Joseph Messer, twenty-four years old, property man at the Hippodrome. He was taken out of a third story window by firemen after he had lost consciousness from smoke and burns. At the Polyclinic Hospital it was said he would probably die.

The fire was first seen on the street in the apartment of Edward Emkes on the third floor. According to the firemen, however, it started in the basement beneath a five-and-ten store of the Woolworth Corporation, and then shot up through an air shaft in the rear of the building and mushroomed out into each floor, suffocating the occupants of rear apartments.

Two boys who had come to the rear of the building from the Ninth Avenue side in an effort to save occupants of rear apartments by putting up a ladder there were killed when the ladder fell upon them and crushed them.

The firemen found the body of an unidentified man on the third flor and took it to the street. These firemen were Ed. O'Connor of Truck 4 and John McGrawn and John Mooney of Engine4. Messer was found on the third floor and was rescued by O'Connor and Frank Cowper.

When the serious nature of the fire was realized Inspector O'Dwyer in charge of the Times Square district summoned the reserves from the West Thirtieth, the West Forty-seventh and West Sixty-eighth Street Police Stations. At first he used these men to back excited throngs in Eighth Avenue, Broadway and cross streets, but later he withdrew many of them to help the firemen hunt for bodies in the burned building.

The Consilidated Gas Company sent its emergency wagon to the fire to cut off the gas suply so as to avoid danger of an explosion. The emergency crew carried a pulmotor, which was brought into immediate service to revive those who had been overcome by smoke.

On the top floor of the building lived a family name l Hughes. Three members of this family are reported to be dead, a man, a woman, and a little girl. Several occupants of the burning building were injured in trying to escape across the roofs. The roof of the burning building was higher than that of the buildings to the south and north, and those injured were hurt in jumping.

An old man was found moaning in a closet on the top floor in which he had locked himself to escape the smoke and intense heat. His cries brought Patrolmen Hughes and Defner of the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station to his rescue.

The body of a girl was found on the landing of the second floor by Fire Chief Kenlon. She had evidently been running down stairs and had been overcome by smoke. She was clad only in her night dress.

It was impossible for the police or firemen to obtain the names of those killed and injured owing to the excitement among the uninjured tenants of the biulding.

SAT ON MAYOR'S DETECTIVE.

Policeman Rescues Phelan and Arrests Indignant Husband.

Policeman Roche, on post at 147th Street and Broadway, at 8 o'clock last evening, heard a police whistle. He ran to the Buckingham Apartments, 547 West 147th Street, broke through a crowd of onlookers in the hall, and found George Darling, 32 years old, a salesman, employed by the Standard Sales Company, and living at 501 West 168th Street, sitting on Detective John J. Phelan, formerly of the East 126th Street Police Station, and recently assigned to duty at the Mayor's office.

Phelan and Darling gave conflicting versions of what had happened. Darling said he had come to the apartments of his wife's aunt, Mrs. Morris, in the Buckingham, and had found his wife talking to Phelan, whom he accused of being unduly attentive to her. Hot words followed and then blows, Darling said.

Phelan admitted knowing Mrs. Darling, but said his meeting her was a mere coincidence. He said he was leaving the house when Darling sneaked up behind him and knocked his hat off with an umbrella. He charged assault, and Darling was arrested.

The Darlings have two children. Mr. Darling said that about a year ago he and his wife had had a disagreement, but had been reconciled.

In the Night Court, Magistrate Krotel put Darling under $300 bonds to keep the peace for six months. Mrs. Elizabeth Darling and Mrs. Alice Morris, her aunt, came to court and were put on the stand as witnesses for Detective Phelan.

ASSAILS BRYAN 'EXCLUSIVE.'

The Commoner Gets News Instead of Congresss, Says Moore Resolution.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Representative J. Hampton Moore introduced in the House of Representatives to-day a resolution stating that Secretary of State Bryan had given to The Commoner, for publication, information that had not been sent to the House of Representatives for consideration in connection with the tolls repeal legislation.

The resolution was referred to the House Committee on Interstate Commerce. It recites that the House, "upon request of the President, has voted to repeal the free tolls paragraph of the Panama act," and that "Secretary Bryan had expressed the position of the Administration in a Nebraska newspaper called The Commoner, which information has not been reported to Congress."

The resolution called on the Secretary of State to send The Commoner article to Congress.

Discussing his resolution, Mr. Moore said to-night:

"The purpose of the resolution is to obtain for Congress information pertaining to the Panama Canal tolls question which the Secretary of State seems to have transmitted to a Nebraska newspaper. Since President Wilson made his address to Congress asking it to repeal the free tolls clause there has been a woeful lack of information from any of the departments.

"The Department of State, which doubtless is in possession of much information, did not enlighten Congress, and most of the members of the House voted for repeal because the President wanted them to. At the same time many of them were of the opinion that the question was precipitated upon Congress, and that the work of the State Department in its intercourse with Great Britain was not finished. Indeed, some members of the House thought the Administration quit too soon.

"The Secretary of State is said to have explained the Administration attitude in his Western newspaper, and if he has done so, it is not going too far to say that he should also give Congress the benefit of this information, which it does not now possess."

DREAM LEADS HIM TO BODY.

Friend Finds Lifesaver's Corpse on Beach After Seeing It There in Sleep.

Special to The New York Times.

BABYLON, L. I., April 16.—Following a dream, in which he saw the body of his friend, William Bennett, a lifesaver, who disappeared on March 1, lying on the beach at Thatch Island, off the Fire Island beach, Ray Burch, another lifesaver, sailed to Thatch Island to-day and found Bennett's body in the spot revealed to him in his dream.

Bennett was a member of the Jones Beach lifesaving crew. While sailing from Amityville to Jones Beach he disappeared, his boat being found afterward. Lifesavers of his own and the Gilgo station crew searched in vain for the body.

Burch, a member of the Gilgo crew, stationed several miles from the Jones Beach life guards, had been a close friend of Bennett, and took a leading part in the search. On Wednesday night he had a dream, in which he saw his friend's body lying on the beach. To-day he started in a power boat for Babylon, and his dream had been so vivid that he decided to sail by way of Thatch Island, more with the idea of convincing himself that the body was not there than with any thought that he would find it. He went straight to the part of the island that he had seen depicted in his dream and there he found the body of a man, which had evidently been washed ashore.

CARMAN'S NIGHT OF HORROR

Bostonian Had to Wear Old Gray Suit at the Opera.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 16.—The horrors of attending the Boston Opera in a fourteen-year-old gray suit and sitting surrounded by men in evening clothes were dramatically explained by Motorman Richard I. Lakeman to-day at the hearing for an increase of pay for employes of the Middlesex and Boston Street Railway.

"You gentlemen cannot realize the discomfort of going to the opera with your wife and having the men all about you in evening clothes," Lakeman told the arbitration board. To press his point to-day Lakeman wore the old coat in which he had attended the opera.

"I had obtained excellent seats for 'Tristan and Isolde' through the kindness of a friend," said Lakeman, "and would have enjoyed the performance immensely, but for the constant feeling that I was not properly dressed for the occasion. The presence of the splendidly dressed men all about me made me nervous, and really spoiled my good time. But I could not dress more fittingly on $17 for a seven-day week with a wife and three children to care for."

GUM COST ABOVE MISSIONS.

Methodists Say More Is Spent on Sweet Chew Than to Spread Gospel.

SARATOGA, N. Y., April 16.—With the assertion that Americans spent $9,000,000 more for chewing gum last year than all the Christian religious denominations gave for foreign missions, speakers before the Troy Methodist Conference, now holding its eighty-second annual meeting here, urged the clergy today to put into operation a systematic plan designed to increase all the benevolences.

The story of how business-like methods have revolutionized the finances of many churches in the conference was told as an inspiration for an extension of the system which embodies education of churchgoers, a house-to-house canvass and a uniform method of collection.

W. B. Hollingshead and John L. Fort, officials authorized by the general conference to present the plan, said that the Methodist Church must "rise above the penny basis" and realize that it cannot "take the word for Christ without the dollar."

During the discussion it was asserted that in 10,000 Methodist charges in the United States the pastor received, including his house rent, less than $1,000 a year salary.

$15 Men's Suits & Balmacaan Coats, $10.
The Hub Clothiers, Broadway, corner Barclay St., old Astor House, will sell to-day and Saturday 1,500 Men's newest English and conservative Sack Suits in pencil stripes, browns, blues, black, gray, and dark mixtures worsteds; also fancy Balmacaans, with loose back effects; all sizes. Worth $15 in any other store. Our special price to-day and Saturday $10. Open Saturday night till 10. The Hub Clothiers, Broadway, cor. Barclay St. —Adv.

BIG BANKS REJECT BOND SALE MILLIONS

First National Refuses $5,000,000 Deposit, While Others Take Only Part of Large Offerings.

OBJECT TO INTEREST RATE

$65,000,000 Payment to Controller Prendergast, Probably Biggest Ever Made in One Transaction.

Some of the banks in which the City Chamberlain proposed to deposit large blocks of the $65,950,068 received yesterday in payment for the bonds sold on Wednesday objected to taking them. Their demurrers ranged from compromising on much smaller amounts to a flat refusal to take any of it.

The latter instance was in the case of the First National Bank, to which Chamberlain Bruere offered $5,000,000. The National Bank of Commerce, to which $12,000,000 was offered, took $6,000,000 after some parleying. The Hanover National Bank, to which $4,000,000 was offered, was willing to take only $500,000 so that the total amount rejected was $14,500,000.

None of these banks has been a regular city depositary since Chamberlain Bruere put into effect on Feb. 1 his plan for getting more interest for the city on its balances in the banks. Before that time all the depositary banks paid 2 per cent. interest, regardless of the condition of the money market, and had done so from time immemorial. When Mr. Bruere sent out letters asking the banks to pay more, some of them agreed to pay 2½ per cent. and some 3 per cent. A good many banks declined to pay more than 2 per cent., and the result has been that all the inactive accounts have been transferred to those willing to pay the higher rates.

In the meantime the call rate for money has ruled for some time around 2 per cent., and as the city balances are liable to withdrawal at any moment, they can be used only for call loans. There is, therefore, no profit in them at the present time even on a 2 per cent. basis. Banks that are regular depositaries could, of course, carry city balances without profit or even at a loss for the time being, as they would be profitable at other seasons. This would not apply, however, to special and temporary deposits, such as the present $65,000,000, although they would draw only 2 per cent. in the case of those banks which had previously declined to pay more.

This view of the matter was explained by some of the refusing banks, with the additional statement that their action was not due to any resentment over the establishment of the new interest policy by the city and the consequent withdrawal of the deposits they had formerly had.

The reason for offering the money to banks that are not city depositaries under the new arrangement was that it had been requested by the purchasers of the bonds, Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and William A. Read & Co. It is customary for the city to deposit the money received from a bond sale in the banks that are heavily drawn upon by the purchasers, so that the shifting of funds among the banks may be reduced to a minimum.

When the Chamberlain's office received the list of banks in which the Kuhn, Loeb-Read syndicate asked that the money be deposited, a tentative allotment of the $65,000,000 was made up. It was decided to leave $5,000,000 in the National City Bank, where the city's active account is kept, and where the entire $65,000,000 was deposited in the first instance. The city's working balance had been permitted to run down in the National City Bank to considerably less than normal in view of the approaching bond sale, and the $5,000,000 increase was needed to bring it up to normal. The $60,000,000 left was then divided among the banks on the syndicate's list as follows:

First National Bank	$5,000,000
Chase National Bank	5,000,000
Fourth National Bank	2,800,000
Hanover National Bank	4,000,000
National Bank of Commerce	12,000,000
Bankers Trust Company	10,000,000
Central Trust Company	9,200,000
Equitable Trust Company	6,000,000
Union Trust Company	3,000,000
United States Mortgage & Trust Company	3,000,000

None of these is a city depositary, except the Fourth National, which only recently agreed to pay more than 2 per cent., the Central Trust Company, and the Equitable Trust Company.

When $14,500,000 of this was refused, about $7,000,000 of it was distributed among a considerable number of the regular city depositaries in amounts ranging from $100,000 to $1,400,000. One of these regular depositaries, which pays 2½ or 3 per cent., also asked to be excused from taking part of this reallotment, and it was deposited elsewhere. The rest of the $14,500,000 was left in the National City Bank, increasing the city's balance there to about $17,000,000. The total balances of the city last night were about $85,000,000, including about $20,000,000 which it had on hand before the bonds were paid for.

The city's interest arrangements with its depositaries are made quarterly, and the present adjustment runs only to May 1. Next week the Chamberlain will again address the banks with an inquiry as to what rate they are willing to pay for the next quarter, and in view of the prevailing cheapness of money much curiosity is expressed in banking circles as to the result.

The $65,000,000 payment, which was made to Controller Prendergast, and by him turned over to Chamberlain Bruere, is believed to be the largest ever made in one transaction, although none of the single checks was as large as the Government warrant drawn to J. P. Morgan & Co. in payment for the rights of the French Panama Company at the Isthmus, which amounted to $40,000,000.

As a rule, bond issues are awarded to a number of bidders, often more than a hundred of them, and the present case was the first in which an entire lot of city bonds has gone to one syndicate since the city began making large annual issues. In this respect it was a repetition of the $51,000,000 bond issue a few months ago, all of which went to a syndicate headed by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and William A. Read & Co.

On that occasion each of these firms drew a check for approximately $25,000,000. Yesterday each of them drew a check for $32,325,034. Their sum was the balance due in addition to the checks they had put up, in common with all bidders, amounting to 2 per cent. of the amount of bonds bid for, with $7,568.50 added for one day's interest accrued on the bonds. There were thus two other checks of these two firms, each of $325,000. The aggregate of the four checks represented the $65,000,000 with the premium involved in the bid of 101.45, and the accrued interest.

Successful bidders have five days, under the law, in which to take and pay for their bonds, but if they do so they have to repay the interest accrued on the bonds during that time. The rate on the present issue is 4¼ per cent., and as the purchasers could get only 2 per cent. on their money, if they held it back, they would be out the difference. It was therefore to their interest to pay for the bonds at the earliest possible date, which was yesterday. If call money had been at 6 per cent. they

Continued on Page 3.

WHAT IS YOUR FAVORITE QUOTATION FROM SHAKESPEARE?

Distinguished persons, including Vice President Marshall, Secretary Bryan, Secretary Garrison, Andrew Carnegie, Senator Lodge, John Burroughs, Admiral A. T. Mahan, Gen. A. W. Greely, Gen. Horace Porter, and many others answer this query appropriate to the 350th anniversary of Shakespeare's birth

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Also: The famous Chandos portrait of Shakespeare reproduced by The Times's new process of printing. Worthy of a frame in any household.

MELLEN WILL HEAD RAILWAY WORKERS

Ready to Accept Offer of Presidency of Projected Council of Brotherhoods.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, April 16.—To Charles S. Mellen, former head of the New Haven Railroad system, has been offered the position of leader in the proposed organization of Federated Railroad Employes. This organization will become permanent on April 26 at a meeting to be held at the Quincy House here. Already more than 100 delegates, representing every branch of railroad work, have agreed to be present.

Mr. Mellen has intimated that he would accept the place. The definite leadership in this plan is for the present in the hands of Earl H. Morton, President of the Order of Railroad Station Agents, who has been very active in railroad organization for years. It is proposed, under Mr. Morton's plan, to form a federation of railway workers similar to such organizations now well established in England and Germany, in which it is proposed to amalgamate into a closer working association all union railway employes of the country, numbering some 2,000,000.

This federation is to be governed by delegates elected by all the unions of employes and sent to a central council, this council to work independently of all individual organizations.

Mr. Mellen has been asked to devote his time to the project, lead it from its inception, push the plans energetically, and become President of the council. Mr. Mellen said to-day that he had not given his word to lead this project, but that if possible he would be glad to serve the former workers under him and all other railroad employes of the country.

Earl H. Morton, the originator of the movement, said: "We are pushing our plans steadily and making excellent progress. The offer to Mr. Mellen is genuine, and has been submitted to him. We hoped to have him here in Boston on April 26, but I learned late to-day that he would be unable to come. However, we know that he is with us to the limit, for already we have had evidence of his desire to aid us through many statements made by him."

The plan to place Mr. Mellen at the head of the Council was a direct outcome of a statement made by him in an address at a dinner tendered to him by employes of the Boston & Maine Railroad here on Nov. 30 last, after he had resigned the Presidency of the New Haven. He had talked intimately to the men of the latent power in labor organizations and said that labor had not received the reward it otherwise might because of jealousy among the different bodies and a lack of loyalty to the common cause.

"Exercise your power with prudence," he said. "Be fair, be prudent, but be steadfast one to the other. You have the power and others must pay the price. I would like to lead you. I would like to advise you. I want to help you. Possibly the time will come when I can do so, and when you call you will not find me wanting."

MELLEN EAGER FOR POSITION.

Would Rather Hold It Than Be President of United States, He Says.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, April 16.—Former President Mellen of the New Haven Railroad said to-night that he had received no information yet that he had been suggested as the President of the Federated Railway Employes.

"The news is too good to be true," he said. "If it were true, I would regard it as the greatest compliment that was ever paid me. I would rather hold that position than be President of the United States.

"If the great body of railroad union labor men with whom I had been associated for years as railroad President should regard me as a worthy man to lead them as their chief executive in their federation, I should regard it as the greatest honor that had ever come to me."

FRIGHT KILLS NEW YORKER.

Wine Merchant Collapses on Telling Iowa Police of Being Pursued.

Special to The New York Times.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, April 16.—Gerolamo Leone, a wine merchant of 260 West Thirtieth Street, New York, died at a hospital here to-night as the result of a fright which he appears to have received while traveling to California to buy wine. He rushed into the Burlington police station last night declaring that three men were pursuing him with a big knife.

According to his story he was traveling on the Santa Fé train from Chicago when he was accosted by the three men, who said that if he did not cease injuring their wine business they would kill him.

In order to avoid them he left the train at Fort Madison, Iowa, and sought a hotel there, but he had scarcely registered when he was horror-stricken to see one of the trio enter the hotel. He fled to the police station in Fort Madison, and asked for protection. A Mexicab was ordered for him, which brought him to Burlington, a distance of some twenty miles.

After telling his story he collapsed and was sent to the hospital. His wife was telegraphed for by the police.

GREEN STRIPE SCOTCH IN NON-REFILLABLE BOTTLES IS REAL SCOTCH.—Adv.

Lily Drinking Cups are Inexpensive. Write Public Service Cup Co., Elkhart, for samples and prices.—Adv.

NAVY HALTS D.,L.&W. WIRELESS 'PHONE

First Messages to Fast Train Interfere with Navy Yard's Messages to the Fleet.

The ships of the Atlantic fleet, on their way to Mexican waters, were cut off from all official communication by wireless unintentionally yesterday by a passenger train speeding through the meadows of New Jersey. The official messages to the battleships which were interrupted were being sent from the wireless station at the Navy Yard in Brooklyn. The wireless waves of the Government's apparatus were confused and blurred by the waves sent out by the wireless telephone apparatus at the Lackawanna Railroad Station at Hoboken, which communicated for the first time successfully to the Lackawanna Limited ten miles away.

The Lackawanna Limited, equipped with its new wireless telephone apparatus, pulled out of the station at Hoboken at 10:15 A. M. On board was L. B. Foley, the railroad's Superintendent of Telegraphy, who first installed the wireless telegraph apparatus on the Lackawanna Limited.

Soon after the train was lost to sight in the meadows the operator at the fixed wireless telephone station in Hoboken started his electric generators going and set his instruments in tune. The operator on board the moving train adjusted his receivers. In a few minutes the operator at the fixed station in Hoboken was informing the operator on the train of the disagreeable weather conditions in and about New York City and of other things of equal importance.

Suddenly the telephone bell in the office of Supt. Phillips at Hoboken rang violently.

"Hello!" said Supt. Phillips.

"Is this the office of the Lackawanna Railroad's Superintendent?" inquired the voice at the other end of the line.

"It is," replied the Superintendent.

"Well," said the voice at the other end, "the commanding officer of the United States Navy Yard in Brooklyn wishes to inform you that important messages directing the movements of the battleships are being interrupted by the messages in transmission to the Lackawanna train."

On further inquiry Supt. Phillips was informed by the Brooklyn Navy Yard that the wave length of the Government wireless apparatus installed on the battleships and at fixed stations was 600 metres. That is exactly the length of the waves sent out by the wireless telephone apparatus installed on the Lackawanna Limited.

The Lackawanna Superintendent was requested to stop sending messages until the length of the wave used by the Lackawanna was changed, and this Supt. Phillips readily said he would do. Further tests of the wireless telephone on moving trains will be suspended until the apparatus can be overhauled for changing the wave length.

According to Mr. Foley, it will be necessary to change the length of the antennae in order to increase the length of the wave. The antennae, and, in fact, almost the complete apparatus used yesterday for the wireless telephone tests, were installed originally for the wireless telegraph experiments, and their installation was a tedious piece of work, requiring much time. Mr. Foley did not know how long it would require to make the required changes.

At present the experiments with the wireless telephone on board the Lackawanna Limited are confined to transmission from the fixed station in Hoboken to the train. When the apparatus is found to be working satisfactorily, then the railroad will begin tests to find out whether it is not possible to communicate from the train to the fixed station.

The first wireless telegraph message to a moving train was communicated to the same Lackawanna Limited on Nov. 21 last, soon after it started from Hoboken on its daily run. Communication was established successfully between the train and fixed stations at Scranton, Penn., 145 miles away, and Binghamton, N. Y., 60 miles distant. Since that time experiments with the Lackawanna Limited wireless have been made with increasing success.

VINCENT ASTOR IMPROVING.

Is Out of Danger and Wedding Will Not Be Postponed.

Vincent Astor is out of danger, and his condition shows marked improvement, according to a message received last night from Hopeland House, the home of his fiancée's father, Robert P. Huntington. Mr. Huntington said that Mr. Astor was doing very nicely, and unless complications arise, will be out and about in ten days. No arrangements have been made for the postponement of Mr. Astor's wedding, which is announced to take place on April 30.

Mr. Astor was suddenly taken ill last Monday with congestion of the right lung, resulting from a cold, which it was feared might develop into pneumonia.

WANTED BRITISH LINERS.

Daily Mail Says Washington Approached Shipowners in London.

LONDON, Friday, April 17.—As proof of the thoroughness of the American preparations in the event of American resistance to the demands for an apology at Tampico, The Daily Mail cites the fact that inquiries were made by American representatives among the British shipowners of London regarding the chartering of liners as transports.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—While the report from London that American representatives had made inquiries there about chartering liners for transports is not officially confirmed here, it is known that the War Department has for months, as a part of a systematic preparation for eventualities, been seeking in a quiet way to learn what steamships might be bought or chartered for transports.

No preparations for moving the army into Mexico have been made other than those provided for a long time ago.

HUERTA WILL SALUTE, ASKS NO REPLY; OUR GUNS TO ANSWER AS A COURTESY

"Amende Honorable" Requires Return Salute, Says Navy Department, and Mayo Offered One

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—This explanation of the reason for returning the salute to our flag which President Huerta will cause to be fired in reparation for the arrest of the Dolphin's bluejackets was prepared by the Navy Department and given out at the White House to-night:

"If a national salute is fired as an 'amende honorable' it is invariably returned, gun for gun, by a vessel of war of the power whose flag has thus been saluted. This is in accordance with international comity, and there are many precedents to establish the custom.

"In Admiral Mayo's written communication to the Mexican General Zaragoza at Tampico, on April 9, was the original demand made for a salute to the flag; in this communication Gen. Zaragoza was informed by Admiral Mayo that the salute would be returned by the Dolphin."

Carranza Shuns Comment as Not Fully Informed

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

CHIHUAHUA, Mexico, April 16.—Referring to the matter which you requested of me, that I make a declaration regarding my attitude toward the United States in relation to the Tampico incident, which was provoked by Huerta, I will say that it is not my custom to treat of matters of such private and important nature and to make declarations regarding them for publication until I have been fully informed as to the facts, which I have not been in the matter referred to, because of my distance from the border.

I, therefore, kindly ask you to excuse me from making any declarations at this time.

I remain, the First Chief of the Constitutionalist Army,
VENUSTIANO CARRANZA.

WILSON COMMENDED BY BRITISH PRESS

Return of Salute, However, Is Regarded as Implying Recognition of Huerta as Ruler.

FURTHER TROUBLE LIKELY

Dictator's Dispatch to The New York Times Held to Reveal Him as a Humorist.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Wednesday, April 17.—Gen. Huerta's dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES saying that Mexico had no controversies with anybody, least of all with the great American nation, and that the Tampico incident was of no special importance, was the chief feature of yesterday's news concerning the Mexican situation received here until the reports of his decision to salute the Stars and Stripes arrived later in the afternoon from Washington.

The Evening Standard suggested that in his dispatch to THE NEW YORK TIMES Gen. Huerta displayed the qualities of a great humorist, and expressed the hope that by prompt acknowledgment of the American demand for a salute he really would reduce the crisis to a matter of no special importance.

The general expectation that Huerta would eventually see fit to bow to the inevitable was hit off pictorially by a cartoon in The Evening News, headed "Coming Events," wherein Huerta was depicted hanging on to a flagstaff from which floated the Stars and Stripes on which the Mexican President had painted an insulting "Yah!" The shadow of Uncle Sam with a threatening big stick in his hand had caught his attention, and he was stammeringly wondering if he had not better climb down before he applied more paint to the American flag.

"Huerta," said one paper, referring to his telegram to THE NEW YORK TIMES, "talks with that airy nonchalance which is often supposed to cover a deep policy, while it is in reality nothing but a cloak to cover nervous tremors."

The Stock Exchange expressed its relief at the late afternoon's news by putting up prices somewhat, but more definite developments will be required ere London manifests genuine confidence, even if the Tampico incident closes without further difficulties. The view of London business men is that a new aspect has been given to the whole Mexican situation, and that President Wilson will find increased difficulty in continuing his past watching policy. The logic of hard facts, it is argued, will force itself upon his attention. His ultimatum to Huerta is said to be an implication of recognition that Huerta's administration is the only de facto government in Mexico from which a foreign power whose interests have been injured can obtain satisfaction.

Villa's crimes against the law of nations are described here as exceeding greatly those committed by Huerta, yet the former so far has escaped scot free, though guilty of repeated offenses against American citizens, because he could not be made responsible. Huerta's responsibility is tangible. He can be brought to book for "offenses against the rights and dignities of the United States." How, then, it is asked, can President Wilson refuse any longer to extend to Huerta that recognition extended to him by Great Britain and all other foreign nations represented in Mexico?

His de facto Government can be held responsible for its evil deeds. Surely, according to the British argument, President Wilson must see it is more practical politics and to the advantage of all foreign interests in jeopardy to recognize his Government rather than to hamper its potentialities for good administration by action which is a direct encouragement and assistance to bandits of the type of Villa, whose predatory instincts cannot be curbed by outside influence.

It is noteworthy that this morning's papers generally are content to express satisfaction that Huerta's climbdown has averted the necessity for immediate American action likely to lead ultimately to intervention. Discussing President Wilson's general policy in regard to Mexico, The Daily Mail says:

"President Wilson scored a distinct success by his vigorous diplomacy The world will now hope that he will show equal firmness in enforcing upon the Constitutionalists that respect for the American flag which he has required from Huerta. Neither Villa nor Carranza so far has shown the smallest respect for his representations, and the murderers of Benton and of a number of American citizens are still at large and unpunished. It may, however, be that the presence of a large American fleet on the coast will exercise some restraint upon Villa's "peculiar methods."

The Times says the bill of complaints against Huerta as given in the statement issued from Washington on Wednesday is in curious contrast to the unprotesting mildness with which the United States has suffered insults, rebuffs, and downright defiance at the hands of Villa and Carranza.

"As a matter of fact," it goes on, "and considering the extremely embarrassing and anomalous position in which he has been placed by American diplomacy and the unique demands that have been made upon him, Huerta, during the last thirteen months, has displayed remarkable courtesy and self-control in his dealings with the United States.

"Unhappily, there is little discernible prospect that the present proceedings will bring any nearer a lasting solution of the Mexican problem. The more the authority of the de facto ruler of the country is impaired and the nearer he is brought to resignation, the more urgent becomes the necessity of being prepared to put some one in his place. It is hardly thinkable that the United States, if it is once obliged to establish itself in Mexican territory, will permit the horrors and waste of the present chaos to continue indefinitely.

"An obligation that there will be no resisting will be placed upon Americans to restore order and rescue the country from the barbarism into which it is rapidly sinking. If they are unable to support Huerta and have come to regard his principal rivals with not unmerited suspicion and have no candidate of their own to propose for the Presidency, the task of insuring peace will devolve of necessity upon themselves. That, of course, means armed intervention on an extensive scale, much fighting, and prolonged occupation of the whole country."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"A Government does not demand apologies and salutes from an unofficial desperado whom it has branded as a murderous criminal. If it cannot hold a regular national authority accountable for this desperado's proceedings, as in this case, it either moves against him and punishes him on its own responsibility or leaves him alone. But if the United States Government makes a demand which tacitly admits some right on Huerta's part to stand for Mexico, Huerta plays an awkward card when he requires that

Continued on Page 2.

Administration Cites Precedents to Justify Return of Salute.

TO MEXICO, NOT TO HUERTA

The Navy Regulations Forbid a Salute to an Unrecognized Official.

FULL REPARATION REQUIRED

Incident Will Not Be Closed Until Offending Tampico Officer Is Punished.

FLEET KEEPS ON ITS WAY

Navy Department Does Not Alter Orders — Blockade Still a Possibility.

BUT CONGRESS WILL DECIDE

President Says He Will Consult It Before Taking Any Further Action.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—President Huerta has agreed to salute the American flag in reparation for the insult involved in the arrest of American bluejackets at Tampico, and the United States Government to-night accepted his offer, engaging to return the salute as a matter of international courtesy. It is officially denied that President Huerta demanded that the salute be returned.

With the acceptance of this offer branch, the Administration, although it has not officially admitted it, looks upon the Tampico affair as having entered upon the last stage of an adjustment satisfactory to the United States. It is confident that the Mexican Government will abide by the assurances received here to-day of its willingness to comply with the demand of the United States, and there is little prospect that critical suggestions already cropping out will cause it to abandon the intention to give the return salute.

The understanding exists that the Washington Government has not withdrawn its insistent demand for the punishment of the officer of the Mexican Federal Army, who ordered the arrest of the officer and men from the Dolphin, and that the Mexican Government has agreed to discipline him.

President Wilson was asked to-day if the firing of the salute would end the Tampico incident.

"Why, of course," he answered, in a tone indicative of surprise that the question had been asked.

The President responded affirmatively when he was asked if the salute would be returned. Such action, he declared, was an invariable custom, and it was carried out on the theory that one took the hand of a person who extended it in token of apology.

No Recognition of Huerta Involved.

But the return of the salute for reparation does not mean that the Wilson Administration will recognize the Government of President Huerta. At the White House and elsewhere it was contended that ample precedents established that recognition could be given only through affirmative action and could not be inferred from any mere incident.

An undercurrent of criticism based upon the opinion that to return the Mexican salute would be to lose the whole moral and punitive effect of the apology was apparently responsible for a statement given out by the Navy Department to-night. This statement was furnished to the press at the White House, although a typewritten line at the top explained that it had been issued by the Navy Department. It reads as follows:

If a national salute is fired as an "amende honorable" it is invariably returned, gun for gun, by a vessel of war of the power whose flag has thus been saluted. This in accordance with international comity, and there are many precedents to establish the custom.

In Admiral Mayo's written communication to the Mexican General Zaragoza at Tampico on April 9 was the original demand made for a salute to the flag; in this communication Gen. Zaragoza was informed by Admiral Mayo that the salute would be returned by the Dolphin.

Meanwhile what disposition is to be made of the great array of dreadnoughts and other warships ordered to Mexican waters to back up President Wilson's demand that a salute be fired by the Mexican Government to emphasize the apology given for the Tampico incident? That was a question asked in many quarters to-day after it seemed to be established that the salute would be forthcoming.

"Our thought has not gone so far," was the reply made at the White House, and to this was added the explanation:

"The ships had been at Hampton Roads and were due to be ordered somewhere. They will naturally be disposed of according to the circumstances."

It is by no means certain that the Atlantic fleet will be halted before it reaches Tampico or Vera Cruz. The question of the fleet's disposition will

be determined after all the details connected with the adjustment of the Tampico incident have been arranged. While the Administration is confident that the salute will be given, certain formal exchanges must be conducted before the incident may properly be said to be closed. The Administration is taking no chances on a change of mind on President Huerta's part.

The Mexican Government's agreement to the drastic terms of the United States was communicated to the State Department this morning in a cipher telegram from Nelson O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé d'Affaires in the City of Mexico. A response to this dispatch was sent by Secretary Bryan about 1 o'clock this afternoon. Ordinarily it takes about five hours for the transmission of cipher messages from Washington to the Mexican capital, so that Mr. Bryan's instructions to Mr. O'Shaughnessy probably did not reach him until 6 o'clock this evening. A response is expected to-morrow morning. This response, it is believed, will signify agreement with the terms proposed for firing the salute of reparation.

How the Salute Will Be Given.

Under the customary practice, which will be observed on this occasion, the Stars and Stripes will be raised at the mainmast of a Mexican national vessel, or at a Mexican fort, or at some conspicuous point in Mexican territory, to be designated by agreement, and saluted by the firing of twenty-one guns. A return salute in guns of equal number will be fired by an American warship, which will fly the Mexican national colors at a masthead while the salute is in progress.

The gun-for-gun method mentioned in the Navy Department's formal statement to-night provides that the shots of the salute shall be fired alternately; that is, the Mexican vessel or fort will fire the first shot, to which the American vessel will respond, and so on, each shot from the Mexican saluting battery being followed by a shot from the American vessel, until each has fired twenty-one guns.

The Administration feels that its decision to return the salute of the Mexican Government is amply justified by custom and precedent. An examination of the documentary evidence in this connection appears to sustain the Administration, although the statement of President Wilson that the return of salutes given in reparation for injury was an invariable custom is questioned on the ground that enough incidents have furnished exceptions to support the contention that the practice is determined by stipulation in each instance as to whether such a salute shall be acknowledged.

Senator Shively's Explanation.

The most definite statement of Gen. Huerta's latest offer was made at the Senate end of the Capitol this morning, after a visit made by Senator Shively of Indiana, acting Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, to the State Department.

Senators discussed the subject on the assumption that Gen. Huerta had made the direct offer to salute if the salute would be returned, and the only doubt was as to the attitude of the United States.

Mr. Shively himself had no doubts on the subject. His view was that the United States would unhesitatingly return the salute, on the ground that it was the unvarying practice.

"Huerta's intimation that his salute should be returned," said Mr. Shively, "is in full accord with the usual form. If his men salute the American flag, of course an American gun will return the salute. That would be common courtesy and would constitute no recognition of a de jure government. It might be construed as recognition of a de facto regime, but we have already admitted Gen. Huerta's right to that status.

"I hope and believe that the firing of the salute will end the present situation. That will leave things where they were before. The casus belli will have been removed, but we will have advanced no nearer to recognizing Gen. Huerta's Government."

But Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, ranking Republican member of the Committee on Foreign Relations, at first took sharp issue with this view.

"To return Huerta's salute," was Mr. Lodge's comment, "would be ridiculous, and is inconceivable. A salute to a national flag as an apology would be symbolical and significant. But a return of the salute makes the whole affair a mere exchange of courtesies and the apology becomes valueless."

A little later Mr. Lodge looked into the precedents, however, and quickly changed his mind. He admitted that his first view was mistaken, and that the general practice had been for even apologetic salutes to be returned by the guns of the aggrieved Government. But there is reason to believe that Mr. Lodge's first criticism of the Administration's acceptance of Gen. Huerta's compromise expressed the thoughts of many silent Senators.

Fears of Appearing Ridiculous.

Ever since the demand for the salute was made the fear has existed that in the end Gen. Huerta would make the United States appear ridiculous by giving the salute in a casual way, as if surprised at the excitement aroused. Since the North Atlantic Fleet was ordered to Tampico that fear had been acute, although the prediction was not lacking that the salute would be given while the fleet was on the high seas and the American dreadnoughts would arrive in Tampico only in time to be recalled.

While the Administration supporters express pleasure at the prospects of a quiet settlement of a threatening crisis, some of the same supporters have little pleasure in the thought that a powerful fleet of first-class battleships has been ordered 2,500 miles to salute the flag of a Government which the United States has persistently refused to recognize. There is also wonder at the oblivion into which the repeated offenses against the rights and dignity of the United States seem to have fallen—those offenses so sternly set forth in yesterday's official statement of the Administration's views.

No Return Salute Demanded.

President Wilson to-day made a flat denial of a report that the Mexican Government had demanded that the salute should be returned. It was made known later, in an official statement, that Rear Admiral Mayo, in his original ultimatum to the Mexican authorities at Tampico, had agreed to return the opprobrious salute demanded.

Reports that Gen. Huerta had demanded that the Mexican salute to the American flag should be returned by a United States vessel are probably based on an inquiry in Mr. O'Shaughnessy's dispatch advising the State Department that the Mexican Government had acceded to the demands of the Administration.

The Mexican Government desired to know, Mr. O'Shaughnessy said, whether the salute would be returned, and this Government replied affirmatively, pointing out the fact that Admiral Mayo in his original ultimatum had said that the salute he had demanded would be responded to in kind.

Authorities of the Navy Department maintained to-day that a salute to the Mexican flag in response to the salute fired in reparation for the Tampico indignity would not be a salute to the present Government of Mexico or a recognition of President Huerta. It would be merely an acknowledgment, they said, of the salute of apology and a salute to the Mexican nation and people and not to any Government established in that country. The distinction was illustrated by the case of Commodore O. C. Stanton, U. S. N., who was recalled by President Cleveland in 1894 for saluting "the Brazilian flag afloat."

The Brazilian Navy was then in revolt, and the revolutionary faction had not been recognized by this Government. Commodore Stanton acknowledged the salute of one of the revolutionary Admirals, giving him the number of guns due his rank if he had been an officer of a recognized navy. The Navy Department's argument to-day was that in saluting this officer Commodore Stanton recognized the authority whose commission he bore, whereas a national salute in return for a salute of reparation was a mere courtesy to a nation and people, and not to a Government directly or through any of its officers or agents.

These are finely drawn distinctions to the average civilian, but persons versed in the niceties of international observance say they are too well established to be open to question. However, the precedents do not sustain the department's contention in every respect, for in several instances no return salute was given.

While not admitting that the Mexican Government had agreed to fire the apologetic salute, President Wilson today acknowledged that his advices from Mexico City were "encouraging." Secretary Bryan used the same word in speaking of the matter. The President answered freely many questions that were asked concerning the character and scope of the diplomatic and military aspects of the Tampico incident, although avoiding an explanation of the status produced by the agreement of the Mexican Government to comply with all the demands of the United States.

To return a salute given in reparation for an injury, he said, was not a recognition; it was merely a return of a courtesy.

Apologies Made for Other Offenses.

He said that the incidents growing out of the arrest of a United States marine mail orderly at Vera Cruz and the sequestration of an official telegram to Mr. O'Shaughnessy by a press censor in Mexico City had been adjusted by apologies from the Mexican Government.

The President said that his advices about the hoped-for adjustment of the Tampico incident were encouraging as far as they went, and that the details as to the exchanges of salutes would be a matter of arrangement with the naval authorities on the spot. He confirmed previous information that no time limit had been fixed with regard to compliance with this Government's demands.

He also said that while he thought nobody doubted that the Executive would have the right to take immediate steps necessary to obtain redress for the Tampico incident, the fact that Congress was in session made it desirable for him to keep in close communication with that body, even if he had the authority to act without Congressional sanction. It would be his course, therefore, should further action be necessary to address Congress on the subject.

From the remarks of the President it became evident that the establishment of a peaceful blockade of Mexican ports and coasts would not be undertaken if it should be necessary to adopt radical measures. He expressed the opinion that a pacific blockade didn't amount to much. The fact that it was not based upon a declaration of war or a state of war made it questionable whether the blockading nation had the right to apply the blockade to ships of other nations.

The inference from what the President said was that a belligerent blockade would be established if the plan of action outlined for the fleet should be put into execution.

In a dispatch received by the State Department to-day, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé d'Affaires at Mexico City, indicated that President Huerta had consulted the Senate with regard to compliance with the American demand that a salute be fired to emphasize the apology given for the Tampico affair. But it was said in behalf of President Wilson that this reference was not clear and it was not known whether the Mexican Senate was in session.

The understanding here gained from Mr. O'Shaughnessy's advices is that President Huerta consulted a committee of the Senate and the Permanent Committee of the Mexican Congress, which acts during the legislative recess, before agreeing to the demands of the United States.

Advices have been received from Mr. O'Shaughnessy that there is no excitement in Mexico City and no apprehension of disturbance or antagonism to foreigners there.

It has not been determined whether John Lind will return to Mexico to resume his duties as personal representative of President Wilson, according to a statement made with the President's authority to-day. Whether Mr. Lind would return, it was said, would depend upon his present convenience. Mr. Lind was very much fatigued, it was explained, but there was nothing in the present situation to prevent him from returning to Mexico.

President to Take His Week-End.

As the storm clouds lifted to-day and a wave of satisfaction spread through official quarters, President Wilson arranged to go to White Sulphur Springs, West Va., for the week-end, and Secretary Bryan, who is ill, planned to take his long-delayed trip to Miami, Fla. Attention that had been temporarily diverted from the legislative programme turned again to the routine of the hour.

Inquiry as to the character of pressure which had been brought to bear upon Gen. Huerta developed the fact that foreign Governments had an active interest in the events of the last twenty-four hours. Both the French and German Ambassadors, after conferences at the State Department, were in communication, it is understood, with their representatives in Mexico City. Another phase of the situation was a well-authenticated report that the last installment of a loan due to Huerta was about to be held up by foreign bankers if he did not comply with the American demands.

Chargé Algara of the Mexican Embassy here was in close touch by cable with Gen. Huerta, and every influence exerted was in the direction of convincing the Mexican Dictator that it was best to yield.

Senor Riano, the Spanish Ambassador, who was among Secretary Bryan's callers to-day, again pressed the claims for redress of the 700 Spanish subjects expelled by Gen. Villa from Torreon. He had been informed by Secretary Bryan of Gen. Carranza's decision to act upon representations made by the United States in behalf of foreigners in Mexico. But the Madrid Government is not satisfied with merely a promise that future claims of Spanish subjects may be made through the United States. It wants a safe return for the Spanish exiles now at El Paso to their former homes in Torreon. Mr. Bryan is continuing negotiations with Gen. Carranza regarding arrangements for the return of all the exiles not held guilty of being active supporters of the Huerta Government.

FLEET ORDERS UNCHANGED.

Navy Department Takes No Notice of Huerta's Overtures.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16. — At the Navy Department to-day it was stated that the status of the demonstration ordered on Tuesday by President Wilson was unchanged. There has been no countermanding of orders, and all preparations are being made just as if no interruption in the movement had been made by the exchange of dispatches between Washington and the City of Mexico. All the vessels on the Pacific Coast that have been ordered to proceed to Mexican waters are fitting out as expeditiously as they can, and the battleships of the Atlantic fleet that have been ordered to follow Admiral Badger to Tampico are continuing their preparations as if they were to proceed just as originally ordered.

It is expected, however, that if the exchange of dispatches now going on leads to a definite compliance by Huerta with the American demands, orders will be issued promptly to-morrow cancelling the original directions for the movement of the vessels of the Pacific Fleet to the southward. It is likely that the battleship Michigan, which passed out the Delaware Breakwater this morning, and the battleship Louisiana, which cleared from New York this afternoon, will be caught by wireless with orders to return. But this suggestion is subject to the modification that it may be necessary to relieve the battleships now at Vera Cruz and Tampico, some of which are due on May 1 to come home for overhauling.

This disposition of the fleet is at present tentative, but it affords a way out of the peculiar situation resulting from Huerta's compliance with the American demands. The sudden movement of a considerable number of vessels to Mexico is attended with great expense, and it is likely that this will be turned to account by a rearrangement of plans for the relief of the ships that have been on duty for many months at Tampico and Vera Cruz.

Quick Responses to Navy Orders.

Some interesting information showing how prompt the vessels of the Atlantic fleet had responded to their orders to proceed to Tampico was furnished by the Navy Department to-day.

One dreadnought took on 1,800 tons of coal, provisions for 1,000 men, huge quantities of various supplies, rounded up officers and men on shore on leave, and was ready to leave in twelve hours.

At the Newport Training Station, in fifteen minutes after the order came, 1,000 men were in complete readiness to embark.

Secretary Daniels, desiring to charter a merchant steamer as an auxiliary for the accommodation of refugees at Tampico, directed Paymaster General Cowie to make such an arrangement. In sixty minutes the contract was made and the Ward liner Esperanza, at Vera Cruz, was at the service of the Government. Thirty minutes more and a wireless dispatch had reached Admiral Fletcher at Vera Cruz informing him of the fact.

Naval officials said to-day that reports indicated that the reserve fleet could, if needed, be made ready to sail for any part of the world by noon next Saturday.

SUSTAINS WILSON'S ACTION.

House Committee on Foreign Affairs Is Unanimous.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The action of the Wilson Administration in demanding a salute as reparation for the Tampico incident was sustained to-day by unanimous vote of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

After a session that lasted about two hours, during which the whole situation was carefully canvassed, the committee, without dissent, adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the action of the President of the United States in the Tampico incident is sustained by the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives.

The resolution was adopted as a matter of committee action and will not be submitted to the House of Representatives for ratification. The purpose of the committee was to indicate that it stood unanimously behind the President in his demand for a salute as reparation for the Tampico incident. The resolution was very carefully worded by amendment before it was finally adopted. As originally approved, the resolution contained the word "approved" instead of "sustained," and also a reference to the Mexican "Government" and the attitude of the United States toward Mexico.

It was suggested by Representatives Bartholdt of Missouri and Ainey that the word "sustained" should be substituted for approved. Mr. Bartholdt suggested that, if the action of the United States should lead to the spilling of blood at Tampico, then the use of the word "approved" would mean approval of bloodshed. He thought it better to vote to sustain the President's course.

Mr. Ainey suggested that the word "approved" should be changed to "sustained."

There was some objection to the first draft of the resolution because of its reference to the Government of Mexico, the objectors suggesting that it might be interpreted as a recognition of an existing Government in Mexico. It was also suggested that such a wording of the resolution might involve an approval of the President's whole treatment of the Mexican situation, and this was not to the taste of some of the Republican members. Finally all these objections were met by the substitution of the words "the Tampico incident," which confined the action of the committee merely to sustaining what the President had done respecting the Tampico affair.

The session of the House Committee made it unmistakably plain that the President's demand for a salute and this plan for a naval demonstration to compel such reparation would have the unanimous support of the committee, and that the committee stood ready to report any resolution to vest him with authority to use the land and naval forces.

HUERTA BUSY AND CHEERFUL.

Watches a Fire While at Reception —Opens Art Exhibit.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, April 16.—President Huerta is in the best of humor these days. He was present at a reception last evening Chapultepec, which Mr. O'Shaughnessy, the American Chargé, and his wife also attended.

The chief executive was among those who witnessed a large fire in a department store, which caused a loss of 1,000,000 pesos, ($500,000.) Commenting on the fire, Huerta said that it was absolutely necessary to have a better fire-fighting force, or "We will have a bigger conflagration to-morrow." The Executive, however, spoke in praise of the bravery of the firemen, several of whom were nearly killed.

The President inaugurated an art exhibit here to-day.

Orders were issued recently to rush work, looking toward the protection of the Vera Cruz railroad line. Engineers have carefully examined all the bridges and studied the best available points to establish blockhouses and garrisons.

The Government continues to plan a strong and aggressive campaign. The War Department considers that victory is certain soon. From now on the evident intention is to devote a considerable part of the forces to fighting the rebels in Guerrero and Morelos, which have been employed in the northern campaign.

Gen. Blanquet continues reticent regarding his plans, as he believes this is necessary to the success of the general campaign.

The reports received here, which are made public, say the Federals have gained considerable advantage around Torreon and other points in the north. Private advices say passengers arriving at Saltillo state that Velasco is pushing his contest with Villa, who is reported to be short of provisions and facing a desperate situation.

There is a story current here that there has been considerable cholera in Torreon, which is one reason that decided Gen. Velasco to execute a strategic move, allowing Villa to enter the place and find himself in a pesthouse.

Several changes have recently been made in the commands of the southern States, looking toward more spirited campaigns there. A majority of the officers sent to the southward are those who have been employed in drilling recruits in other parts of the country. Therefore they are acquainted with their men and better able to conduct the campaign.

PRECEDENTS FOR SALUTE.

Navy Regulations at Variance with Some Past Incidents.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—A study of international precedents does not seem to bear out entirely the Navy Department's statement that "if a national salute is fired an 'amende honorable' it is invariably returned."

An expert on naval regulations said this afternoon that writers on the subject were uniformly vague, and that in each case the question of returning the salute was determined by particular stipulations.

The relative strength of the disputants and the desire of the aggrieved nation to humiliate the offender seemed to be determining factors. From this statement it would appear that a return of the salute would be either a high compliment to Huerta's régime or a mark of friendship. Needless to say, neither of these meanings expresses the attitude of the Administration.

The United States has figured in other cases in which salutes for flags were demanded. On three of these occasions the United States fired the salute in apology to a foreign flag. In one it demanded a salute that was promised, but later waived. In at least one case, where the United States fired twenty-one guns in salute of the Brazilian flag, it does not appear from the records that the salute was returned.

In 1854 M. Dillon, a French Consul at San Francisco, was taken into court as a witness. The French Government protested that such an act violated the treaty rights of Consuls, and asked full reparation. Finally by compromise it was arranged that when next a French warship or squadron entered the harbor of San Francisco an American warship or fort, by special arrangement with the French naval commander, should fire a salute of twenty-one guns to the French flag, and that the French ship should reply, gun for gun.

On Oct. 7, 1864, in the Harbor of Bahia, Brazil, the U. S. S. Wachusett approached, fired on, and towed away the Confederate cruiser Florida. The American Consul at Bahia had pledged the Wachusett's neutrality within Brazilian waters, and after the attack on the Florida he fled on board the Wachusett. Brazil protested and Secretary Seward promptly acknowledged fault.

The commanding officer of the Wachusett, on Brazil's demand, was suspended and court martialed and the Consul was dismissed. The Florida's crew was set at liberty, and in the port of Bahia an American ship, after running up the Brazilian flag at her masthead, fired a salute of 21 guns to it. Nothing in John Bassett Moore's account of the apology suggests that the salute was returned.

In 1873 a ship named the Virginius, of American registry, and flying the American flag, was captured as a pirate off the Cuban coast by the Spanish man-o'-war Tornado and fifty-three of her crew were court-martialed and put to death. Though the Virginius was probably a filibusterer, Spain consented to restore the ship and the survivors of the crew and to salute the flag of the United States on the next Christmas day unless Spain could meanwhile convince the United States that the Virginius had no right to the American flag.

The interesting thing is that the agreement, which is printed in Moore's Digest, makes no mention of any return salute being either expected, asked, or promised. The only intimation that the salute might have been returned was the stipulation that the "time, manner, and place for the salute shall be subject to arrangement between the undersigned." As a matter of fact, it was shown that the Virginius was not entitled to American registry and the demand for the salute was dropped.

The United States engaged to salute the flag of the next Spanish Consul at New Orleans in reparation for an attack on the Spanish Consulate by a mob at the time of the Lopez expedition. The record is not complete enough in Moore's Digest to show definitely whether that salute was returned or not, but it seems unlikely that an incoming Consul would have had any means of returning a salute.

Salute to Mexico, Not to Huerta.

The United States regulations provide that "no salute shall be fired in honor of any nation or of any official of any nation not formally recognized by the Government of the United States."

The theory of the proposed return salute is that it will be to the Mexican nation, the independence of which is of course recognized, and not to the de facto authorities who will salute the American flag.

But when Commodore Stanton of the American Navy in 1894 returned the salute of the Brazilian rebel, Rear Admiral Mello, giving the thirteen guns of his regular rank, it was held that he had violated the regulations, although he protested that he was saluting the flag which Admiral Mello flew, and not the man himself. The department held that Commodore Stanton had committed a "grave error of judgment" and removed him to another station.

The analogy is very close between the relations of Rear Admiral Mello to the Republic of Brazil and Gen. Huerta to the Republic of Mexico. Admiral Mello was a regular Admiral before he revolted in an attempt to restore the empire. He was flying the Brazilian flag and wore a Brazilian uniform, and was described in official Brazilian circulars denouncing him as "Rear Admiral Mello."

Gen. Huerta was a high officer in the army of the recognized government of Madero; he flies the Mexican flag and his present claims to power rest largely on his succession as a member of Madero's government. If the proposed return salute should be found to be forbidden by the navy regulations, the Secretary of the Navy could, of course, amend the regulations with the approval of the President.

Until amended the regulations, as they stand, have the force of law for all persons in the service.

SHIPS MAKE GOOD TIME.

Badger's Vessels at 12 Knot Speed —Landing Gear Inspected.

ON BOARD THE U. S. S. ARKANSAS AT SEA, By Wireless via Charleston, S. C., April 16.—The United States battleship squadron, composed of the Arkansas, Vermont, New Hampshire, and New Jersey, was off Charleston this afternoon. The battleship South Carolina, which was intercepted by wireless en route from Santo Domingo, will join Rear Admiral Badger's command off Key West on Sunday morning.

An inspection of field equipment and landing gear was made to-day. The ships are making about twelve knots an hour.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 16.—The battleship South Carolina arrived here to-day on her way to Tampico. The South Carolina left Port-au-Prince, Haiti, yesterday. Work of coaling the ship began immediately after her arrival.

THE LOUISIANA SAILS.

Battleship Off for Tampico with All Her Crew Except Fifty Men.

The battleship Louisiana steamed away from her anchorage off the landing pier at the foot of Seventy-ninth Street at 1:12 o'clock yesterday afternoon. A little group of spectators waved farewells to officers and bluejackets as the big gray fighter slowly moved down the North River and out of sight on her way to Mexico. All morning, up to the moment of departure, there had been uninterrupted loading aboard the vessel. Coal lighters, moored alongside, had transferred 460 tons of coal to her holds and made the originally scheduled stop at Hampton Roads unnecessary, and 4,000 pounds of potatoes, together with other supplies, were taken aboard.

Capt. G. R. Cooper, who will take command of the battleship when Mexican waters are reached, arrived from Washington early in the morning. Until the ship reaches Tampico Capt. Cooper will be the guest of the present commander, Capt. J. H. Gibbons. At Tampico Capt. Gibbons will assume command of the Utah.

In Washington Capt. Cooper had a long conference with Secretary of the Navy Daniels, receiving final instructions. Before sailing yesterday he said:

"All of our officers have reported, as well as most of the men who were on furlough. Those left behind will follow us on board the supply ship Culgoa, which is to leave the Brooklyn Navy Yard in one or two days."

During the morning a touch of color was occasionally added to the routine of making final preparations for sailing by the arrival of men who had been on furlough, accompanied by sisters or sweethearts. A number of bluejackets came in taxicabs, and said they did not know when they were sailing and were afraid they would be left behind. Officers' wives and other women who came to the landing pier, however, did not seem excited, and leavetakings were, in most cases, as formal as though the ship were merely leaving for target practice. All except fifty of the crew had reported when the ship sailed, and it was not necessary to draft men from the Brooklyn Navy Yard for the trip.

The Louisiana will steam direct to Tampico, making no stops.

Loaded with stores for the vessels of the fleet already in Mexican waters or bound there, the supply ship Celtic left the Brooklyn Navy Yard early last evening. The Celtic carries thousands of pounds of beef and other provisions, and her destination is Tampico, but her orders are to get into communication with the flagship Arkansas, en route to Mexico, and take directions from Rear Admiral Badger.

The battleship Ohio sailed from the Brooklyn yard yesterday afternoon for Philadelphia, where she is to go into reserve. She was built thirteen years ago, and is one of the older and smaller vessels of the battleship fleet.

The officers and men of the new New York, which was placed in commission at the Brooklyn yard on Wednesday, received a handsome silver loving cup from Frigate Constitution Chapter, Daughters of 1812. The gift was in commemoration of the victory of the United States frigate Constitution, or Old Ironsides, over the Guerriere and Java. The presentation was made by Mrs. G. B. Wallis, regent of the chapter, on board the big battleship, Capt. Thomas S. Rodgers, the commander of the vessel, accepting the cup on behalf of the officers and men.

Parrots

African Gray Parrots.

$30, $40, $50, $75, $150, $300, $500.

Extra Good Talkers

CANARIES, full singers.....$3, $4, $5, $6, $8
HOLDEN CONTRALTOS $10, $15, $20, $25
PIPING BULLFINCHES.....$50, $75, $100, $150
Holden's New Book on Birds, all about breeding, singing, care of all birds, mailed 13c stamps.

G. A. Holden, 25 West 23d, nr. 5th Av.

VILLA NEAR CAPTURE SAVED BY ANGELES

Terrible Sufferings for Federals in Desert Follow Fall of San Pedro.

GEN. MAASS REPORTED DEAD

Tardiness of One Rebel Flanking Column Alone Saved Velasco's Army from Annihilation.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Texas, April 16.—The revolution came near losing its chief character to-day in the fighting east of Benavides Station. Villa returned to the front after sending a number of telegrams from Torreon, and took part in the pursuit of the Federals. He rode too far out from the rebel lines and a small detachment of cavalry from the Federal position flanked his men, and Villa was about to be cut off when Gen. Angeles rode to his rescue with a force of men and saved him.

In the fight which took place to-day between reinforcements from San Luis Potosi and the rebel forces under Luis Guiterrez, the Federals were completely defeated at a small station called Venda on the Mexican National line between Saltillo and San Luis Potosi. This disposes of the entire Federal forces with the exception of the remnants of the San Pedro garrison and gives Villa command of the entire Laguna district.

Federals Perish in Desert.

Reports sent here gave additional details of the fighting at San Pedro between the main rebel column and the Federals. The Federals were driven out of the town on to the desert and fought their way foot by foot, hundreds being killed and taken prisoners. All former Orozco rebels were executed immediately, as were the officers, more than 500 being put to death in this way. The others were impressed in the rebel service.

The prisoners taken now number more than 1,500, and they are being armed and equipped with the rifles discarded by the Federals when they left the town. These prisoners brought the report to Villa that Gen. Joaquin Maass had been wounded fatally during the fighting and had died on the desert. This could not be confirmed.

The suffering among the Federals has been terrible and many actually died of thirst on the desert after having received wounds which prevented them retreating or joining Villa's forces as deserters. Twenty trains were captured, including the headquarters of the commanding officers in commandeered Pullman cars with all of the official records, the diary of the Torreon campaign, and other important papers.

Villa returned to Torreon after directing Oretga and Herrera to continue the pursuit of the Federals in the hope of capturing and executing Emilio Campa and Benjamin Argumedo, the two Federal irregulars who were former rebels and who were ordered executed as soon as captured.

Property of Foreigners Seized.

Americans from Torreon report that all the cotton and many of the properties of the foreigners, German, English, and American, have been seized by the rebels and will be sold. The confiscations followed those of the Spaniards, and may result in international complications, as they were made under protest of the foreign Consuls.

H. S. Cunard-Cummins, British Vice Consul at Torreon, arrived here this afternoon from Torreon where he carried the demand for the surrender of the town at Villa's request. The British Vice Consul confirmed the story that he had been forced to enter Torreon under protest and to deliver to Velasco the demand of Villa that he surrender the town at once to prevent further loss of life.

Mr. Cunard Cummins said he did not intend to make formal protest against the treatment he had received at Torreon, but that he had been fired upon, had been forced into a position of extreme danger, and had done it under the strongest kind of protest. He will go to Mexico City to accept a position with a large company operating there. It is believed that this is the reason for his refusal to make formal representations to his Government because of the treatment accorded him.

By The Associated Press.

SAN PEDRO DE LAS COLONIAS, Coahuila, April 15, (via Torreon, April 16.)—A survey of the battlefield of the last week shows that the battle for possession of this city, which engaged practically the full forces of rebels and Federals, was the bloodiest of the revolution.

The battle was at its climax Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, and on the last day the rebel loss in wounded alone was 650 men. In all, 1,200 rebels were buried so seriously as to require hospital treatment during the engagement. The rebel dead may never be known owing to the wide area covered by the battle.

The Federal loss was at least 3,500 in killed, wounded, prisoners, and "dispersed." By dispersed is meant those Federals who were separated from their commands and fled individually or in small detachments to the hills or into the desert, probably to perish there for lack of food and water. Twelve hundred regulars were captured by the Constitutionalists. The men were mustered into the rebel ranks, while their officers will be held as prisoners. A number of so-called volunteers, or "red flaggers," were captured and executed. These men were former followers of Madero, who are alleged to have joined the Orozco revolution which overthrew him. All the prisoners, including one Major, three Captains, and ten Lieutenants, are being sent to Torreon.

The last day's fighting was begun with the Herrera and Benavides brigades attacking from the south, while Gen. Villa, with two brigades, and Gen. Contreras charged from the west. Gens. Ortega and Hernandez attacked from the east. Failure of the rebel column assigned to attack from the north to arrive on time probably saved the Federals from annihilation.

The assault was met by a withering artillery fire. The Federals were all but surrounded and fought desperately, their fire tearing great gaps through the rebel ranks. They fought from the cover of irrigation ditches and adobe houses over a line twenty miles in length, but gradually they were forced toward the centre of the city. Their escape was through the north, left open by the non-arrival of the troops assigned to that position. The fugitives, once clear, turned east in the general direction of Monterey.

This was at 5 o'clock in the afternoon, after ten hours of terrific fighting. The retreat was almost a rout, while in the streets 500 Federal dead were found. Three thousand men were sent in pursuit of the fugitives.

The presence of Gen. Velasco, who evacuated Torreon April 2, at San Pedro was a surprise to Gen. Villa. He learned from the prisoners that when the Federal Generals De Moure and Maas were driven from the town last week they sent word to Gen. Velasco, then at Parras, sixty miles south, that they were in danger of being surrounded.

Velasco, by forced marches, succeeded in joining them on the 10th at Benavides Junction, only a few miles from here. Later the troops of Gen. Argumedo and Campa came up, and the rebel garrison there was driven out on the 11th. That night Villa, with 5,000 reinforcements and twenty field pieces, arrived and began an immediate attack, which culminated Monday in the flight of the Federals.

SAYS CARRANZA IS WITH US

Dr. Tupper Asserts Action Against Huerta Wouldn't Change Him.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—Gen. Carranza, the Supreme Chief of the Mexican Constitutionalists, would have retained his friendship for the United States, whatever Gen. Hurta's conduct in the recent crisis. Gen. Carranza will make this attitude clear in a statement to be made public at an early date, probably to-morrow.

This was the statement here to-night of Dr. Henry Allen Tupper, Special Commissioner of of the International Peace Forum, who passed through New Orleans on his way to Washington, where he said he would confer with Secretary Bryan. Assurances of Carranza's continued friendship for the United States and of his forthcoming statement were received to-day by Dr. Tupper, he asserted, but he declined to make public the contents of the dispatches.

"WOODMEN" RECOVERED BODY.

Payment of Insurance on Vergara's Life Clears Up Border Mystery.

OMAHA, Neb., April 16.—Payment today by the Woodmen of the World of an insurance policy on the life of Clemente Vergara, the Texas ranchman alleged to have been decoyed to the Mexican side of the border and slain by Mexican Federal troops, revealed that the mysterious recovery of Vergara's body from Mexican soil was accomplished by members of the order. The proof of death furnished to the order, which has headquarters here, gave the information that Vergara had been taken to a lonely island in the Rio Grande by the Federal soldiers and there shot and his body bayoneted. The body, according to the proof of death, was buried by the soldiers.

The casualty department of the order gave out the information that a number of members of the order organized and effected the rescue of the body and brought it to American soil, where it was restored to the Vergara family.

REBELS TO APOLOGIZE.

Will Return Side Arms Taken from Gov. Hunt's Military Aids.

NOGALES, Sonora, Mex., April 16.—Declaring the action of Mexican rebel soldiers yesterday in forcing the military aids of Gov. Hunt to give up their side arms was a regrettable error, due to ignorance, Col. Guerrero, rebel commandant here, said to-day that the arms would be returned at once and a suitable apology made.

NEWSPAPER MEN TAKEN.

Five Who Were with Federal Army Captured by Villa.

TORREON, Mexico, April 16.—Five newspaper men, said to be Americans assigned to the Federal troops, are reported to have been among the prisoners captured at the battle of San Pedro de las Colonias.

Upon receiving this information Gen. Villa sent a newspaper man, who was with his own forces, to investigate with instructions that the prisoners be treated with every consideration and sent to this city.

POINTS TO BENTON CASE.

Manchester Guardian Accuses President Wilson of Discrimination.

LONDON, April 16.—Contrasting the action of President Wilson in connection with the arrest of American bluejackets at Tampico with what was done when William S. Benton, the British ranch owner, was killed at Juarez, The Manchester Guardian, one of the leading Liberal newspapers, said to-day:

"Intervention which murder and robbery failed to bring out is apparently to be the punishment for a merely symbolic slight on American dignity."

Expressing its admiration for the ability and the motives of President Wilson, The Guardian says it is impossible to suppress doubts and misgivings on his Mexican policy. It continues:

"Why should Villa murder with impunity and Gen. Huerta be chastised with the whole strength of the right arm of the United States for a mere breach of international politeness? It would be far easier to bring Villa to a better frame of mind than to teach Huerta manners. In the one case it would have been enough to threaten the rebels that the embargo on the exportation of arms and ammunition from the United States would be reimposed, but what sort of guarantee is there that the capture of Tampico by the American fleet will either mend Huerta's manners or relieve the hardships of foreign subjects in Mexico or help any of the interests President Wilson is anxious to serve?

"If the United States is anxious for an excuse for intervention in Mexico an insult to her flag will serve very well, but no one knows better than President Wilson that armed intervention once begun cannot easily be confined to the limits that are set for it at the beginning. It is next to impossible for the country to make itself partly responsible for the good government of another and independent country."

Claim Cotton from Torreon.

EL PASO, Texas, April 16.—An injunction to prevent the Texas & Pacific Railroad Company from removing seventy cars of cotton shipped here from Torreon, was obtained in the Federal court to-day by José Maria de Olano and Alvaro Callega, Spanish subjects, who claim ownership of the cotton, and who declare that it was confiscated by Villa at Torreon on April 7.

NOTICE

Office Furniture Sale

We will announce in detail on Wednesday, April 22nd, the largest event in office furniture ever known.

The Globe-Wernicke Co.

Main Store, 380 Broadway, Cor. White Street.

Branch Store, 30 Church St. (Hudson Terminal Building).

WILSON COMMENDED BY BRITISH PRESS

Continued from Page 1.

the act he is to do as on behalf of Mexico shall be acknowledged with due courtesy.

"It seems plain that Huerta's face is thoroughly well saved, and very considerable strengthening is given to his position in the eyes of his own countrymen. He will call the acknowledgment of his salute a measure of recognition, and if the Mexicans look at it in that light, it matters little what Washington may say about it."

The Morning Post says it is a moral victory for the United States, which will leave Huerta just where he was. The Daily Sketch heads its Mexican news with the following imaginary dialogue:

American President, very angry: "Salute, or I shoot!"

Mexican President: You salute back, then!"

American President: "Sure, it's always done among gentlemen."

Exeunt arm in arm.

RIDICULES OUR ACTION.

Cunninghame Graham Calls It Cheapest Kind of Swagger.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, April 17.—Cunninghame Graham, the well-known traveler and author, in a letter to The Daily News, says:

"No doubt a certain class of newspapers will be almost lyric in its joy that President Wilson is going to teach the niggers a lesson. Yet I do not see that President Wilson is rising in his majesty to read a lesson to these niggers. His naval demonstration, his massing of the whole Atlantic Fleet, his landing of a party of 15,000 men, all to be directed against the wretched little Port of Tampico, is the poorest, cheapest swagger imaginable.

"Some American marines were arrested in that town by a foolish officer. They were released and an apology was tendered by Gen. Huerta's Government. What more could be asked for? Had the incident occurred at Kiel, Yokohama, or Cherbourg, would the American fleet have been sent there to demand that their flag should be saluted? I trow not. The Japanese would have laughed such a demand to scorn. The French or Germans would have treated it with well-merited contempt.

"Americans have inherited from ourselves the propensity to swagger with the weak and make terms with the strong. This is a case of the grossest abuse of force and of international bullying. It may possibly lead to much bloodshed. It can be of no possible benefit to any one, and if the Mexicans have any patriotism at all left in them it should serve to unite all parties against the foreign invader."

GERMAN SLUR ON WILSON.

Count Reventlow Says Standard Oil Has Forced His Hand in Mexico.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 16.—German Press comments on the American naval demonstration do not take it seriously and express doubt whether war will ensue. Count Reventlow revives the favorite German myth that President Wilson's hand has at last been forced by the Standard Oil Company.

The entire press reproduces Huerta's message to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

A long cipher message from Washington reached the American Embassy to-night. It is believed to contain an official notification of the proposed naval demonstration at Tampico. Mr. Gerard is expected to communicate the text to the Foreign Office to-morrow.

German officials say that nothing has yet happened which requires the Kaiser's Government to take up any position in regard to the Mexican situation. Germany is, of course, keeping in close touch with its developments, but is disposed now, as heretofore, to do nothing to embarrass America's action. The protected cruiser Nürnberg, which is in Pacific waters, has been ordered to proceed to the Gulf of California to safeguard German inter

U. S. SEEKS QUARREL, SAYS HUERTA CONSUL

Senor Jiminez Thinks President Wilson Is Looking for an Excuse for Intervention.

WOULD UNITE ALL MEXICO

Every Man, Woman, and Child in the Republic Would Join in Resisting Invasion, He Asserts.

Inspired by the sight of the battleship Louisiana slipping by the Battery, yesterday afternoon, Alfonso Jiminez, Acting Consul-General from Mexico, in his office in the Whitehall Building, gave the Mexican viewpoint on intervention. "Every man, woman, and child in Mexico with an atom of decent blood in their veins," he said, "will fight to the last if the United States lands an army in Mexican territory.

"How can the United States expect to be saluted by the Mexican Government when it is considered that long ago at the beginning of the Huerta régime, the United States refused to recognize Huerta? If the Huerta Government does not exist, as Mr. Wilson contends, what good is a salute from it?

"I meet many Mexicans and other people who are amazed at the action of this Government. The Tampico incident, it is well known, was a thing that might have happened in any country under like conditions. All possible reparation was made; the sailors who were arrested were released; they were the victims of a blunder by a minor officer. President Huerta cannot be everywhere and no doubt he would have prevented this thing. But the idea of demanding that Mexico fire a salute does not seem justified. How can President Wilson demand a salute from a country that he does not recognize?

"If President Huerta did order a salute and if the United States accepted it, would it not mean the recognition of the Huerta Administration as the Mexican Government? Again, why should not the United States respond to Mexico's salute? If I take off my hat to a man, I expect him to return my salute. In the affairs of nations the etiquette is the same as between men.

Anxious For a Quarrel.

"It would seem that the United States had been watching for the opportunity to quarrel with us; that is obvious to every one who has watched the situation. I do not believe that Americans will be in sympathy with interference in our internal troubles. Not a word was said when nine Americans were shot in Tampico for smuggling arms to the rebels. I am informed; not a thing has been done in the Benton killing, and indeed there have been many times when this country had greater excuses for intervening than this present one, but nothing was done. Nothing was done when Villa and the bandits who make up his so-called army attacked the women of the towns they passed through on their ravaging campaigns, such as Torreon and Durango, and nothing was done when Villa murdered 700 Spaniards and drove them from Torreon.

"Now, it would be all right and reasonable for the United States to send a big fleet to Japan; but the sending of fifteen ships to Mexico seems unwarranted. We have only a few ships and they are only good for harbor defense. We would not, of course, think of resisting the United States with our ships, but with our army—well, that is different.

"Do you remember what we gave France? The French intervention in 1861 cost us 22,000 men, but it cost France 25,000 men and 9,000,000 francs. The history of that intervention shows that we are proud of our independence. We fought every inch of the ground with the French, and although we are at present internally divided, we can raise an army of 400,000 at least, so that we are better equipped now than ever before. We have had 300,000 reserves training four hours a day for the last six months, and of our sixteen million people every man, woman, and child with Mexican blood will fight. If the United States can only pacify Mexico when these sixteen millions are wiped out—not before. Men would rather see their wives and children sacrificed than be hampered by a foreign power; the women and children will rise up and fight, I know, against the injustice of a bigger power.

Unite in Common Cause.

"I am certain that the men who are now divided against each other will take up arms in the common cause, the defense of their country against the attacks of the United States. The United States might take Mexico in a week and it might take three years, but I do not believe that she can ever hold Mexico. There may be traitors among us and others will desert us, but we will fight together.

"Only two things could justify the intervention of the United States in Mexico. One would be for the enlargement of her territory and the other would be that she feared Mexican aggression. Every one knows that these two things are out of the question.

"If Japan were where Mexico is, the invasion by the United States would be partly explained, because the United States would have reasons to fear such a neighbor as Japan; but Mexico can never invade the United States. There never was and never will be any such danger.

"President Huerta has all the money necessary. When he wants more he can get it. The Government is not bankrupt and never will be. There is all the money needed to carry on the war and crush the rebels.

"Intervention in Mexico will not be the easy thing so many think. The conditions that must be conquered are exactly similar to those the English faced in the Boer War. Mexico is a country where irregular troops are most efficient, owing to its rough surface, and Mexicans are the finest irregular troops in the world. Disciplined troops would be treated worse than the English were in South Africa. Each Mexican can fight for himself, and as they know the country and have the best arms that can be bought they will have a great advantage. The American Army will have to march; the railroads are in bad condition now, and if an invasion takes place they will cease to exist. And when the American troops march they will be exposed to attacks from all sides.

"We Mexicans like Americans when they come to our country for business or pleasure, but when they cross the Rio Grande with arms we will resist until our last man is killed and our last cartridge gone."

THINKS IT TIME TO CALL HALT.

Senator Smith Opposes "Acting as Wet Nurse to Carranza."

Senator William Alden Smith of Michigan, Republican member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate, who arrived at the Waldorf yesterday from Washington, said that in the present situation with regard to Mexico, and in what might follow, all the Republican members of the committee and of the Senate would back the President in anything he did to uphold the dignity of this country.

"It is unbecoming in a public official to express doubt as to wisdom of what the Executive does in his sphere," said Senator Smith, when asked what he thought of the orders to mobilize the Atlantic Fleet for a demonstration before Tampico. "But I think most American citizens rejoice to see that it soon will be demonstrated that we have a little vitality left, and that a grave situation, such as exists and has been known to exist formonths, is likely to be taken in hand.

"My only criticism of the President, which I have before expressed, is that the Administration has acted rather as a wet nurse to the Villa and Carranza movement, and that, I think, has been a great mistake. I do not mean by that to indicate that Huerta is by any means my ideal of an executive; but the wrongs that have been inflicted upon our people, the murders, the insults to women, and the destruction of property have been done in a large measure by the banditti and the rebellious element, and have seemed impossible for Huerta to control or to rectify.

"I think President Wilson has been very patient, and if the demonstration should eventuate in intervention, and intervention should require us to supervise the affairs of Mexico in the interests of law and order, I believe our Government could undertake this without losing the respect of our own people or the permanent regard of the Mexicans themselves."

ABBOTT CRITICISES DELAY.

He Thinks We Should Have Intervened Long Ago.

When Dr. Lyman Abbott, editor of the Outlook and member of the Committee of the Carnegie Peace Foundation, arrived at the Waldorf yesterday from Cornwall-on-Hudson, to attend the Navy League dinner last night, he was asked for his views on the Mexican situation.

"It is hard to tell what is going to happen," said Dr. Abbott. "I should think the mobilization of the fleet at Tampico might mean war. I am inclined to think that Huerta is playing a waiting game, in the hope that either any intervention by the United States will enable him to unite both factions in resistance of the United States, or that it will enable him to surrender to the United States, which on every account he would rather do than surrender to the Constitutionalists."

"Do you consider the incidents at Tampico and Vera Cruz were grave enough to require the dispatch of a fleet to Mexican waters?" Dr. Abbott was asked.

"I am not inclined to criticise the Administration, because it has been in a very difficult position," he replied. "But personally I believe that we ought to have intervened in a very strong way as soon as American lives were taken and American property was destroyed by the bandits on either side."

TO RE-TRY MRS. WAKEFIELD.

Connecticut Supreme Court Reverses Woman's Conviction of Murder.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 16.—Ruling that part of the evidence given by Coroner Eli Mix in her trial should have been excluded, the Supreme Court today found error in the conviction of Mrs. Bessie J. Wakefield of murder in the first degree and ordered a new trial for the woman.

WETHERSFIELD, Conn., April 16.—Mrs. Bessie J. Wakefield was awakened from a sound sleep late to-night and informed by the prison matron that a new trial had been granted to her.

"Is it really true?" she asked. Being reassured, she cried: "Thank the Lord!" Then she broke down, sobbing hysterically.

Mrs. Wakefield and James Plew were sentenced on Nov. 5 last to be hanged for the murder of William Wakefield, the woman's husband. They were sentenced to die on March 4. Plew was hanged on that day in the State prison at Wethersfield. In the case of the woman, an appeal was taken, and that acted as a stay of execution.

Plew and Mrs. Wakefield, it was alleged, formed a plot to murder Wakefield so that they could marry. Plew attempted to kill Wakefield at the Wakefield home on June 22 last. This attempt failed. The evidence indicated that later, on a Sunday afternoon, when Plew called, he started a dispute with Wakefield, according to a plan that had been arranged by himself and the wife beforehand. The woman and Plew then, the evidence showed, chloroformed Wakefield and Plew dragged him from the house and for several miles into the woods north of Cheshire, killing him.

The body was found two weeks later, and Plew and Mrs. Wakefield were arrested. The arrest was brought about after Mrs. Wakefield had confessed to a woman detective that her husband was murdered.

The trial attracted much attention, and pressure was brought to bear on Gov. Baldwin to commute the woman's sentence on the ground that she was a woman and had been influenced by a superior mind. The Governor refused. Then it was announced that the Connecticut Women's Suffrage Association would present a petition for clemency to the State Board of Pardons.

Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, speaking for the suffragists of this city, said the trial was unfair, in that it was conducted by men who were unable to understand a woman's viewpoint. Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst denounced the Connecticut laws before members of the Connecticut Women's Suffrage Association in Hartford. Mrs. S. Devlin, speaking for the women of Connecticut, asked President Wilson to intercede. Gov. Baldwin had received many thousands of letters from all parts of the United States, interceding for Mrs. Wakefield.

No woman has died on the gallows in Connecticut for more than a century and a quarter.

NOT AUGUST BELMONT, JR.

It Was an Impostor Who Got Into Trouble In New Orleans.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, April 16.—The local newspapers to-day received the following telegram:

NEW YORK, April 16.—Someone is evidently imposing upon you by using my name at hotels and other places in New Orleans. I have never been in New Orleans, and during the time mentioned I have been continuously in New York. Please correct accordingly.

AUGUST BELMONT, Jr.

The young man who used the name of August Belmont, Jr., at the Grunwald Hotel here is now on the Southern Pacific steamer Chalmette, Cuba-bound. He lost $100 in collateral deposited in the Civil District Court to secure a claim of $17 for damage to an auto he had borrowed. There were no police charges against the young man. While here he was entertained by several prominent New Orleans residents as August Belmont, Jr.

THE NEW YORK TIMES received the following letter from August Belmont, Jr., yesterday:

"There was published in your paper this morning an article purporting to be a dispatch from New Orleans, referring to the alleged giving of a bond by me to save my trunks from being seized by the Sheriff while I was about taking a Panama boat.

"It was not in New Orleans at the date of the dispatch. I have never been there. I have been in New York continuously for weeks past, and the person referred to in your dispatch must have been an impostor using my name."

UNMOVED BY SEA TRAGEDY.

Steerage Passengers See Man Go Overboard, but Give No Alarm.

When the steerage passengers from the Italian steamer Stampalia were examined at Ellis Island Immigration Bureau yesterday, Domenico Calcei was missed. Investigation disclosed that Calcei had jumped overboard after the steamer had passed Gibraltar. Those who saw the man go over said nothing at the time because they thought it none of their business. Later in the day a steerage steward heard of the tragedy and told Capt. Laverallo, who stopped the ship for an hour and sent out a boat to seek Calcei.

Calcei was a Genoese of good family, it was said, and had taken passage in the steerage to avoid attracting attention in a new country where he was going to make a living. He left a small handbag in the cabin, and had $100. He told the purser he was coming to New York, but gave no address. The effects are in the hands of the Italian Consul General.

PHILLIPS CORRECTS MACK.

Says Roosevelt Won't Be Republican Candidate for Senate.

O. B. Phillips, acting chairman of the Progressive State Committee, said yesterday that the statement attributed to Norman E. Mack that Col. Roosevelt might be a candidate this Fall for United States Senator from New York on the Republican ticket in opposition to William R. Hearst as the candidate on the Democratic ticket was "outrageously silly."

Mr. Phillips had no comment to make on Mr. Mack's statement that Gov. Glynn might be the Democratic candidate for Governor this Fall.

SAYS MEXICAN CRISIS SHOWS NEED OF NAVY

Daniels Praises Promptness of Our Fleet in Sailing for Tampico, at Navy League Dinner.

EXPLAINS HIS WINE ORDER

Mess Was Abolished, He Says, Because We Can't Afford to Lose a Ship Through an Officer's Fault.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels, speaking at the ninth annual dinner of the Navy League of the United States at the Waldorf last night, told the 500 advocates of a big navy that the navy had in the last few days talked for itself. Its prompt departure for Mexico, he said, had proved once and for all that in times of crisis there were no political parties in the United States and that the country was ready now as in the past to spend its last man and its last dollar in defense of the national honor. When Admiral Badger, in command of the Atlantic Fleet, was ordered to sail for Mexico, Secretary Daniels said, he did so immediately and with this laconic comment:

"We do not know what we will be called upon to do, but we are ready."

Such conduct, the Secretary said, proved better than anything else, the high character and efficiency of the navy of the United States. He made a strong plea for the maintenance of an adequate fleet. But there was a noticeable dimunition in the applause when he explained on the ground of efficiency his recent order abolishing the wine mess in the navy. When it was made clear though that the Secretary had not intended to cast a slur on the character of the men in the service, he was assured of the loyal support of the Navy League in carrying out his instructions "to the hilt." Mr. Daniels explained that the country could not afford to take even a slight chance of "a wrecked battleship or a single battle lost," through the fault of the man in command

Salute from Model of the Texas.

It was a notable gathering of navy men. At one side of the great ballroom was a model of the dreadnought Texas. Electric signal lights flashed messages from her mast throughout the dinner, sailors moved about her decks, a graphophone played band music in her cabin, her miniature thirteen-inch guns fired a salute in honor of the Secretary, and the steam siren tooted gleefully in answer to the applause.

At the speakers' table with Gen. Horace Porter, President of the Navy League, and Col. Robert M. Thompson, toastmaster of the evening, were Secretary Daniels, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, Chief Magistrate William McAdoo, who was Assistant Secretary of the Navy under Secretary Whitney; Capt. Albert Gleaves, Commandant of the New York Navy Yard; Brig. Gen. Robert K. Evans, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the East; Dr. Henry S. Drinker, President of Lehigh University; Rear Admiral A. T. Mahan, the Rev. John P. Chidwick, ex-Chaplain of the Maine; ex-Senator William A. Clark of Montana, Col. Henry Huttleston Rogers, E. W. Roberts, U. S. N.; Capt. Albert W. Grant, U. S. N.; Capt. William C. Howard, U. S. N.; William S. Lloyd, Capt. C. P. Plunkett, U. S. N.; Isaac N. Seligman, Rear Admiral Aaron Ward, and Seekman Wardrop, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Gen. Porter, in his address, called attention to the model of the Texas, and recommended the construction of new dreadnoughts and battleships, although he added, referring to the Secretary's order doing away with the wine mess, "the fresh water tanks will probably have to be enlarged."

"There are many peace organizations abroad to-day," he said, "which differ with us in their propaganda, but not in their aims—peace. The safest safeguard of peace is to have our defenses so strong that we shall never invite attack, to have a navy large enough to go out on the blue water and have a fighting chance of destroying any navy that comes here to destroy our shores. Our army, supposed to hold all our seaports while our navy ships an invading navy on the sea, could not hold even the thirty-two seaports we have fortified to-day with more than one relief of artillery."

Col. Robert M. Thompson, introduced as the father of the Navy League, added to the General's warning:

"If we have an adequate navy to prevent any foreign nation from controlling the sea," he said, "war cannot reach us. For the nations to the south and the north of us are not of the class that can hope to invade us. If war comes to us it must come across the sea. The only adversaries we need consider are the strong military nations who can land large armies on our shores.

Must Watch Military Nations.

"We have neglected our army even more than we have our navy, and if once a strong military nation landed an army on our shores we would be at its mercy. But if we insure against this by a strong navy, we shall be prepared. We were once the second naval power of the world. As against the first, England, we need not build, for England is no more a military nation than we are. We must build our navy against the strong military nations."

Secretary Daniels was welcomed with three cheers.

"In the last week we have witnessed that in a day of possible crisis there are no political parties in the United States of America. When the President deemed it necessary to order the Atlantic fleet to Mexico there was not a single voice raised in any newspaper of the country that did not applaud the patriotic act, and not a section in the land that was not ready and is now ready to spend the last man and the last dollar in defense of the national honor."

Secretary Daniels spoke then of the situation at the outbreak of the former war with Mexico, when many were in doubt as to the righteousness of that war. He told of one North Carolina preacher who prayed, "Oh, Lord, guide us to victory in this war, for Thou knowest it is a righteous war," and then, remembering that his congregation was in doubt as to the righteousness thereof, added, "Thou knowest it is a righteous war. But if Thou hast any doubts about it I refer You to the message of President Polk and the accompanying documents."

Reverting to the present situation, Secretary Daniels said:

"It is obviously useless to dilate on the necessity of bringing up our naval force to a standard which will insure peace by the very assurance of our strength. You, gentlemen, are formed together in an organization for the purpose of increasing and maintaining our navy. You have called upon the Secretary of the Navy, both as individuals and as a body, to support you in obtaining a really adequate navy for our country. This support, gentlemen, has been given, because I believe, as you believe, that an adequate navy is an absolute necessity to our country. Now I, as Secretary of the Navy, both as an individual and as head of the Navy Department, call upon you to support me in the carrying out of some of the practical details of the work that lies before us.

"I have during the year of my occupancy of the office of the Secretary of the Navy made certain changes in policy, changes which, in my judgment, would help bring about a better feeling in the country at large toward the service. There has been in some quarters serious misunderstanding, both as to what these changes in policy were and of the motives underlying them, and I am afraid that some of the critics have been members of this league. I cannot believe that the league would seek to destroy with one hand that which they seek to build up with the other, and I am convinced that if they could but get a clear view of what the Secretary of the Navy is trying to do critics would help instead of hinder the work in hand."

Secretary Daniels denied that his recent orders looking toward the better education of men in the ranks of the navy would tend to lessen discipline in the service.

"I want to declare now once and for all," he said, "that no man believes more in discipline than I do; that no man is more fully convinced of the absolute necessity in all military service of instant and implicit obedience to a superior; that no Secretary of the Navy will deal with a firmer hand in the cases of insolence or insubordination on the part of any man in the navy, be it from the seaman to his petty officer or the Junior Lieutenant to his Captain, than will this Secretary of the deal. I also hold that a man whose intellect has been broadened by education so that he understands why he must obey makes a better sailor, a better officer, and a more willing and obedient member of the service than the ignorant man who obeys blindly from fear of punishment."

He said there was no finer body of men in the world than the American navy, and told of the high praise expressed by John Lind, President Wilson's confidential envoy to Mexico, for the splendid character of the men of the navy now in Mexican waters, and especially for the wisdom and sound judgment and patriotism of Admiral Fletcher, in charge there.

"There is nothing the matter with our navy," he continued; "there is nothing the matter with our discipline; there is nothing the matter with our splendid personnel; there is a great deal the matter with the public viewpoint; there is a great deal the matter with the lack of information on the part of a great portion of our citizens as to the navy. When a Senator stands before his colleagues in a public session of our supreme lawmaking body and declares his belief that the navy is a gentleman's club for highly paid officers to loaf in something is wrong. What is wrong is not with the navy, but with the erroneous ideas of the navy, which get into some people's heads.

Defends Wine Mess Order.

"I have recently issued an order abolishing the wine mess. With singular lack of logic critics who see fit to represent me as a foe to discipline on the one had, twist this into a case of discipline run mad on the other. Far greater questions than that of discipline lie back of this. There is no body of more temperate, clear-headed men in the world than our officers, but let me for a moment put the shoe on the other foot and bring the question home in another form to you gentlemen to-night.

"Of all trades there is probably no finer or more sober, or more intelligent, more self-controlled men than our railroad engineers. Upon their sobriety, upon their clear-headedness, upon their capacity to govern themselves, depend daily the lives of millions of our citizens. Your life to-day, to-morrow, whenever you leave this city, will for a greater or less time lie in the hollow of the engineer's hand. Many of the railroads have established clubhouses for these engineers where they may read, meet and pass away time between their runs. What say you, gentlemen, you with your railroad tickets in your pockets, to a proposition that the railroads should issue an order that the engineers off duty at these clubhouses should be allowed to establish a wine mess of their own?

"Would the fact that 99 per cent. or 999-1000 of these men would take no advantage of such an order and would go to their work in the morning with eyes just as clear and hands just as steady as they were the night before; would that fact do away with the possibility of the one-hundredth man or the one-thousandth man moving the wrong lever at a critical moment or sleepily overlooking the danger signal?

"Would you not demand an order abolishing such an arrangement? Yet this is precisely a fair comparison. The navy of a great battleship, the loss of a critical battle, and the honor of our country may easily hinge upon one of many men in the varied and complex duties which these great masses of intricate machinery, called battleships, have created. Would you take any chances with the engineer of your train? Why, then, should you seriously ask me to take chances with those who direct the movements of our ships?"

"The Navy is a collection of 60,000 young men. It has under its almost paternal control many times 60,000 young men when we consider the number going out of and entering the service every year. There comes to the Navy every year 6,000 young men, many of whom have been obliged to curtail their education from the necessity of earning their daily bread, and many others who seek to enter the service from a natural disinclination to suffer the restraints of home or factory discipline and a desire to see the world. As any student of economics can tell you, both the two last named classes of young men are, if not an absolute detriment, at least of little economic value to the country.

Navy to Be a Technical College.

"In a sense we are always engaged in war. Every nation is at war, a fierce, silent, merciless struggle for industrial supremacy. That nation will win whose young men are best educated, not only to use their brains, but to use their hands skillfully in the mechanical arts. I propose to make our navy more than a great school, to make it a great technical college, where literally hundreds of thousands of young men will be trained in habits of discipline; will be taught the necessity of obedience if they would afterward themselves rule, will be brought to the highest state of physical condition and fitness, and who, in addition, will be given training in almost all the trades there are, which they could not receive anywhere else except through a long and expensive college course. Disregarding entirely the military need, a navy, considered from this one standpoint alone, I hope to prove that the country would suffer a loss, which all the money spent upon the navy could not begin to recompense, should it be allowed to decay."

There was a notable absence of applause while the Secretary was explaining his wine-mess order. When he ended, Col. Thompson assured him that a careful study of young men now in the service had convinced him that they were almost without exception satisfied with the new order for education in the navy, and believed it would do a world of good.

"As to the other order," he said, "on the basis of the same observation I can say that I found almost invariably that in the navy as elsewhere intemperance has become unfashionable, and when drinks are served the navy men turn their glasses down. The only question I had in mind, Mr. Secretary, in regard to this order, was that it appeared to throw a slur on a great body of men, who are exactly the opposite of what the public might think them to be.

"I am certain, however, after the frank and convincing explanation the Secretary has given us publicly to-night that he may rely on the league to support him to the hilt. Personally, I never doubted the Secretary's high opinion of the service, and I shall support his order sincerely and without cavil."

SULZER CASE GOES OVER.

Court of Appeals May Hear Arguments To-day on Impeachment Test.

ALBANY, April 16.—An exceptionally heavy calendar to-day prevented the Court of Appeals from hearing the action brought by William Sulzer to test the validity of his impeachment as Governor. It is thought the case will be reached to-morrow.

The proceedings, instituted in an effort to have the United States Supreme Court pass on the impeachment, were brought against William Sohmer, State Controller, to compel him to pay the former Executive the salary of Governor from the date of his removal. Mr. Sulzer has drawn an Assemblyman's salary from the State in the meantime. A peculiar feature of the action is that the Judges of the Court of Appeals, who were members of the High Court of Impeachment, are asked to set aside the verdict for which they voted when Mr. Sulzer was removed from office.

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Cooking Odors
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FRANK WINS A STAY; MAY ANNUL VERDICT

New Lawyers Enter Case, Raising Point That Opens Way for Appeal to U.S. Supreme Court.

STATE TAKEN BY SURPRISE

Prisoner's Rights Held to be Violated When He Was Kept from Court as Verdict Was Given.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTA, Ga., April 16.—Leo M. Frank, who was under sentence to be hanged to-morrow for the murder of Mary Phagan, obtained a stay to-day upon two motions filed by his attorneys before Judge Hill in the Superior Court. One of these motions—which came as a complete surprise—demanded the annulment of the verdict on the ground that the defendant was deprived of his right under the Constitution of the United States because he was absent from court when the verdict was announced. It is believed that this will be the basis of an appeal to the United States Supreme Court in the event that a new trial is denied.

The other motion was for a new trial on the general ground of newly discovered evidence. Arguments on both motions were set for April 22, and this action on the part of the court automatically acted as a stay of execution.

In the motion to set aside the verdict, it was asserted, Judge L. S. Roan, the trial Judge, requested that Frank be kept out of the courtroom when the verdict was announced on the ground of possible violence in the event of acquittal. It also was contended that two of his counsel, Reuben R. Arnold and Luther Z. Rosser, agreed to this, and waived his right to be in court. The motion for annulment was filed by Tye, Peeples & Alexander, attorneys not heretofore connected with the case. They contended that Frank did not know of the agreement to waive his presence in court and that he would have had no right to enter such an agreement, even if he had known of it. The point is regarded as the most vital one so far raised in the case.

One of the decisions of Judge Hill himself, when he was a member of the Court of Appeals, will play a part in the argument of the motion. This is the case of the State vs. Lyons, Seventh Georgia Appeals. A verdict was then set aside because an attorney, in a telephone conversation with the trial Judge, waived the presence of himself and the defendant.

Relative to the agreement on Frank's absence at the time of the verdict, Solicitor General Hugh M. Dorsey to-day issued the following statement:

"Under the promise of two of Frank's attorneys that no advantage would be taken of it, and over my protest to the Judge against proceeding under that promise, Judge L. S. Roan, of his own motion, permitted the accused to be absent from court when the verdict was rendered."

Lawyers Explain Agreement.

Attorneys Luther Z. Rosser and Reuben R. Arnold issued the following statement in reference to the filing of the motion by Attorneys Tye, Peeples, and Alexander:

"The motion filed this morning to set aside the conviction of Leo M. Frank, on the ground, among others, that Frank was not present when the verdict was rendered, and did not consent to the return of the verdict in his absence, was filed by Messrs. Tye, Peeples, Alexander, and others. We do not appear as counsel in that motion.

"The extraordinary motion for new trial, based upon newly discovered evidence and other new grounds, was filed by ourselves, together with Mr. Brandon and Messrs. Herbert and Leonard Haas, and is a different proceeding, upon entirely different grounds from the motion to set aside.

"During the trial of Mr. Frank the feeling against him on the part of some members of the public was so evident and pronounced as to greatly concern the trial Judge for Frank's safety in the event of his acquittal. During the trial the Judge called attention several times to the danger of having Frank present at the reception of the verdict.

"Nothing, however, was done about this until the last day of the trial and just a few minutes before the jury was charged. The Judge, then in the jury room adjoining the court room, again expressed grave apprehension as to Frank's safety upon the reception of the verdict, should Frank be present, and there be a verdict of acquittal. We as two of his counsel were present the verdict of the jury was rendered and the Judge requested us to agree that Frank should not be present when the verdict was rendered, and that his counsel also should not be present. To this we agreed.

Suggested by the Judge.

Acting upon this agreement made at the suggestion of the Judge, Frank was not present at the return of the verdict, nor were any of his counsel.

There was no request on the part of the Judge that we get the personal consent of Mr. Frank to his absence, nor to the agreement made by us.

The situation was very tense and excitement in the court house and in the streets was great. The charge of the court was just about to begin and was at once given, and as soon as given Frank was carried by the Sheriff to the jail. We were intensely absorbed in the events taking place, especially as the charge began just after our conference with the Judge ended. In the excitement and confusion and in the multitude of things we had to do and look after it never occurred to us to mention our agreement with the court either to Mr. Frank or to our associate counsel. As a matter of fact, neither our associate counsel nor Mr. Frank were present when we had the conference with the Judge, and Mr. Haas knew nothing about it until after the verdict was received and after the sentence was pronounced.

Because of our participation in the agreement with the Judge as counsel we feel that we ought not to take part as attorneys in the motion to set the judgment aside upon the ground of Frank's absence. This case, however, is an important one to Mr. Frank and we have no right or desire to dictate to him what he ought to do under the circumstances.

The case is his, not ours, and it is his life which is at stake. Frank made no agreement with the court, and was asked to make none. If, as a result of what happened, he has been deprived of his legal rights, no fair-minded man can complain when Frank asks the law to correct the wrong done him.

The circumstances worked in the case of this man a practical denial to him, as well as his counsel, of the valuable right to be present when the verdict was received. This condition was brought about by the unjust, excited and prejudiced surroundings which made it impossible to conclude this trial with legal regularity.

Under ordinary, sane conditions, no such agreement would have been thought of by court or counsel.

The agreement was made and carried out on both sides with the utmost good faith, in promotion of what was thought to be in the interest of Frank's safety and public tranquility.

Disclose New Evidence.

The extraordinary motion, based on the ground of newly discovered evidence, was simply filed with the court and ordered served a second time on Solicitor General Dorsey, who was not in court, but was represented by E. A. Stephens, his assistant.

The action of Judge Hill in setting a date for hearing the two motions means that Detective William J. Burns will be forced to disclose any new evidence he may have discovered by that date, that it may be incorporated into amendments to the extraordinary motion.

When Judge Hill took the bench this morning the first motion was that to set aside the verdict. This was read by Attorney Tye. Then Attorney Luther Z. Rosser filed the extraordinary motion. This was based on the statement of Dr. H. F. Harris that, in his opinion, the hair found on the lathe in the National Pencil Factory did not resemble that of the murdered girl; on the statement of Mary Rich that she saw Jim Conley, the negro accuser of Frank, emerge from the basement door of the factory at 2:20 o'clock on the afternoon of the murder, and on other points already revealed to the public.

R. R. Arnold of counsel for the defense presented to the court an order appointing the court reporter, D. O. Smith, a Commissioner to take the testimony of Dr. Harris, Mary Rich, and E. A. Stephens, Assistant Solicitor. The attorney said these witnesses had declined to make affidavits on points desired by the defense. Judge Hill suggested that the order be shown to the Solicitor for his comment. Mr. Arnold replied the Solicitor was not in court. The Judge suggested that the order be shown to the Assistant Solicitor, but Mr. Arnold said he was one of the witnesses from whom it was desired to take testimony.

Judge Hill said with emphasis that the arguments on both the motion to set aside the verdict and the extraordinary motion for a new trial must proceed next Wednesday morning unless very good cause for delay arose.

"I will require you gentlemen to proceed with the argument next Wednesday," said the Court. "I have not seen any disposition among you to delay the case unnecessarily, but I want to inform you that this court desires to proceed with it as rapidly as is consistent with justice."

Henry Peeples said his firm entered the case only a few days ago. He would not say whether his firm would take up other angles of the case.

May Go to Higest Court.

The injection of a Federal Constitutional question into the case is important, because it indicates that the fight for Frank's life may be carried up to the United States Supreme Court.

After Judge Hill had signed the order appointing Court Reporter Smith to take testimony and court was adjourned John Black, a city detective, was examined. He testified that he carried to Dr. Harris the hair found on the lathe in the pencil factory.

Mary Rich was not in court. The defense asserted that she had made an affidavit for the prosecution contradicting some points in her testimony for the defense.

Motion to Annul Verdict.

The motion to set aside the verdict of guilty follows in part:

"Now comes Leo M. Frank, the defendant in the above-stated cause, against whom in said cause a verdict of guilty of murder was received by the court on Aug. 25, 1913, and moves the court to set aside said verdict for the following reasons;

"First—Because at the time that said verdict was received, and the jury trying the cause was discharged, this defendant was in the custody of the law and confined in the common jail of said county. He was not present when said verdict was received, and the said jury was discharged, as he had a right in law to be, and as the law required that he should be. He did not waive said right nor did he authorize any one to waive it for him, nor consent that he should not be present. He did not even know that said verdict had been rendered and said jury discharged until after the reception of the verdict and discharge of the jury and until after sentence of death had been pronounced upon him.

"Second—Because, while in point of fact the statements above are true, yet the presence of this defendant at the reception of said verdict was a legal right of the defendant and a requirement of law which could not be waived even by this defendant himself, the charge upon which defendant was tried being a charge of murder subjecting him to possible deprivation of his life, and such waiver would be not only a renunciation of a right which the law had established in his favor, but would be a renunciation affecting the public interest.

"Because on the day said verdict was rendered, and shortly before, Hon. L. S. Roan, the Judge who presided at the trial of said cause, made his charge to the jury, the said Judge, in the jury room of the court house wherein the trial was proceeding, privately conversed with L. V. Rosser and Ruben R. Arnold, two of the counsel of the defendant, and in said conversation referred to the probable danger of violence that the defendant would be in if he were present when the verdict was rendered in this cause, if said verdict should be one of acquittal, and after said Judge thus expressed himself he requested said counsel to agree that this defendant need not be present at the time the verdict was rendered and the jury polled.

"Under these circumstances the counsel did agree with the Judge that this defendant should not be present at the rendition of the verdict. In the same conversation the Judge expressed the opinion that even counsel of this defendant might be in danger of violence if they should be present at the reception of said verdict.

Counsel Agreed with Judge.

"Under these circumstances, defendant's counsel, Rosser and Arnold, did agree with the Judge that this defendant should not be present at the rendition of the verdict. This defendant was not present at said conversation and knew nothing about the same or any agreement made as above stated until after the verdict was received and the jury discharged and until after sentence of death was pronounced upon him.

"Pursuant to the conversation above stated, neither the said Rosser nor the said Arnold, nor Herbert J. Haas, who were the sole counsel of this defendant in said cause, were present when the verdict was received and said jury discharged. Nor was this defendant present when said verdict was rendered and the said jury discharged.

"The defendant says he did not give said counsel nor any one else any authority to waive or renounce the right of this defendant to be present at the reception of said verdict or to agree that this defendant should not be present thereat; and the relation of attorney and client did not give such authority, though said counsel acted in the most perfect good faith and in the interest of the personal safety of this defendant.

"Neither the said conversation with Judge Roan nor the purport thereof, was communicated to said Haas, nor did said Haas know thereof until after sentence was pronounced on defendant.

"Defendant did not give to said Rosser, nor to said Arnold, nor to said Haas, any authority themselves to be absent when said verdict was received, nor did he agree that they, or either of them, might be so absent."

BIG BANKS REJECT BOND SALE MILLIONS

Continued from Page 1.

could have profited by the difference between that and the 4¼ per cent., and it would have been to their interest to take advantage of the five days' leeway.

The profit of the syndicate that bought the bonds will be considerably less than that in the case of the State issue. The State bonds were sold within two or three hours of their delivery at a price that represented a profit of about $600,000. At the price put on the city bonds by the syndicate yesterday, owing to different market conditions, the profit will be $341,250. The price set was 102.10, with one-eighth of 1 per cent. discount to brokers, or 101.975 net. Another difference was that, although many of the bonds were sold yesterday and members of the syndicate withheld about $20,000,000 for their own investment, it will be several days before the entire issue is sold and the profit realized. The new bonds were quoted on the Curb yesterday at 101 15-16 bid, 102 asked.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co.'s checks for $32,325,034, and $325,000 in payment for half of the bonds, were drawn on the National City Bank, and those for William A. Read & Co. for the same amounts in payment for their half were drawn on the Chase National Bank. Before having these checks certified by the National City and the Chase, the syndicate heads had deposited other certified checks aggregating equal sums drawn on other banks. These checks were drawn by the members of the syndicate for their shares in the transaction, including those for the individual shares of the two firms heading the syndicate.

When all of the checks concerned go through the Clearing House to-day there will be no such large cash balances as resulted from the clearing of the State bond sale, for the Bank of Manhattan Company took away $34,000,000 in cash. In that case the money had to be kept on deposit with the Bank of the Manhattan Company, which is the State's fiscal agent, until notes had been paid by the State fell due, several days later. In the present instance the city has distributed the money around largely among the very banks that were drawn on to pay it and to this extent the payments set forth will cancel each other in the clearing.

There will be some large changes, however, because of the fact that the notes of the city that are to be paid with the proceeds of the bond sale are not due, and the maturities will stretch out over the next sixty days. This means that in the meantime the city will have abnormally large balances in the banks.

The maturities were arranged originally with a view to the possibility of a bond sale in January. When this was not held, they were renewed so that most of the maturities would fall in May, as a likely month for the issue. The sale having taken place in April, the money will not be needed to pay off the notes for several weeks, but some of them will probably be bought up by the city in the meantime.

CITY BREVITIES.

A meeting of the council of the Merchants' Association will be held at the Waldorf-Astoria next Wednesday, at which J. Randolph Coolidge, President of the Chamber of Commerce of Boston, and Elmer H. Adams of the Chicago Association of Commerce, will discuss the most effective work of their respective organizations.

A meeting of the Fifth Avenue Association will be held at the Hotel Manhattan next Tuesday to initiate an active campaign against fraudulent advertising and obnoxious business practices in the Fifth Avenue section. Among the speakers will be James M. Speers, G. V. Rogers, and Clarence S. Blake.

The Rev. Dr. Maurice H. Harris will preach this morning at the Passover service at the Temple Israel of Harlem, Lenox Avenue and 120th Street, on "The First Born," and at to-inorrow's service on "Power and Its Abuse." On Sunday Dr. Harris will lecture on "Post-Exilic Judaism."

There are several attractive houses at
Scarborough, N. Y.
—not generally in the market—in the neighborhood of the
Sleepy Hollow Club
and
Briarcliff Lodge
that we have for sale or rent.
They would interest anyone looking for a place in this vicinity.
Wm. A. White & Sons
62 Cedar Street

A Business.
Few can make the wisest selection of investments entirely upon their own judgment.
Ours is a business—the proper selection of securities for individual needs.
If you have funds to invest consult

Loeser's

The Brooklyn Store

The post-Easter season begins at Loeser's with a wealth of splendid values; with stocks full and complete. The opportunity presented to careful buyers is one which deserves more than usual notice.

Smart New Hats, Millinery.

Hats with character, individuality, beauty, style.

They have the smartness of Paris, coupled with the suitability to American women that even Paris cannot always give.

Paris Hats and charming creations of Loeser studios, suitable for any occasion and any time, from smart tailored Hats at $14 to the very essence of Paris at $85.

85c to $2 Silk Stockings, 60c to $1.10

Finely woven stockings, good material, and from reliable makers. Some have double silk tops and soles; others mercerized, and still others lisle soles and double silk tops.

Black, white and a fine range of the popular plain colors.

Sale of Lace Bed Sets and Curtains.

Thirty handsome styles of Renaissance and Marie Antoinette Bed Sets and three hundred pairs of Scrim Curtains.

Bed Sets range in value from $5.75 to $12.50 and the sale prices are $3.75 to $6.50.

Scrim Curtains in white or ecru, with wide insertion, $1.50 to $3.50 values for 95c to $1.75 pair.

75c Tub Silks, 44c. $1 Shirting Silks, 78c.

Tub Silks, 32-inches wide, with corded stripes upon white grounds. Shirting Silks are 36 inches wide, and the variety of pretty patterns is wide.

All fast color and suitable for men's Shirts as well as for women's wear. Very strong, serviceable materials.

MEN

$8 Tennis Rackets, $5.

From he maker whose Rackets are used by the majority of tournament players. He calls these Rackets "seconds," but you will not easily find any fault with them. All shapes and weights, both plain and seashore gut.

Five Summer Shirt Sales.

Five great sales of Loeser quality summer Shirts are now going on. The values offered are greater than we may be able to give later—when all men want new Shirts—and the range of prices will suit *every* man.

As fine silk Shirts as any man could want—$2.50 to $6 values at $1.95 to $3.95. From these prices down to $1 and $1.50 pongee soft Shirts at 79c.

UNUSUAL SALES

Loeser Toilet Articles and Preparations.

All made in our own laboratories, which we have maintained for a quarter century. This is our annual spring sale, and the reductions, as usual, are very exceptional.

It includes Articles and Preparations needed in every household—Complexion Creams, Perfumes and Toilet Waters, Toilet Powders, Tooth Powders, Hair Dressings and other preparations, many of which are so well known that we have customers all over the world.

Furniture—Third Reduction.

Patterns that the manufacturers will replace this year but which are the best made to date.

The sale includes Arm and Rocking Chairs in oak or mahogany, a great variety of upholstered Chairs, Library Tables in various woods and a number of fine three-piece Library Suites.

Prices are very moderate and the Furniture is of thorough worth and fine appearance.

Fredrick Loeser & Co.

Subway to Hoyt Street—17 Minutes from Grand Central Station.

BY WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

AMERICAN INVOLVED IN CAILLAUX CASE

Mr. Gueydan Interrogated in Lausanne at Paris Magistrate's Request.

HAD "INTIMATE" LETTERS

But Says He Returned Them—Mr. Gueydan's Sister Was the First Wife of ex-Minister Caillaux.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

GENEVA, April 16.—The "Affaire Caillaux" has reached even Lausanne, where an American, Francois Gueydan of New Orleans, whose sister was ex-Finance Minister Caillaux's first wife, has been interrogated by a Swiss Judge, M. Blanchod, on behalf of the Paris examining Magistrate, M. Boucard, concerning certain letters and documents.

Mr. Gueydan declared on oath that he knew of no letters signed "Ton Jo" until they were published in the Figaro. He admitted that he was in 1909 in possession of "intimate" correspondence of MM. Caillaux, Claretie, and others, but he said he soon afterward returned the letters. He declared he had never delivered letters, at any time or to any one, of the compromising character of which the papers had spoken. He said he had nothing to do with the present affair.

Mr. Gueydan's declarations agree with those of the late M. Calmette, editor of the Figaro, whom Mme. Caillaux murdered, that there were no more "intimate letters" to be published.

Mr. Gueydan's wife in an interview in a Swiss paper had stated that if her husband published all the documents in his possession a political scandal would result even more greatly to the detriment of M. Caillaux than what had already transpired. Mr. Gueydan refuses to be interviewed.

$5,860 IN "BOX OF JUNK."

Paul Busch Gets Tidy Sum Found Among Dead Mother's Effects.

Mrs. J. Budde of 121 Lewis Street, Union Hill, yesterday turned over to Paul Busch of 786 East 180th Street, the Bronx, a box containing $800 in cash and a bank book showing a deposit of $5,000 in New York. The money box belonged to Mrs. Anna Gertrude Busch of 321 East Eighty-eighth Street, Manhattan, who died on March 17 in a sanitarium at 150th Street and St. Nichola Place.

When Mrs. Busch died she left word that Mrs. Budde, her best friend, should be notified. Mrs. Budde engaged a Union Hill undertaker to take charge of the body and it was when the body was being removed from the sanitarium that a nurse handed the driver the box, remarking, "Here, you might as well take along this box of junk." The "junk" was the money and the bank book.

Mrs. Budde after a search succeeded in finding Paul Busch, the son of the dead woman, and he went into court and was appointed executor of the estate and yesterday he received the cash and the bank book.

"ARSONETTES" IN ULSTER.

Burn a Big House in Londonderry —Leave a Message for Carson.

LONDONDERRY, April 16.—Militant suffragettes made their first onslaught on this city to-day, when an "arson squad" set fire to and burned to the ground a large residence.

A paper bearing the words "Fair Play for Women. Apply for Damages to Sir Edward Carson. Stop the Torture of Women," was found on the premises.

LADY WALDSTEIN EXPLAINS.

Denies She Had Instructions from Father to Give Brother Property.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, April 16.—Lady Florence Waldstein, daughter of David Einstein of New York, writes to The Times, apropos of the American lawsuits, as follows:

"In justice to my father's memory I wish to say that religious differences had nothing whatever to do with his opposition to my brother's marriage.

"I also desire to add that I was not instructed by my father to hand over to my brother, should he divorce his wife, a share of the estate claimed, and that the sums mentioned are quite inaccurate."

WOULD BAR C. P. R. STOCK.

Berlin Brokers Say the Railway Violated a Rule of the Boerse.

BERLIN, April 16.—A banker representing many members of the Berlin Boerse to-day applied to the Listing Committee to exclude any further listings of Canadian Pacific stock because the prospectus issued by the company in March for $60,000,000 of new stock contained no mention of the action for the reduction of Western freights pending against the railway.

The petitioner declares that such a suppression of information would debar any German company from further listings.

The committee did not indicate what action it would take in the matter.

The issue of the loan was authorized last Oct. 2.

KILL HUNDREDS OF BANDITS

Chinese Troops Rout 'White Wolf's' Men—Latter Being Surrounded.

PEKING, April 16.—Regular troops today severely defeated "White Wolf" and his brigands, several hundreds of whom were killed.

The regular troops encountered the bandit army at Li-Chuan-Hsien, to the northwest of Sian-Foo, capital of Shen-Si Province. The brigands were threatening an attack on Sian-Foo.

Sharp fighting ensued, and resulted in the rout of the brigands, who fled to a position twenty miles from Kien-Chow, further to the northwest.

Heavy reinforcements of regulars have been dispatched to the scene, and the brigands, who have pillaged many towns and villages and killed the inhabitants, are being gradually surrounded.

A number of mission doctors have gone from Hu-Hsien and Chow-Chih to attend the wounded.

FLIES LIKE A BIRD.

New Type of Aeroplane Shown in Paris—Is Admittedly Dangerous.

PARIS, April 16.—A new type of flying machine, the object of which is to enable man to imitate birds in utilizing the wind to the exclusion of other motive power, was described to-night at the Congress of the Society of Savants.

The invention is that of Dr. A. Magnan, and the flight it is intended to make is a kind of continuous volplane.

After the manner of large birds, the apparatus is provided with a spreading tail and two tapering wings, the latter being so placed as to enable the machine to remain motionless.

The control of the machine must be acquired by practice, as in the case of a bicycle, and it is admitted that this will present great difficulty and even danger.

Filibuster Over Confirming Terrell.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Southern Democrats, filibustering late to-day against the confirmation of Robert H. Terrell as a Municipal Judge in the District of Columbia, kept the Senate in executive session for more than three hours without reaching a vote. Senator Vardaman of Mississippi said he would "continue the struggle until the last ditch."

Jury Finds Gresham Smith Guilty.

HERKIMER, N. Y., April 16.—A jury to-day returned a verdict of guilty in the case of Gresham Smith, former county clerk, charged with retaining fees while in office. This is the first conviction in the Herkimer County graft cases. Sentence was deferred.

A Norwegian Minister Resigns.

CHRISTIANIA, April 16.—Johan Castberg, the Minister of Social and Industrial Affairs in the Cabinet headed by Premier Knudsen, resigned his portfolio to-day owing to a disagreement with his colleagues on social questions.

THORNTON FINDS THE ENGLISH WITTY

American Manager of the Great Eastern Railway Makes His First Speech in London.

HE LIKES THE CLIMATE

Sees Woe for Any Country That Comes Between Great Britain and the United States.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, April 16.—H. W. Thornton, the Great Eastern Railway's new American manager, made his first appearance as a speaker at a public dinner in London to-night, the occasion being the banquet of the Sales Managers' Association.

Mr. Thornton showed himself able to turn a neat compliment. He said he had been told that the English climate was abominable and that Englishmen were exceedingly difficult to get on with and were deficient in a sense of humor.

"As a matter of fact," he said, "I find the climate delightful." At this there was laughter and shouts of "Wait and see." Mr. Thornton went on:

"Every Englishman I have met has been most affable and exceedingly witty. England is a wonderful country. We may have had our differences, but God help any country that undertakes to come between us!"

EXPECTS DECREASED TRADE

Cunard Chairman Tells Why a Larger Dividend Is Not Declared.

LIVERPOOL, April 16.—Presiding at a meeting of the Cunard Steamship Company to-day, Alfred A. Booth, the Chairman of the Board of Directors, explained the reasons why a bigger dividend had not been declared.

Mr. Booth said that the freight boom had come to an end, and henceforth they must be content with lower rates and a reduction in the quantity of cargo carried.

Further, emigration to Canada and probably to the United States would, Mr. Booth believed, be greatly diminished, while the volume of travel in the North Atlantic would certainly not keep pace with the increased tonnage now available.

LONDON, April 16.—At a meeting of the Stock Exchange shareholders to-day it was announced that, owing to the depression in business, 150 members had not sought re-election.

This is fifty more withdrawals than last year.

HAVANA TOBACCO IN PERIL.

Plague Fumigation May Spoil $1,000,000 Worth in Warehouses.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, April 16.—A million dollars' worth of tobacco in Havana warehouses is endangered by the wholesale fumigations being carried out by the Cuban Health Department in its efforts to rid the city of the bubonic plague.

The plague district has not yet reached the tobacco warehouses, but it is dangerously close, and the commission tobacco men called on the Secretary of Sanitation to-day to see if it were possible to avoid fumigation, which would destroy the value of their tobacco. The only promise obtained was that the department would conduct experiments to see if any effective fumigation was possible that would not injure the tobacco.

Another city block was closed today, making eighteen in all. No new cases are reported, but one suspicious case is under observation.

A TRIBUTE TO GOETHALS.

Kaiser's Representative Says He Is a Great Administrator.

COLON, April 16.—Count Henckel von Donnersmarck, who is said to represent the German Emperor, left here to-day for New Orleans.

Before his departure he paid a high tribute to American engineering and administrative ability in the construction of the Panama Canal. He complimented Gov. Goethals upon the success he had attained in bringing to a high state of efficiency the great army of unorganized workers, and also on the care bestowed on their welfare. The Count said he regarded Gov. Goethals as one of the greatest living engineers and administrators.

Count Henckel von Donnersmarck will proceed from New Orleans to St. Louis, Chicago, Washington, and New York.

AMERICAN-GERMAN RIVALRY.

Contest for Influence in Argentina Seen by French Correspondent.

PARIS, April 16.—The contest for influence in Argentina between the United States and Germany is the subject of a dispatch to-day from Buenos Aires to the Temps.

The correspondent attributes the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to South America to Germany's desire to counteract the effect of Col. Roosevelt's presence there. He avers that the raising of the United States Legation in Argentina to the rank of an Embassy was another episode in American-German rivalry.

The correspondent affirms that the battleships Rivadavia and Morena, which, he says, have taken eighteen months longer to build in the United States than was stipulated in the contract, were constructed with the proceeds of a French loan.

Goethe Sculptor Arrives.

Prof. Hermann Hahn of Munich, the sculptor who designed the Goethe memorial to be shortly unveiled in Lincoln Park, Chicago, arrived yesterday on the North German Lloyd steamer Berlin to take part in the ceremonies of the unveiling.

GRAND JURY INDICTS BILLARD OFFICIALS

Four Who Refused to Testify in New Haven Inquiry Accused of Recalcitrancy.

WHIPPLE AND FIELD YIELD

Will Take Stand Under Protest—Counsel for Hemingway and Morehouse Asks for More Time.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Indictments were voted to-day by the Federal Grand Jury, it is understood authoritatively, against the four witnesses who refused to testify before the Interstate Commerce Commission last Friday concerning the relations of the Billard Company with the New Haven Railroad system. The indictments probably will not be returned for several days, pending final word from the recalcitrant witnesses as to whether they desire to change their attitude.

The men whose names are before the jury are Harry V. Whipple, President of the Merchants' National Bank of New Haven; Samuel Hemingway, President of the Second National Bank of New Haven; Edward I. Field, and Samuel Morehouse, all of New Haven. All four are supposed to have official connection with the Billard Company, through which, it has been alleged, millions of dollars of New Haven securities were illegally diverted.

Henry Stoddard, counsel for Whipple and Field, to-day notified Joseph W. Folk, chief counsel of the Interstate Commerce Commission, that his clients, under protest, would testify rather than undergo the stigma of an indictment and criminal prosecution.

"You notify us," wrote Mr. Stoddard, "that, instead of applying to a court of civil jurisdiction in order to have the question directly determined by a Judge, you intend to resort to criminal proceedings. I suppose that means a criminal proceeding in the District of Columbia against citizens and residents of the State of Connecticut, with the inevitable annoyance, trouble, and expense connected with a criminal proceeding in a jurisdiction far removed from defendants' place of residence. Therefore, to relieve themselves from the burden of such annoyance, trouble, and expense, while they feel that your threatened action is unjust, arbitrary, and tyrannical, my clients, Messrs. Whipple and Field, are constrained to submit and to abandon their claimed rights and liberty, and this wholly because of the threat of such criminal prosecution."

Mr. Folk, in reply, directed attention to the fact that the commission had no power to punish for contempt, as courts have, and as a result had received authority from Congress to proceed against recalcitrant witnesses by criminal action. He added that so long as he was at the head of the Law Department of the commission, the criminal statute would be invoked in every clear case of recalcitrancy of witnesses.

Homer S. Cummings, counsel for Samuel Hemingway and Samuel Morehouse, through telegrams to Mr. Folk to-day, sought further delay in the criminal proceedings. He was notified that his clients must submit their testimony to the commission without further conditions.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 16.—Harry V. Whipple and E. I. Field said to-night that they would give evidence at the New Haven hearing in Washington. Mr. Field said he would give all the information in his power. Mr. Whipple declined to make any extended statement.

Samuel Morehouse declined to talk. Samuel Hemingway could not be located.

Angus McLeod Dead.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 16.—Angus McLeod, president of the Newport Trust Company, died to-night. Mr. McLeod, who was born in Scotland sixty-four years ago, had been identified with business and banking interests here for nearly forty years. One of his sons, William, was Mayor of Newport last year.

C. W. MORSE EXAMINED.

His "Memory Is Still Very Bad," Lawyer Bullowa Comments.

"Mr. Morse's memory is still very bad," said Ferdinand E. M. Bullowa, in whose office at 34 Nassau Street, yesterday, Charles W. Morse was examined as a witness in the suit brought by the Western Development Company against John W. McKinnon, agent for the shareholders of the National Bank of North America.

The suit involves a loan of $126,000 by the bank, and the securities, amounting to $200,000, put up to cover it.

Mr. Morse was examined in private, the proceedings taking up but a short time. He appeared late in the lawyer's office, but was looking well. As on the occasion of the last hearing, Mr. Morse replied to many questions that he was unable to remember.

J. B. GREENHUT, PRES.
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO.
THE BIG STORE
BOTH SIDES OF SIXTH AVE., 18TH TO 19TH ST
NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE

If You Are Not Already
A Charge Customer of The Big Store
we will make it easy for you to become one. Consult our Department of Accounts, Balcony, MAIN Building.

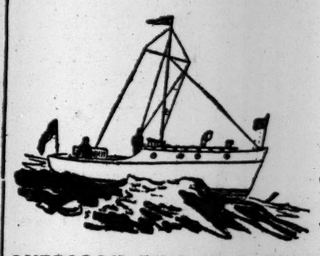
MAIN BUILDING

34 MOTOR BOATS

Made to Sell Regularly at $140 to $1000 Each—Sale Beginning Today, at

$95 to $650

The Entire Surplus From the Famous Gile Boat and Engine Co. of Ludington, Mich.



This is really THE CHANCE OF A LIFETIME to acquire a high-class motor-boat AT A SACRIFICE PRICE.

The quotations in this sale JUST ABOUT COVER THE COST OF THE HULLS.

If you are a lover of water sport YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO OVERLOOK THIS MARVELLOUS OFFERING.

Remember, ONLY 34 BOATS. All ready for inspection today. If you are not ready to buy, and don't want immediate delivery, PAY US A SMALL DEPOSIT, AND WE WILL HOLD THE BOAT YOU CHOOSE UNTIL ANY TIME UP TO JUNE 15th.

The special prices include launching free of charge in New York City waters; Salt water fittings; Canvas Covers; Brass Rails; U. S. Yacht Ensign; and Life Preserver Cushions.

MOTOR BOATS

Quantity	Size	Value	Sale Price.
15	16-Ft. 3 H. P. Gile Leader	$140.00	$95.00
1	12-Ft. 3 H. P. Racine Power Yacht Tender	200.00	125.00
5	16-Ft. 3 H. P. Gile Ideal	250.00	198.50
2	18-Ft. 5 H. P. Gile Ideal	350.00	295.00
2	20-Ft. 5 H. P. Gile Ideal	375.00	325.00
2	20-Ft. 10 H. P. Gile Ideal	450.00	395.00
1	18-Ft. 5 H. P. Gile Concave Stern	400.00	325.00
1	18-Ft. 6 H. P. Gile Concave Stern	425.00	345.00
3	20-Ft. 10 H. P. Gile Concave Stern	550.00	495.00
1	24-Ft. 10 H. P. Cabin Cruiser (as illustrated)	795.00	695.00
1	26-Ft. 12 H. P. Gray Motor Hydrotype 11 speed boat	1,000.00	650.00

CANOES

Of the famous Carleton "Old Town" Make. Regular Type.

Size	Sale Price
15-Ft. with keel	$30.00
16-Ft. with keel	31.00
17-Ft. with keel	32.00
18-Ft. with keel	34.00
19-Ft. with keel	36.00

CARLETON CANOES WITH SPONSONS

The safe canoe. Cannot upset—cannot sink.

16-Ft. with keel	$43.00
17-Ft. with keel	44.00
18-Ft. with keel	46.00

Carleton Guide Canoes—built for rough usage; the favorite of the Maine guides; 18-ft. size; $31 with keel

Sailing Outfits, Complete, $15.50

Cape Cod Skiffs—flat bottom; very seaworthy; shallow draft; best fishing boat made; all galvanized fastened; 10-ft. $19.50; 12-ft. 25.50; 14-ft. 28.50

N. B. The 14-ft. skiff is specially adapted for the Evinrude motor.

Evinrude Detachable Rowboat and Canoe Motors

These transform any rowboat or canoe into a motorboat.

2 H. P. with batteries and coil, $70

2 H. P. with magneto, $80

CANOE EQUIPMENTS

Paddles—first quality spruce; any length up to 6 ft. $1.25

Slat Back Rest—at 75c

Caned Back Rest—at $1.50

Slat Folding Chairs—at $1.25

Cane Folding Chairs—at $2.50

YACHT TENDERS

The finest built; 10-ft. Dinghy; all clear cedar planking; copper fastened—at. $52.50

BOAT ACCESSORIES AND MARINE SUPPLIES

Life Preservers—block cork; Government-inspected; each 85c

Life Preserver Cushions—kapok filled; each 95c and $1.25

Monogram, Polarine or Havoline Lubricating Oils—gal. 65c; 5 gals. $2.35

Pyrene Fire Extinguishers—each $6, $7 and $8

Dry Powder Fire Extinguishers—tube 75c

Fog Horns—each 25c to $1.25

Fog Bells—each 85c to $2.75

Bullseye Combination Lamps—for class 1 boats; galvanized 85c; brass $2.45

Tool Kits—complete with 12 tools; value $2.50; at $1.48

Mushroom Mooring Anchors—black; lb. 4c

Complete stock of MARINE SUPPLIES, BOAT AND ENGINE PAINTS, VARNISHES, AND CANOE ENAMELS.

"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"

Double S. H. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

Will Continue To-day

A Most Extraordinary Sale

Of a Very Special Purchase

Women's Distinctive Gowns

18.50 *Value 29.50*

24.50 *Value 39.50*

29.50 *Value 49.50*

Flowered Pussy Willow Taffetas
Heavy Crepe de Chines
Soft Glace Taffeta

Six very smart styles reproduced from models shown at the very latest Paris Fashion Openings.

No Exchanges — No Approvals — No C. O. D.'s

STERN BROTHERS

Forty-second and Forty-third Streets, West of Fifth Avenue

will continue To-day, on the Third Floor, their sale of a large collection of

Women's Dresses

At Decided Reductions from their Former Prices

The Dresses are all from regular stock, skillfully designed, thoroughly well made, artistically finished—in most fashionable models, fabrics and colorings. In these five groups:

Serge Dresses, in newest models, ... at $10.50 to 69.50
Afternoon Dresses, of crepes and desirable silks, at $14.75 to 110.00
Dancing Frocks, of taffeta and laces, ... at $21.00 to 100.00
Theatre Gowns, in generous assortment, . . . at $29.75 to 95.00
Evening Gowns, in simple and elaborate styles, at $35.00 to 150.00

The former prices of these Dresses were from a Third to a Half more than the figures at which they are marked for To-day's selling.

SPECIAL FOR TODAY & TOMORROW

Saks Silk-Lined Suits for Men at $22

Saks clothes are always unusual value—this one is more unusual than usual.

Seeking to introduce Saks clothes to an even wider clientele than they now enjoy, we have marked these suits lower than we have ever marked Saks suits before, semi-annual sales alone excepted. We will not put a value on them, however, for that is against our established methods of selling men's clothes. We will only tell you that

These suits are limited in number and the opportunity will not be extended beyond tomorrow.

They are shown in the new black and blue pencil striped cloths, blue and gray unfinished worsteds, blue serges, fancy velours, and unfinished cloths—tailored in easy, close-fitting, roll collar models—and silk lined. We can offer you nothing like this in the near future.

TODAY & TOMORROW FINISHES THE

Sale of Men's $6 Low Shoes at $3.85

A low, broad heel, wide shank model, made of Russia calf in gun metal or the new mahogany tan.

Saks & Company

Broadway at 34th Street.

Seal of the Manhattan Company Since 1799

Bank of the Manhattan Company

PRESIDENT
Stephen Baker
VICE PRESIDENTS
Henry K. McHarg-Pierre Jay
CASHIER
D. H. Pierson

Capital $2,050,000
Surplus $4,100,000

We want your account

114 Years at 40 Wall Street

Style in clothes is like good breeding in a man—without these, clothes and men are just ordinary.

Like good breeding, style comes from within; it's not temporary, nor mere veneer. Only skilled designing makes it evident, and lasting through months of wear.

As a well-bred man you ought to wear our clothes

Hart Schaffner & Marx
Good Clothes Makers

Besides *style*, the quality and value of these clothes are unapproachable.

Wallach Bros.

Broadway, Cor. 29th St.
246-248 West 125th St.
Third Ave., Cor. 122d St.

To Business Men

Forceful letters and advertising matter are most vital to the biggest success of your business.

If you refuse to experiment with bargain brains but demand psychology plus that positively produces, we can serve you.

Because I enthusiastically believe, after some experience, that he "flocks alone" as a writer of pulling copy, I am acting as the sole Eastern representative of AD-MAN Davison of Kansas City.

If you would add zest and increase of profits to the business game, send me complete details of your proposition—without obligation, of course. You will promptly receive a special letter—and some of the most interesting printed matter you ever read.

E. M. DUNBAR,
4 Rowena St.,
Boston, Mass.

CHICAGO LIMITED

Leave New York 2 P. M. Arrive Chicago 2 P. M.
...na-Michigan Central.

Lackawanna Railroad

ALL steel, electric lighted sleepers.

Ticket Offices:
Broadway
Cor. Wall St. Cor. 28th St.
Cor. Howard St. Cor. 42d St.
Brooklyn—505 Fulton St.

CARPET CLEANING
W. H. Hankinson
53rd Year
RESPONSIBILITY—RELIABILITY
CLEANLY METHODS
Booklet Mailed.
423-425 East 53d St.—Plaza 596.

MAKE BIG ROUND-UP OF STOLEN AUTOS

Confession of Car Thief, Seeking Revenge, Opens Trail to Notorious Gang.

$500 FOR $5,000 MOTORS

Stolen Cars Sold for Small Price—Prominent Brooklynite Bought One—May Arrest Five.

Detective Meyers from Headquarters, Assistant District Attorney Deuel, E. B. Hopwood, an insurance adjuster, and State Inspector of Motor Vehicles Rotheim were out last night rounding up the biggest collection of stolen automobiles ever gathered in in a single haul.

The trail led through Brooklyn, Harlem, and the Bronx. Owners of lost cars were taken along and were able to identify their property. It was stated at midnight that at a conference to be held in the office of Assistant District Attorney Deuel at 11 o'clock this morning a full confession from one notorious automobile thief would be submitted and announcements made of the arrest of from three to five thieves heretofore unknown to the police.

The rounding up of the automobile thieves was said by insurance company officials last night to be the result of the new spirit that has come into the Police Department since Second Deputy Commissioner Rubin took charge of the problem of hunting down organized gangs engaged in the business of stealing automobiles.

One of the surprising developments last night was the fact that men well known in the community have been buying automobiles for from $500 to $800 that were known to be worth from $5,000 to $5,300. For stealing an automobile, it came out in looking over the check books and account books of those engaged in the business, the usual amount of profit to the thief was $250. In no case among those examined did the thief obtain more than $500 for his work, while the car he passed on was almost invariably of the highest priced type.

$700 for High-priced Car.

One of the persons implicated as a buyer of a high-priced automobile paid the original thief only $700 for it, and of this $700 the thief had to pay $200 to the go-between who arranged the sale and $250 on an agreement to split 50-50 with the man who helped him to steal the car.

The purchaser turned out to be a well-known resident of Brooklyn. It was even found that he had personally paid the go-between in the case $15 to pay for a new license number, and had also given the go-between a check for $3 to pay for paint which was used in changing the color of the automobile chassis.

This automobile, a Packard car, belonging to Dexter C. Hayden of the Packard Auto Rent and Service Company of 1,493 Broadway, was recovered Monday afternoon, when it was found standing in front of "The Whip" saloon at Fulton and Jay Streets, Brooklyn.

A General Sessions Grand Jury is now considering the case of the car's purchaser.

Charles Brush, a young chauffeur, who was indicted a few days ago, walked into the office of E. B. Hopwood, an insurance adjuster, of 55 John Street, on Tuesday and told Mr. Hopwood that he wanted to give himself up and turn State's evidence. It was on information furnished by him, after he had been taken into custody, that last night's raids were made.

Confessed to Get Even.

He informed Mr. Hopwood that his reason for wishing to confess was that on Monday night, following the recovery of the Hayden automobile at "The Whip" saloon, three men had visited him in his apartment at 210 West 109th Street and had beaten him unmercifully. From this beating he was still bearing some marks when he surrendered himself.

The three men, he said, accused him of "selling out the gang," in order to win the reward of $250 offered by Mr. Hopwood for the return of the automobile. He gave the District Attorney's office the names of the three men, and detectives were searching for them last night, with every prospect of making an arrest in a few hours.

Charles Rudy, another conspicuous operator in stolen automobiles, was arrested on Jan. 22. Rudy pleaded guilty before Judge Swann in General Sessions and is now awaiting sentence in the Tombs.

When Judge Swann heard last night of the new find of stolen automobiles and the running down of other gangs he said he was very glad that he had postponed sentence in the case of the first man taken in.

"I was much astonished at the confession of Rudy," Judge Swann said, "for he referred to 'the Exchange' as if he were a member of a regular Produce or Grain Exchange. He also referred to his 'correspondents' in Chicago, Atlantic City, New Orleans, Pittsburgh, and other cities in a way to suggest that he was a prosperous banker, instead of a trafficker in stolen automobiles.

"His confession made it clear that much work remained to be done, and I was confident results would follow the vigorous manner in which Assistant District Attorney Duel and Deputy Police Commissioner Rubin took up the matter. I found that the custom was to trade the stolen automobiles so that a car taken here would be put into service in New Orleans, for instance, and the cars stolen in New Orleans would be sent here on an exchange basis.

"The only cash involved in the transactions of the 'Exchange' would be a little 'boot' money the shipper of a second-grade car would pay to the shipper who sent him a first-grade car in return."

Knew Where Stolen Car Was.

Mr. Hopwood, who has made a specialty of recovering stolen automobiles for several years, said at his home, 29 Claremont Avenue, last night:

"The gangsters who beat up young Brush, and so put him in a mood to surrender and turn State's evidence, played a nice little trick on themselves. For, as a matter of fact, we located that car a week before we knew who its new owner was. We deliberately left the car alone instead of seizing it in order that we might find out who some of the people were who restored such cars to service. When we found it it was in a barn in Brooklyn, being overhauled and equipped with new numbers. "We had a record of the conversation in which the prospective purchaser put up money for the new coat of paint for the chassis, and put up money for the new license number. A jealous girl, who was attracted by the hope of reward and the expectation of 'getting even' with a chauffeur who had found himself a new sweetheart, gave the information that led us to the car in storage.

"We were quite curious when a check was cashed for $700, and seven hundred-dollar bills were paid to the go-between. We were also curious as to why one of the hundred-dollar bills was changed at a Brooklyn saloon for two fifties. When Brush confessed the theft he cleared this matter up, for he said he had to get $50 in order to make an even split-up of the $500 that was the share of himself and his partner after paying the go-between."

The automobile recovered in Brooklyn was stolen on Feb. 21, less than two minutes after Mr. Hayden had stepped out of it to go up to his office on the second floor of the building at 1,493 Broadway, just north of Forty-second Street. Mr. Hayden looked out of his office window on reaching the second floor and found the automobile gone.

Brush, after telling how he escaped with it, confessed that he had also stolen three other Packard automobiles, one of which he took two days before Christmas while it was standing in front of a branch post office in Fifty-first Street.

This automobile Mr. Hopwood traced to Baltimore and brought back to New York, where he restored it to the Packard Agency, which had taken it out only once before it was stolen. In the automobile were found cards of two east side dance halls and a card which led to the arrest of Rudy last January.

One result of the night's work, it was said, would be a marked strengthening of the case against two insurance adjusters who have been known for some time as accomplices of automobile thieves.

'MOVIES' PACIFY GRAFT JURY

Rebellion Averted as Prosecution in Road Case Closes.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., April 16.—When District Attorney Ralph C. Green had finished the presentation of evidence last night in the case against the four officers of the Suffolk Contracting Company and two State Highway Department officials, charged with conspiring to build the Patchogue-Coram road in disregard to specification, the twelve men in the jury box "struck." They told Justice Kapper, who is presiding at the trial, that they were tired of being boxed in all day and locked up all night.

"Can't we go to the movies and get a little enjoyment?" asked the foreman.

"Certainly, go to the movies if you want to," replied the Justice.

So, accompanied by four court attendants, the jurymen had their first "good time," as they expressed it, since they were drawn on Monday.

Counsel, in their opening remarks, showed what the trend of the defense would be. The responsibility for the bad condition of the Patchogue-Coram road will be "passed down the line." One of the lawyers, who represented a division engineer under indictment, said that his client had never seen the road while under construction; another lawyer asserted his client had nothing to do with the delivering of the material. The lawyers declared they would show that the required amount of gravel had been purchased.

FOX ESTATE INVENTORY.

Croker Photographs Appraised at 20 Cents; Stocks $61,292.

An inventory of the personal estate of the late John Fox, "the harmonizer of Tammany Hall," was filed in the Surrogates' Court yesterday by Sol De Walltearss and Ernest Harvier, acting for Katherine O'Brien and John J. Quinlan, executors of the Fox estate.

Mr. Fox's jewelry is valued at about $5,000, and his interest in the firm of John Fox & Co. is set down as a deficit, the extent of which cannot as yet be determined. Four framed photographs of Richard Croker are valued at 20 cents each, and a loving cup presented to Mr. Fox by the National Democratic Club is set down as of no value. With scarcely an exception all of Mr. Fox's property was set down in the inventory at a much lower value than its purchase price.

The value of other pieces of Mr. Fox's property is given in the inventory as follows: A thirty-five volume set of the dramatic works of Voltaire, published in 1759, $7; bronze group by Dubert, $250; stocks and bonds, $61,292, and furniture and china, $2,951. The value of the specific personal bequests is placed at $4,009, and the value of the entire persoaal estate at $74,260.

DR. DAVIS TO LEAD PARADE.

Commissioner to be at Men's League Suffrage Pageant.

Dr. Katharine Davis, Commissioner of Correction, will lead the suffrage parade which is to precede the Men's League pageant at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory to-night, marching with James Lees Laidlaw, the banker and President of the National and State Men's League for Woman Suffrage.

The pageant is to be a brilliant affair, with 600 men and women taking part. It represents six periods of American life in the past, present and future, and was written and will be directed by Miss Hazel Mackaye.

WHITMAN PARTISANS CLASH WITH HEDGES

Republican Committee Is Split as to an Unofficial Convention.

SPECIAL MEETING CALLED

Job Hedges Says Republicans Should Assemble to Preserve Their Cohesive Momentum.

The partisans of District Attorney Charles S. Whitman and those of Job Hedges in the Republican County Committee clashed at last night's meeting in the Murray Hill Lyceum over the question of whether the committee should favor the holding of an unofficial State Convention this Summer. The Whitman faction, led by Frederick C. Tanner, leader of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District, are strongly opposed to the convention plan, while the Hedges forces are as firmly in favor of it.

The Hedges faction won out when it was agreed to postpone action on the matter until two weeks from last night, when a special meeting of the committee will be called so that all the members will be able to take part in the discussion.

B. W. B. Brown, on behalf of the Hedges forces, started the discussion by offering a resolution stating that it was the sense of the committee that an open and public meeting of the Republicans of the State should be held at Saratoga next August "for the purpose of adopting a Republican platform of principles on public questions now confronting the Republicans of the whole State and for the public and free discussion and consideration of the merits of the various candidates for nominations to the various offices on the Republican State ticket," and that the State Committee be requested to send out a call to all the enrolled Republicans of the State to attend such a meeting.

Mr. Tanner offered another resolution, to the effect that the Republican County Committee "believes the holding of an unofficial State convention this year to be against the best interests of the party, for the reason that the holding of such a convention would be looked upon as contrary to the spirit of the new direct primary law."

Mr. Tanner said the Republicans had a great opportunity this year by getting in line with real progressive ideas, thereby annihilating the Progressive Party and winning a victory over the Democrats. To go against the spirit of the direct primary law and hold a convention of any kind, he said, would be a backward step.

"Don't give Col. Roosevelt a chance with his factious and fictitious way of going through the State saying that the Republican Party is still bound down by bosses," said Mr. Tanner.

Mr. Brown said the party had to adopt a platform of principles and the best way to do it was for the Republicans to get together in some manner.

"The only question," he said, "is whether you are going to be on the level. You are not, if instead of a large number gathering together to discuss the issues freely and openly in public you are going to meet in small groups here and there in order to further the interests of the candidacy of a few men. We should all go to Saratoga, the more the better, and discuss in the open, candidates and principles. We cannot get there under the primary law, but we can do so by inviting the members of the party. We will not violate the primary law by holding such a meeting."

Mr. Tanner wanted to know who would invite the men to go to Saratoga and Mr. Brown replied that some scheme could be worked out whereby double the number of delegates allowed under the old law could be asked to attend such a meeting. Mr. Tanner replied that such a method would not be different from the old system of having handpicked delegates go to a convention and that it would be practically a nullification of the primary law.

Job Hedges was then asked to take the floor and explain his views. He said the holding of an unofficial convention would not contravene in any way the primary law as it is on the books. He read from a recent letter of State Chairman Barnes in which Mr. Barnes said that the present law afforded an opportunity for a coterie of politicians to get together and do as they wished.

"I call this expert testimony," said Mr. Hedges. "The only trouble is that we are afraid of this word convention. If it was to be a school or a church convention, or a convention of the Geographical Society, nobody would get nervous about it. We are afraid of our own chatter, afraid that somebody will call us old-fashioned and not up to the times. If we can't hold a convention, and hold it honestly, we had better disband as a political party right now.

"We will be criticised no matter what we do. The Democrats are ready today as an organization, and the Progressives will be ready the moment Mr. Roosevelt arrives and they have a convocation or a segregation of men and say what they believe—if they know what it is. The Republican campaign will be won or lost between now and September, and we should give the Republicans an opportunity to get together, stand up, and tell the faith that is in them, whether it is at a convention, a symposium, a segregation, or a number of people gathered together for a purpose. Such a gathering would preserve the cohesive momentum of the Republican Party."

Mr. Hedges then made the point that the members of the county committee had not been informed that such a discussion was to take place, and that the matter should be put over a couple of weeks. Both Mr. Tanner and Mr. Brown said it was agreeable to them, and Chairman Koenig will send out a notice of the special meeting this week.

The only other speaker was Ogden L. Mills, treasurer of the County Committee. He talked about the Wilson policies, and said that while the Democrats were carrying out the pledges of their platform the laws they were enacting were not what the people wanted.

POLICE "HERO" UNMASKED.

Milton Greenbaum Admits Making False Report of Fire Rescues.

The desire to get his name on the Honor Roll of the Police Department led Policeman Milton Greenbaum of the Tremont station, in the Bronx, to make a false report of a heroic rescue at a fire on March 19. Greenbaum, on trial yesterday before Third Deputy Police Commissioner Godley, confessed and said his conscience had been troubling him. He added that there were many men on the force longing for a chance to distinguish themselves, but the opportunity never presented itself.

The fire was at 496 East 174th Street. In making his report, Greenbaum told of having rescued three children at the imminent peril of his life. Inspector Lahey, the investigating officer, was not satisfied with the result of the inquiry, but Greenbaum made a subsequent report, in which he repeated the falsehood.

The inquiry was continued, and it showed that Henry E. J. Sherlock, a citizen, had done the actual rescue work. Sherlock objected to Greenbaum taking credit unless the name of another policeman was included in the report. The charges followed.

Deputy Commissioner Godley reserved decision in order to investigate the record of the accused policeman.

DR. SHAW SAILS FOR ITALY.

To Speak Before International Council of Women at Rome.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, President of the National Woman Suffrage Association, sailed yesterday on the Canada of the Fabre Line for Italy, to attend the quinquennial meeting of the International Council of Women, which convenes in Rome on May 3, and will continue in session for three weeks. Dr. Shaw is the Chairman of the Committee on Suffrage and Right of Citizenship, and will speak on that subject at one of the big meetings.

The Countess of Aberdeen is the President of the International Council, and the last quinquennial meeting was held in Toronto, Canada, in 1909. This will be Dr. Shaw's vacation, and following it she will return to this country to speak wherever she may be needed, in the different campaign States of the West.

WOMAN TAKES ACID AFTER PATIENT DIES

Lillian Pastor's Death Causes Aged Mrs. Katherine Vogel to Commit Suicide.

DAUGHTER SOLVES TRAGEDY

Says Mother Had Admitted She Might be Prosecuted—Victim Identified by Brother.

Fearing that she would be placed under arrest because a young woman she treated had died in her flat, Mrs. Katherine Vogel, 61 years old, a licensed midwife living on the second floor of a big tenement house at 34 First Avenue, committed suicide yesterday by drinking carbolic acid.

The young woman who died was identified in the morgue several hours later as Lillian Pastor, a feather worker, 21 years old, of 3 Thompson Street. Her brother Joseph of 529 Broome Street identified the body.

When the police reached the flat they found the young woman in a bedroom, while the body of Mrs. Vogel, over whom Dr. Isidor Ritter of 60 St. Mark's Place had worked in vain, was in the kitchen. Lieut. Hennessy and Detective Lowenheim of the Fifth Street Station made an investigation, and later Coroner Hellenstein was called in. He did not believe, he said, that any arrests would be made.

Mrs. Vogel's daughter, Mrs. Annie Scherpf, of 340 Sixtieth Street, Bay Ridge, told the police frankly what she knew about the double tragedy.

Mrs. Scherpf was planning to go to Atlantic City to join her husband, a traveling salesman. According to the police, she said she went to visit her mother on Wednesday evening. Her mother told her she would have to be quiet, as there was a girl patient in one of the rooms. She questioned her mother about the case, and told her that she should not have mixed up in any such affair.

When they arose yesterday, said Mrs. Scherpf, they found that the girl was unconscious. Mrs. Vogel did what she could for her, and about 3 o'clock in the afternoon she became alarmed and telephoned for Dr. Ritter. The physician pronounced the young woman dead. Then, according to Mrs. Scherpf, Mrs. Vogel walked from the bedroom into the kitchen. She returned to the bedroom a moment later, apparently suffering great pain and her mouth was badly burned by acid.

"Mother, what have you done?" I called, as she sank into a chair," said Mrs. Scherpf. "She mumbled an answer, her words broken by moans. 'Good bye,' she said. 'Don't let your husband be mad because of what I have done.'"

An ambulance from Bellevue Hospital arrived with Dr. Welling, and the two physicians did their best to save Mrs. Vogel, but she died within a few minutes.

Mrs. Scherpf told the police that her mother admitted she had rendered herself liable to prosecution. Mrs. Scherpf said that she had no part in the case and had been so angered by what her mother told her on Wednesday night that she had gone out to a lodge meeting and remained away until a late hour.

A dollar bill and some change were found in the dead girl's pocketbook, but there was no card or letter to establish her identity. Mrs. Scherpf said the young woman had brought a letter of introduction to her mother.

Mrs. Vogel had been a licensed midwife for thirty-seven years, and bore an excellent reputation.

EF you want a feller t' think thet you're a smart man, agree with him.

Velvet Joe

Most men agree on VELVET, the Smoothest Smoking Tobacco. Full weight 2 oz. tins, 10c.

THE "GOLDFISH"

THE CONFESSIONS OF A SUCCESSFUL MAN

THE frankest, most detailed revelation of the daily living of a New York family of wealth and social position ever put into print.

A human document whose intimate and gripping interest has been approached among recent books only by Jack London's "John Barleycorn."

At all booksellers
Price $1.30 net, postage 12 cents

THE CENTURY CO.

CRAFTSMAN BULLETIN

SALE OF LAMP SHADES AT HALF PRICE

Japanese Wicker Lamp-Shades and Candle-Shades lined with silk, showing a wide range of colors. Also Parisian Shades in many colors and sizes.

When you come, see "The Furniture That Makes a House a Home" Gustav Stickley

6 E. 39 ST. CRAFTSMAN BUILDING NEAR 5TH AVE

GIMBELS

TELEPHONE MADISON SQUARE 8200

Exhibition of Modern Dances
To-day in the Tea Room
From 3:30 to 5 P. M.
Mr. White and Miss Kuykendall
Afternoon Tea, 75c. Eighth Floor.

Close-Out of Men's Spring London and American Overcoats

At $23.50

For $35, $40 and $45 Grades

The London Coats have come in just three weeks late, or we would have sold them at full prices.

The American Overcoats are in broken size ranges from our own stock that we shall not fill in.

There are toppy loose Coats in rough tweeds and homespuns, in Raglan style, and smart single and double breasted models, many of which are snugly fitting.

Some of the Coats have silk-lined yoke and sleeves; others are silk-lined throughout.

All are Coats of a great deal of style, and all sizes from 33 to 46 are here, in one style or another.

Today and Saturday, at $23.50 each.

Fourth Floor

2000 Men's Summer Shirts At $1.10 Each *For $1.50, $2 and $2.50 Kinds*

Values of these Shirts are firmly established facts. All bore their higher prices in the GIMBEL stock. There are:

Soft Mercerized Cloth Shirts, that were $1.50
Mushroom Tucked Bosom Shirts, that were $2
Fine Silk-and-cotton Shirts, that were $2.50

About an equal number of each grade in the collection, and all sizes in each group. It's a good time for men to get aboard who want to get their summer shirt supply at a saving.

New Foulard Silk Scarfs, 50c

They are tremendously popular, as many men know, and we have a collection that are wonders at 50c each.

What Is Your Favorite Color? Blues, greens, purples, maroons, olives, browns and yellows are all here, and all printed in brilliant scroll, Cubist, block, and floral designs. Come and see them.

Main Floor

Men's $7 High or Low Shoes, Unusually Priced at $4.75

The new Mahogany shade of tan in fine Russia Calf, the newest English last with the receding toe and low, broad heel—in fact, they look and are every inch $7 Shoes, and the only reason for the price-lowering is that we took advantage of one of those trade conditions in which a manufacturer will sacrifice rather than hold over from one season to another.

Second Floor

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

Merchandise Here Advertised on Sale Today and Tomorrow

R. H. Macy & Co.'s Attractions Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

Herald Square, Broadway, 34th to 35th St.

Oriental Rug Department, Fourth Floor, Centre.

In the Oriental Rug Bazar —Many New Arrivals

Interesting collections of Persian, Indian and Chinese Rugs have recently augmented the splendid showing of Oriental Rugs displayed in Macy's greatly enlarged and improved department, occupying the centre of the Fourth Floor.

Specimens of rare beauty selected for the effectiveness of both colorings and patterns.

Prices which careful comparison will in every instance prove to be "Lowest-in-the-City."

A Fine Collection of Kirmanshahs

$159.00 to $279.00

Room sizes, of the finest weave; more than a hundred from which to select. All the popular sizes, including 7 ft. 10 in. x 10 ft. 1 in. and 9 ft. x 12 ft.

***Special,* $29.75**

Average size, 2 ft. 9 in. x 4 ft. 4 in. Standard qualities.

$44.75 and $54.50

Macy's usual prices for these qualities have been $57.50 to $77.50. An assortment of 80 Rugs—the average size 4 ft. 4 in. x 5 ft. 10 in.

$8.89 and $11.89 each

Average size, 1 ft. 11 in. x 2 ft. 5 in. Qualities that sell usually at Macy's for $12.48 to $14.48.

Chinese Rugs

Quaint old patterns in effective colorings:

5 ft. 11 in. x 8 ft.	$43.50
9 ft. 3 in. x 12 ft. 1 in.	$108.00
10 ft. 6 in. x 12 ft. 6 in.	$134.00
11 ft. x 14 ft.	$144.00

Turkish Rugs

Chinese designs in gold and blue colorings:

8 ft. 5 in. x 10 ft. 1 in.	$166.00
9 ft. 2 in. x 11 ft.	$196.00
9 ft. 3 in. x 12 ft. 6 in.	$218.00
10 ft. 4 in. x 13 ft. 2 in.	$274.00

Rich Persian and Gorovan Rugs

Nowhere else at such prices can you find such wonderfully effective Rugs, notable for their beautiful medallion designs and gorgeous color combinations, in mahogany, blue and other deep tones.

8 ft. 10 in. x 9 ft. 4 in.	$101.00	10 ft. 5 in. x 12 ft. 3 in.	$123.00
8 ft. 8 in. x 11 ft.	$111.00	10 ft. 3 in. x 12 ft. 8 in.	$131.00
8 ft. 11 in. x 10 ft. 9 in.	$114.00	10 ft. 4 in. x 12 ft. 4 in.	$133.00
9 ft. x 11 ft. 10 in.	$122.00	10 ft. 4 in. x 13 ft. 7 in.	$157.00
9 ft. 9 in. x 11 ft. 7 in.	$131.00	11 ft. 8 in. x 16 ft. 10 in.	$194.00

J. M. Gidding & Co.

554-56-58 Fifth Avenue 45th & 47th Sts.

OFFER, TODAY AND TOMORROW, *UNUSUAL VALUES* IN

Young Women's Outer-dress

Chic Paris styles, modified for the Younger Set—with many features denied adult apparel, yet very becoming to the youthful figure.

Smart Tailleur Suits—$35, $45, $55
Swagger Coats and Capes—$35 & $45
Cloth Frocks—$22, $25, $35
Silk Frocks—$35, $45, $55
Dansant Dresses—$38, $45, $55
Dainty Blouses—$7, $10, $12
Stunning Little Hats—$15, $18, $20

ERPS CONFESSES HIS CRIME.

Acknowledges That He Killed Gross, but Says It Was by Accident.

Joseph Epps, who on March 4 shot and killed Morris Gross in a saloon at 335 West Thirty-seventh Street, made a formal confession yesterday to Assistant District Attorney Deacon Murphy of the Homicide Bureau. Epps, who was arrested in New Jersey, is in the Hudson County Jail awaiting extradition, and Mr. Murphy saw him there yesterday.

Epps had quarreled with Alexander Rawson, a porter, and during the altercation drew a revolver and fired. The bullet missed Rawson, but hit Gross, whom Epps did not know.

"I didn't intend to hit Gross," Epps said. "Rawson pulled out a club, and I shot at him to defend myself."

DISABLES FIRE APPARATUS.

Auto Engine Tires and Hose in Dobbs Ferry Cut.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y., April 16.—Someone entered the engine house in this village last night and cut the shoes on the $10,000 auto fire engine, cut every length of hose, cut the top off the firemen's boots, and slit every rubber coat down the back.

The Board of Trustees offered a reward of $100 for information leading to the arrest of the guilty person.

THE OLIVE OIL OF THE EPICURE

Perfect olive oil must not only be pure, but it must have quality. Purity is insured by using only the "virgin" oil from the first pressing of selected fruit. Quality can only be found in the fruit of certain favored districts, like Grasse, France, the home of

CHIRIS
Pronounced She-ris
OLIVE OIL

Owing to the indescribably fine flavor and remarkable richness in medicinal and food properties found in CHIRIS, it is recognized on the Continent as "the Olive Oil of the Epicure."

If your dealer hesitates about supplying you with Chiris, it's an indication that he would like to substitute a brand on which his profit is greater. In such instances we will deliver to you direct or through some near-by merchant.

Trial bottle, with history of Chiris and booklet containing 75 popular salad recipes, mailed on receipt of 10 cents in stamps or coin.

ANTOINE CHIRIS COMPANY,
Dept. T., New York City.

Dobbs & Co Hatters
242 Fifth Ave.
between 27th & 28th Sts.
Exclusive Dobbs shapes in soft hats with the unique Cavanagh Edge.
Knapp-Felt Hats $4
Dobbs & Co's Fifth Av. Hats $5
Knapp-Felt DeLuxe Hats $6

Girdles the Globe

Safety First
You can not be properly insured unless you are safely insured
THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.
TIME TRIED—FIRE TESTED

Cut Hot Water Costs

Garbage contains 1-5 as much heat as coal.

In a Kewanee Water Heating Garbage Burner garbage and rubbish are used as fuel for heating water.

That cuts hot water cost and eliminates garbage.

KEWANEE BOILER COMPANY
N. Y. Salesroom, 47 West 42d St.

PROFILE

Scarf slide space and lock front

Arrow Collars
Cluett Brand
UNITED SHIRT & COLLAR CO. TROY N.Y.

CHOATE SAYS TREATY MEANS EQUAL TOLLS

Diplomatic Correspondence Sent to Senators Shows Negotiators' Plain Intent.

GERMANS FAVOR REPEAL

Dr. Richard, Representing 40,000, Voices Their Views—Taft Quoted as Calling Exemption "Subsidy."

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The hearing on the Panama Canal tolls exemption before the Senate Committee on Interoceanic Canals to-day developed the strongest arguments yet presented in favor of the President's repeal policy.

The correspondence between Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to Great Britain, and Secretary of State Hay, at the time the negotiations were in progress, was read into the committee's record, and it showed conclusively that the negotiators had no idea of reserving to the United States any rights of discrimination.

Of almost equal importance was the argument for repeal presented by Dr. Ernst Richard, Professor of German Civilization at Columbia University, who appeared on behalf of the North American Gymnastic Union, and other citizens. It had been assumed that German-Americans, like Irish-Americans of the type of Senator O'Gorman, would be delighted at any opportunity to annoy England. But Dr. Richard said that he represented 40,000 members of the greatest German-American association in the country.

"Opposition to repeal," said Dr. Richard, with a quizzical glance toward Mr. O'Gorman, "will mean nothing except a few Irish votes for some people and still fewer German votes."

The diplomatic correspondence over the Hay-Pauncefote treaty was generally regarded as conclusive evidence of the views of the participants in those negotiations. In his letter to Mr. O'Gorman, transmitting, with the consent of the Secretary of State, copies of the correspondence, Mr. Choate summed up their significance as follows:

"These, if carefully perused, will, I think, be found to confirm my view that the clause in the Panama Canal act exempting coastwise shipping from tolls is a clear violation of the treaty."

One of the most interesting letters sent to the committee was written by Mr. Choate from his home, 8 East Forty-third Street, New York, to Henry White, who was Secretary of Embassy at London during the negotiations. In this letter Mr. Choate told Mr. White, whom he addressed as "Dear Harry White," that only his physician's orders prevented him from appearing before the committee. The letter referring to the letters of the correspondence read in part:

"To my mind they establish beyond question the intent of the parties engaged in the negotiations, that the treaty should mean exactly what it says, and excludes the possibility of any exemption of any kind of vessels of the United States. Equality between Great Britain and the United States is the constant theme, and especially in my last letter of Oct. 2, 1901, where I speak of Lord Lansdowne's part in the matter, and say: 'He has shown an earnest desire to bring to an amicable settlement, honorable alike to both parties, this long and important controversy between two nations. In substance he abrogates the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, gives us an American canal, ours to build as and where we like, to own control and govern on the sole condition of its being always neutral and free for the passage of the ships of all nations on equal terms, except that if we get into a war with any nation, we can shut its ships out and take care of ourselves.'

"This was the summing up of our whole two months' negotiations. Very likely, the reading of my letters will refresh your recollection as to what you actually heard between Lord Pauncefote and myself. If Mr. Root has not already seen these letters, I think it may be well for you to show them to him before he completes the preparation of his speech."

Dr. Richard said that he did not see how there could be any controversy over the meaning of a treaty as long as the men who negotiated it were still alive. To show the feeling of the organization he represented, he read a telegram in which Theodore Stempfel of Indianapolis, President of the organization, asked him to argue for repeal.

"The Hay-Pauncefote treaty," said the telegram, "permits no other interpretation than the one given by President Wilson. It seems that the repeal is peremptory, as a matter of honor, justice, and fair dealings toward all other nations.

"Mr. Chairman," said Dr. Richard, in conclusion, "there are still many people in this country who have not yet come to see that we are a part of the great concert of nations, that we cannot afford any more to whistle our own tune without disturbing the harmony of the civilized world. There are some of our fellow-citizens who would like the United States to take this attitude toward the rest of the world. This is certainly not the attitude of gentlemen, nor is it gentlemanlike to insinuate that President Wilson and those who share his point of view do so from cowardice, from fear of Great Britain—a good chance to make the eagle scream and get some Irish votes and a few German ones in their wake."

Senator Simmons of North Carolina placed in the record for the use of the committee a copy of a speech delivered last January by ex-President Taft before the Canadian Club at Ottawa. In the speech the former President admitted that many great lawyers like Senator Root and Mr. Choate differed from him in his belief that tolls could be exempted in favor of American ships. Mr. Taft said he only objected to the charge that in favoring tolls exemption he favored breaking treaties.

"We shall doubtless have to arbitrate the matter unless Congress reverses itself," Mr. Taft was quoted as saying. "There are some hot heads that talk in absurd tones about the right of the United States to manage her own canal and her own property as she likes, no matter what she has agreed to, but this is all froth. These are the exploiters. The idea of Congress in passing the bill and my own in signing it, was that we were thus giving a subsidy to our coastwise ships between New York and San Francisco and Boston and Seattle, as we did in the early days of our transcontinental railroads.

"All I object to is being told, when I approve the putting on of coastwise exemption, that I favor breaking a treaty. I am not in favor of breaking treaties, but the question is, what the treaty means."

Medal for Saving Girl He Married.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Secretary McAdoo to-day awarded a medal of honor to Edward B. Ray of Brooklyn for the rescue from drowning of Miss Josephine Green, who afterward became Ray's bride. The rescue was made in Long Island Sound several years ago and the marriage followed soon afterwards.

LABOR'S BIG OPPORTUNITY.

Join in Efficiency Systems, Don't Oppose Them, Advises Brandeis.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Hearings on so-called scientific shop management systems were closed to-day by the Industrial Relations Commission with the testimony of Louis D. Brandeis of Boston, who told the commission that if organized labor set itself squarely against the introduction of these systems into industry instead of demanding a part in them, it would lose the greatest opportunity which has ever presented itself to aid labor.

Mr. Brandeis declared that industrial unrest would continue as long as America was a "political democracy and an industrial absolutism." He could see nothing in efficiency systems in industry that was not in accord with the interests of labor. He added that labor should demand regularity of work all the year round and that the day system was wrong and opposed to the scientific management idea.

James Duncan of Quincy, Mass., First Vice President of the American Federation of Labor, and John Golden of Fall River, Mass., General President of the United Textile Workers, also were heard. The former favored a shorter working day and restriction of immigration to help solve industrial unrest. Mr. Golden said he thought efficiency systems could not succeed until they could change the workers' temperaments.

SEEK NAVY OIL SUPPLY.

Government Officials to Report on Leasing Oklahoma Fields.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Commissioner Sells of the Indian Office and Lieut. Commander Boyd of the navy are preparing for their trip to the Oklahoma oil fields to investigate the feasibility of leasing of lands by the Government and the building of a pipe line to the Gulf to conserve a fuel supply for the navy. Their itinerary will be announced later.

Secretary Daniels to-day formally designated Lieut. Commander Boyd to represent the Navy Department in the investigation, which is being made under a Congressional resolution fathered by Senator Gore. Lieut. Commander Boyd expects to leave Washington on April 25, going first to Tulsa, Okla. No definite time has been fixed for the conclusion of the investigation, but it is expected that during its course the commissioners will visit Independence, Oklahoma City, Bartlesville, Ardmore, Healdon, Beaumont, Port Arthur, Galveston, New Orleans, and Baton Rouge.

HEARING BURKE EVIDENCE.

Ex-Commissary Manager Says He Had Money Before Going to Panama.

COLON, April 16.—The Board of Inquiry appointed to hear the evidence which John Burke, formerly manager of the Commissary Department of the Panama Canal, has promised to submit to prove his innocence of the charges made against him in connection with the commissary scandal, held its first session to-day. The board is composed of Col. Harry F. Hodges, Capt. Frank O. Whitlock, and Lieut. Frederick Mears, Superintendent of the Panama Railroad.

It is understood that Mr. Burke submitted documents to show that money deposited to his credit in the United States and here, amounting to a large sum, had accumulated as a result of legitimate business transactions, and that he produced evidence to show that part of it was inherited by his wife, and that he was possessed of considerable money before he came to Panama.

It is expected that the board will hold several sessions, and will then report to Gov. Goethals.

"DRY" NAVY NOT ENOUGH.

Prohibitionists Object That Sailors Still Can Get Liquor Ashore.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Advocates of prohibition by Constitutional amendment had a hearing to-day before the Senate Judiciary Committee, where such a proposal is fathered by Senator Sheppard. The testimony followed the lines of that given yesterday before the House committee on a like resolution by Representative Hobson.

Secretary Daniels's recent order against liquor in the navy was praised by Edwin C. Dinwiddie, representing the National Anti-Saloon League. This order largely would be nullified unless national legislation against the liquor traffic was adopted, in the opinion of C. S. Longacre, editor of The Liberty Magazine, because officers and men could still obtain liquor on shore.

Representatives of the German-American Alliance and of various Jewish organizations will be heard in opposition next Saturday.

APPEAL FOR DYNAMITERS.

Congress Members Ask Wilson to Have Sentences Stayed.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—President Wilson was asked by a delegation from Senate and House to-day to request Attorney General McReynolds to obtain from the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals at Chicago a stay of execution for the twenty-seven labor leaders sentenced to Fort Leavenworth Prison for complicity in the dynamite conspiracy. They asked the President to stay the sentences until he should have an opportunity to review all the proceedings and the application for pardon. The President promised to give the cases careful consideration.

In the degeiation were Representatives Buchanan, Gallagher, Gorman and Graham of Illinois; Logue of Pennsylvania; Nolan and Kettner of California; Crosser of Ohio, and Senators Lane and Lewis.

Senate Again Rejects McNally.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Senate to-day rejected for a second time the nomination of James C. McNally of Pennsylvania to be Consul at Nuremberg, Bavaria. On motion of Senator Sheppard the Senate had agreed to reconsider the vote by which the nomination was rejected last week. The second motion to confirm his nomination was defeated 29 to 27. McNally was charged with irregularities in a real estate transaction while Consul at Nanking, China.

Virginia Debt in Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The long-fought Virginia-West Virginia State debt case was presented to the Supreme Court again to-day in oral arguments.

Holwell New Bridge Secretary.

Bridge Commissioner Kracke announced yesterday that he had appointed Joseph J. Holwell of 90 Oakland Street, Brooklyn, to be Secretary to the Bridge Department, at a salary of $4,000 a year. Mr. Holwell is an organization Republican and has aided Commissioner Kracke in his political campaigns. He succeeds Edgar E. Schiff, who resigned several months ago.

MISS DAVIS FAVORS WOMEN FOR OFFICES

"Why Not a Woman Police Commissioner?" She Asks at Mass Meeting.

SPEAKERS STIR BIG CROWD

Antis' Tactics Assailed by Mrs. Hale, Who Asserts That They Becloud the Issue.

A crowd that filled the auditorium of the Brooklyn Academy of Mustic was stirred last night to high enthusiasm by speakers who addressed a votes for women mass meeting, arranged by the Woman's Suffrage organization of the Fifth Assembly District of Kings County.

Miss Helen Todd, Chairman of the San Francisco Civic Centre of the California Women's Civic League, and former Factory Inspector of Illinois, opened the meeting with a history of the child labor abuses and slum conditions which had opened the eyes of Hull House workers to the need for woman's suffrage to enforce adequate protection of children. This, she said, was the effective beginning of the woman's suffrage movement. Miss Todd asserted that if all women didn't want the vote, it was only because they did not know the conditions that made the vote necessary.

Miss Todd told how suffrage had been won in California, and of the remarkable results that the women had won by standing together for reforms after they had won the vote.

The most beautiful thing about it all, she asserted, was the fact that the granting of the vote to California women showed that their confidence in California men was not misplaced. Indeed, this was her principal appeal to men that those who had known the right sort of women could not honestly refuse to give them the vote.

Miss Todd came on the platform walking with crutches, as the result of a toboggan accident on Washington's Birthday, and she said after the meeting that only man's incompetence was responsible for the fact that the toboggan had hit a tree.

Dr. Katharine Bement Davis, Commissioner of Correction, told of what she herself had seen of California elections, where women left their baby carriages with watchers at the polls while they went in to vote. She said that even in non-suffrage States many municipal, State, and even Federal departments practically were managed by women subordinates who, having permanent civil service places, knew much more about the business than the political heads of the Government. She thought that the figure of the woman who symbolizes Civic Virtue on the Municipal Building was prophetic.

"Why should we not have a woman Police Commissioner?" asked Dr. Davis. "It has always been part of woman's household duties to do the spanking; why not extend this function from the household to the community? And as sweeping is one of woman's specialties, I think the Department of Street Cleaning would be a very nice one for a woman to manage."

Mrs. Beatrice Forbes-Robertson Hale, the last speaker, upbraided the antis for what she called their habit of drawing a red herring across the trail of the suffrage question proper. Two years ago, she said, the herring was millinery; now that they could no longer say that American suffragists were going to be militants, they were talking about feminism.

"Feminism," said Mrs. Hale, "is only the woman's movement under another name—the movement for equal opportunity."

Though disavowing any attempt to generalize, she asserted that in some cases anti-suffrage organizations had worked with liquor dealers against suffrage—proving her contention by a quotation from the official organ of the Montana Liquor Dealers' Protective Association.

Mrs. Katherine Dreier, President of the Kings County Woman's Suffrage Association, opened the meeting, but turned over the task of introducing the speakers to the Rev. Dr. J. Howard Melish, rector of Holy Trinity Church.

SEEK A DANCE STANDARD.

Teachers Will Confer Here Over Abuses of the Present Craze.

A movement to standardize the modern dances and thus give them a degree of regulation, will be launched on next Sunday afternoon at the McAlpin, when well-known teachers and others interested in dancing will gather in a conference to discuss the situation and the abuse of the popular demand which many legitimate dancing teachers assert is being practiced by unscrupulous persons.

Well-known dancing teachers in New York and elsewhere say that many of the self-styled teachers of dancing know nothing about the art, and the fact that these set up as teachers, each with a style and a series of steps of his or her own, has tended to lower the ancient art. Others tell you that so many different ways of doing steps of a certain name are taught that in those that are at all intricate it is seldom that any two persons find they can dance gracefully together unless both have been taught by the same person.

Dr. D. A. Sargent of the Sargent School for Physical Expression, Cambridge, Mass.; Dr. William G. Anderson, Physical Director at Yale University; Dr. G. Stanley Hall of Clark University, and heads of long-established dancing schools in cities all over the East are keenly interested in the conference, and many of them are expected to be in attendance.

Dr. Hall will deliver an address on "Dancing in General." Dr. Anderson will discuss dancing from the standpoint of a "Physiological Psychologist." Arthur Farwell of New York will talk on "The Psychology of Ragtime." Louis H. Chalif of New York will give his opinion of "The Proper Basis for Standardizing the New Dances," and Miss Flora Verbeck, who for several months has been working on the subject in a practical way, will read a paper entitled "My Idea about Standardizing the Popular Dances." Admission is limited to those invited.

COPENHAVER SET FREE.

Another Man Admits He Aided Ruth Naylor to Run Away.

Thomas A. Copenhaver, a 21-year-old draughtsman employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was arrested on April 4 on the charge of having abducted Ruth Naylor, sixteen years old, whose home is in Plainfield, N. J. He was locked up in the Tombs. On Wednesday Prosecutor Stein of Union County, New Jersey, notified the authorities here that a man named Leon Walpole, a prisoner in Union County, had confessed that he was the man who had assisted Miss Naylor in running away from her home.

Copenhaver was brought before Justice Weeks in the Supreme Court yesterday on a writ of habeas corpus an dafter a brief hearing was liberated. He had been in prison twelve days.

To Prevent Overcrowding in Cars.

BOSTON, April 16.—A bill limiting the number of passengers in railway street cars to 50 per cent. more than the seating capacity, and giving the Public Service Commission power to compel the operation of more cars when necessary, was reported favorably in the House to-day. The measure is the first seeking to prevent overcrowding of street cars that has received official recognition by a Massachusetts legislative committee.

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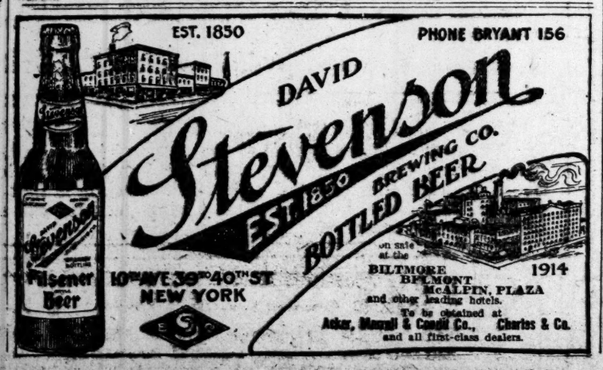

SHAKESPEARE OBSERVANCE.

School Children to Take Part in Celebration About Central Park Statue.

At the regular monthly meeting of the American Playgoers' Club, held at the Hotel Martinique last night, the three hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Shakespeare was celebrated. The Educational Players, under the direction of Mrs. Emma Sheridan Fry, gave several scenes from Shakespeare's plays. The readings were followed by music. At a business session the following committee was selected to represent the organization at the civic celebration of Shakespeare's birth: The Rev. Dr. James B. Wasson, Miss Grace Isabel Colbron, Franklin H. Sargent, Dr. W. Wellington Massee, Mrs. José Haws Avery, Dr. Francis Holt Wheeler, Mrs. Lottie Blair Parker, George Vivian, Mrs. Francis P. Luoss, and Alfred H. Brown.

Many clergymen will recognize the Shakespeare celebration by making Shakespeare the subject of sermons. The Rev. Dr. Newell D. Hillis of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, will speak next Sunday morning on "The Religious Methods of Shakespeare," and in the evening on "The Influence of Shakespeare on Free Institutions." On the following Sunday the Rev. Percy Stickney Grant will speak at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine on "The Religion of Shakespeare."

The Hunter College celebration will take place on Monday evening. The City College celebration will be held at noon on Thursday. There will be exercises at the Shakespeare Statue in Central Park at 2 o'clock on Thursday afternoon. A chorus of 300 school children will sing. A poem written by Percy MacKaye, whose father, Steele MacKaye, posed for the statue, will be read by Douglas Wood. Grace George will deliver the speech of Constance in "King John." Montagu Love and James Dale of the Cyril Maude Players will give the "Othello" jealousy scene. Robert Mantell will recite Mark Antony's oration from "Julius Caesar." In the evening there will be a Shakespeare dinner at the National Arts Club.

Robert Mantell and Margaret Anglin, supported by their companies, will give scenes from Shakespeare's plays at a professional matinée on Friday afternoon, at a place to be announced later. The outdoor celebration in Richmond will take place on Friday. There will be an outdoor celebration in which pupils of Public School 17 will dance morris dances in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, Saturday.

LAWYER IN CONTEMPT FINED

Judge Gibbs Refuses Samuel Goldstein's Apology in the Bronx.

Samuel Goldstein, a lawyer of No. 910 Brook Avenue, The Bronx, was fined $100 by Judge Louis D. Gibbs for contempt of court, in the Bronx County yesterday.

In conducting the case of Samuel Weingrove of No. 2577 Third Avenue, charged with having received stolen goods, Mr. Goldstein made remarks that caused the judge to direct him to show cause why he should not be punished for contempt. The lawyer twice sought to make an apology, but it was not accepted.

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Leases now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

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TONIGHT AT 8:30, CONCLUDING SESSION
The Warren and Alexander Collections of
ETCHINGS by THE GREAT MASTERS
and Canova's Statue, "The Dancing Girl."
The sales will be conducted by MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY
assisted by Mr. Otto Bernet, of
THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Mgrs.,
6 East 23d Street, Madison Sq. South, New York.

"He that will have a cake out of the wheat must needs tarry the grinding."

Look up the quotation in your Shakespeare. The "grinding" is in process and the "cake" in this instance will be a beautiful rotogravure portrait of William Shakespeare, a copy of the Chandos portrait in the National Gallery in London, and given to the readers of The New York Times next Sunday in commemoration of the 350th anniversary of Shakespeare's birth.

The Magazine Section will have several entertaining Shakespeare features. One of these will be the question, "What is your favorite Shakespeare quotation?" answered by Vice President Marshall, William Jennings Bryan, Andrew Carnegie, John Burroughs, Henry Cabot Lodge, Admiral A. T. Mahan, Dr. Rossiter Johnson, James Lane Allen, Judge Roger A. Pryor, John Sharp Williams, Gen. A. W. Greely, Gen. Horace Porter, Amelia E. Barr, President Hadley of Yale, Lindley M. Garrison, Alfred Henry Lewis, Irvin S. Cobb, and many others.

New Yorkers have a very slight conception of the true strength of the anti-liquor movement which has been sweeping through the Nation of late years, and no knowledge of the amazing strength of this extraordinary organization, which has become one of the great forces in American life. An article in next Sunday's New York Times gives some startling facts.

Prof. Francis Carter Wood, Director of Cancer Research at Columbia University, made known his views on the present status of the cancer problem at the Academy of Medicine on April 10. His exhaustive discussion of the subject was part of a symposium arranged by the American Society for the Control of Cancer. His address will be published complete next Sunday.

The New York Times is an "ordered-in-advance" and not a "placed-on-sale" newspaper. There is a difference. The entire edition is bought by regular customers.

THE NEW YORK TIMES
NEXT SUNDAY

HUNT PERJURY PLOT IN AID OF GUNMEN

Witness Dresner, Confessed Falsifier, Admits That He Got "Expense Money."

"MASTER MIND" SOUGHT

Whitman Believes Dresner Lacked Ability to Concoct the Story — Other Testimony Under Scrutiny.

Carl Dresner, the tailor's cutter, who confessed that he perjured himself in an effort to save the four gunmen who were put to death for the murder of Herman Rosenthal, acknowledged yesterday that he had received money for his false testimony. Dresner was a witness before Justice Goff on Saturday last in the hearing on the application for a new trial for the gunmen on the ground of newly discovered evidence.

Dresner, who had spent a sleepless night in the Tombs and had heard himself denounced by the prisoners on his tier as a "squealer," when he was taken to the District Attorney's office yesterday was much meeker than he was on Wednesday. He asked the District Attorney for protection. After a long conference with Assistant District Attorney Groehl it was arranged to give Dresner a cell on the top tier of the Tombs with a score of prisoners of the so-called "higher class."

Dresner's admission that some money passed in the negotiations by which he became a witness for the gunmen is regarded as an indication that he eventually will weaken and tell of the whole plot behind his testimony.

Dresner named a sum of money, it is understood, but not a very large one. He wanted the District Attorney to believe that it was only "expense money." When he was cornered in District Attorney Whitman's office on Wednesday Dresner repeatedly asserted that he had received no money at all, not even car fare. In fact, he denounced certain persons with whom he dealt as "stingy." Mr. Whitman hopes to get an acknowledgment from Dresner that he received a substantial sum. Dresner will get another chance to refresh his memory.

It is not intimated that any lawyer or group of lawyers paid Dresner for his services. According to information which has reached the District Attorney's office, several accomplices figured in the plot. These accomplices, it is believed, arranged all of the details, and merely told Dresner what to do. Mr. Whitman believes that a fertile mind concocted the story which Dresner told. It was too clever, he believes, to be the work of an uneducated tailor's cutter. The story, he thinks, was planned to bring about the indictment and conviction of Sam Schepps for the murder of Herman Rosenthal and thus to free Lieut. Charles Becker.

Mr. Whitman's men are hot on the trail of other witnesses who gave remarkable testimony before Justice Goff. William E. Burwell, one of the witnesses, is said to be in Hartford under police surveillance. The testimony of Samuel Kalmanson of Buffalo and Fred Rao of this city is undergoing scrutiny.

Rao, also known as "Pinkie," testified that he took a note to "Dago Frank" Cirofici at 2 o'clock on the morning that Rosenthal was slain, and that Frank at that time was in his apartment, five miles from the murder scene. Mr. Whitman has found another man who has made affidavit that he took a note to Frank after 3 A. M. He has also found a woman who swore that Frank and the other three gunmen entered Frank's apartment together after 3 A. M. The murder was committed at about 2 A. M. Mr. Whitman does not believe that Rao ever delivered a note to Frank. It is expected that Rao, like Dresner, will make an explanation.

Mr. Whitman is keeping a close watch on the actions of "Dollar John" Langer, the Houston Street gambler. Immediately after the execution of the gunmen "Dollar John" was quoted as having said: "If they want to thoroughly clear up the situation, eight men should be sent over the same route as the four gunmen."

"Dollar John" came to Mr. Groehl's office yesterday under subpoena to explain this remark. He denied that he had ever said any such thing. Langer asserted that he never knew of any plot on the part of the four gunmen "to get him," and was not in Rockaway the evening before Rosenthal was slain, as was asserted in the so-called confession of "Dago Frank."

"Dollar John" acknowledged, however, that "Bridgie" Webber had talked to him the day before Rosenthal was to go before the Grand Jury. That was the day before Rosenthal was murdered. At that time, "Dollar John" said yesterday, Webber told him to "get out of town, and don't go to Whitman, even if you are subpoenaed."

"Bridgie" Webber may be called to tell whether he ever gave this advice to "Dollar John." Webber also may be asked what happened when he bade Rachie Brown, his gambling partner, farewell on the pier just before the Rosenthal murder. Brown sailed for Europe, and is said to have thrown his arm around Webber and to have said: "Well, I hope you make a good job of it, and remember I sailed before it was pulled off."

GUNMAN HELD FOR MURDER.

Rogues' Gallery Picture Leads to Arrest of William Hertel.

William Hertel, 28 years old, of 131 Dupont Street, Greenpoint, was locked up in the Greenpoint Police Station early last night charged with murder and with having a loaded magazine revolver in his possession. The police of Brooklyn hope to clear up a number of crimes through Hertel's arrest.

The prisoner is accused of killing William Hollender, 29 years old, a saloon keeper of 387 Graham Avenue, Brooklyn. Hollender left his saloon at that address shortly before 1 A. M. on April 7, when two men approached him. Without any words and without any warning, one of the men shot Hollender with a revolver.

On his cot in St. Catherine's Hospital, according to the police, Hollender said that he had been shot by a man with a scar on his left cheek. The description tallied with that of a man who had only a short time before been paroled from Sing Sing Prison on a burglary commitment. Pictures from the Rogues' Gallery were produced, and Hollender before he died at 3 P. M. pointed to Hertel's picture as that of the man who had shot him.

The police subsequently heard from Harry McNulty of 878 Metropolitan Avenue, Greenpoint, that a man fitting Hertel's description had fired on him also without provocation shortly after midnight on April 7. McNulty was not injured. The two shootings happened within twenty minutes of each other.

Acting Detective Capt. McCluskey and Detectives Winderberg, Commissky, and O'Connell went to 131 Dupont Street last night and waited for Hertel. When they saw him entering his apartment they grabbed him and put handcuffs on him. The loaded revolver was found on a table in the apartment.

Harry McNulty came to the police station later, and when he saw Hertel, according to the police, he yelled out:

"That's the fellow who tried to kill me."

The police say that Hertel is a cocaine user.

GUNMEN TAKE WARNING.

Judge Swann Notices a Change Since the Sing Sing Executions.

Judge Swann of General Sessions said last night that there had been a great change in the demeanor of gunmen confined in the Tombs awaiting trial and men known to the police to be gunmen since the slayers of Rosenthal were put to death in Sing Sing.

"I must say as a result of what I have seen," Judge Swann said last night, "that the sympathy expressed he was until the executions. He had a Take the case of Benny Schultz, who was accused of first degree murder, and who sent word from the Tombs the day after the executions that he would like to plead guilty to a charge of manslaughter.

"He was as dapper a gunman as ever came into a court room—that is he was until the execution. He had a swagger that never for a minute left him. But on Tuesday when he came into court to plead guilty he was a beaten and crestfallen man and not in the least the sort of man he was before.

"His case would be a good one for all those to study who permitted their sympathy and sentiment to run away with them."

Inquiry at the Tombs confirmed the report of Judge Swann that the demeanor of Benny Schultz changed completely after the executions. It was said that since Tuesday he had twice suggested making a full confession of his career as a gunman, and that a confession might be expected from him at any time.

When he was arrested Schultz caused much comment in the Criminal Court Building by his dapper appearance, Judge Swann remarked at that time that he looked more like a college sophomore than a gunman.

Lauber Wins a Fencing Title.

H. Lauber, a junior at Columbia, won the university fencing championship contest, which was held last night in Earl Hall. The tournament for the G. Alfred Lawrence medal is an annual fencing event on Morningside Heights, and no member of the Varsity fencing team or any winner of the medal in former years is eligible to compete. Summary of the final round:

Final Round.—Valverde (4) beat Shumway, 5 to 4; Lauber (2) beat Valverde, (1,) 5 to 2; Lauber (2) defeated Allison, 5 to 4; Shumway defeated Allison, 5 to 4; Lauber 4) defeated Shumway, 5 to 1; Allison defeated Valverde, (2,) 5 to 4.

Louis F. Mouquin of New York City was elected Captain of the Columbia fencing team at a meeting of the team last night. Mouquin was a member of the team which won the intercollegiate championship for the past two years. H. Lauber, winner of the Lawrence medal contest last night, was elected manager of the team for the coming year.

Scottish League Football.

LONDON, April 16.—The postponed Scottish League games were played to-day. Queens Park were expected to win their home game with Ayr United, but by drawing, 3 to 3, move up a peg in the table. Hamilton Academicals beat Motherwell by 1 to 0. Dumbarton did splendidly to force Hibernians to a draw, each side scoring once. The replayed final tie for the Scottish Cup between Celtic and Hibernians will take place next Saturday. Manchester United further improved their standing by winning their second game this week, just beating Liverpool by 2 to 1. Merthyr Town won their home game with Exeter City by 1 to 0, and will fight it out with Watford to retain their place in the first division of the Southern League.

Penn Athletes Defeat Virginia.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 16.—On a heavy track and in the face of a stiff western wind, which prevented record performances, the University of Pennsylvania track team here to-day overwhelmed University of Virginia field athletes in their dual meet. The score was 72 to 36. Pennsylvania's athletes far outclassed Virginia in the running events, but the latter showed up well in the hurdles and field events.

DR. SWEET DENIES CRUELTY TO DOGS

Philadelphian Accused by Vivisectionists Defends Himself on the Stand.

HOSTILE WITNESS FAINTS

Miss Ogden, One of Those Who Investigated Alleged Practices, Falls in Collapse.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—Under a fire of cross-examination, Miss Henrietta Ogden, the woman who, with an electric flash, peered into the kennels of the Medical School of the University of Pennsylvania to see for herself the suffering of dogs after vivisection, fainted to-day during the trial of Dr. Joshua E. Sweet, one of six of the university's medical school faculty indicted for cruelty to animals.

Miss Ogden, according to her friends, was ill, and was brought to City Hall in an ambulance that she might give her testimony. She had been on the stand nearly two hours, and was beginning to show the strain when she produced notes to refresh her memory. She said under oath they were the original notes taken by her in the kennels. Murdock Kendrick, counsel for the defense, demanded to see them. Miss Ogden was backward about turning them over to the lawyer. A court attendant brought them to Mr. Kendrick.

"So these are copies, are they? I thought you swore they were originals?" he said.

Miss Ogden began to tremble, reeled, and then collapsed.

Dr. Sweet, the physician under trial, and the decision in whose case it is understood will settle the actions in the cases of the five other physicians, was the first witness for the defence. He said he had been connected with Rockefeller Institute, New York City, was assistant professor of surgical research at the University, and had charge of the animal house, built a few years ago at a cost of $35,000. He denied that fermented food was given to the dogs, and said the nourishment they received was the best for their recovery after operation. He was responsible only for dogs upon which operations had been performed by surgeons or students of his department. Later witnesses corroborated this testimony.

The various charges of cruelty specified in the indictments Dr. Sweet denied, going into detail in each case, and presenting the scientific reasons for the treatment of the dogs vivisected. The strings observed by a witness hanging from a wound of one dog, he said, were silk threads that were used in tieing together a part of the stomach, not the loose stitches where a wound had been sewed up.

Bandages on dogs who had abdominal incisions were unsanitary and non-conducive to proper recovery, he said. He had taken every precaution to prevent infection. In regard to the complaint that wounded dogs had been seen lying on sawdust, he said that sawdust was the best bed for the dogs, not cotton or woolen cloth. The subjects were rendered insensible to pain before all operations in which they might suffer. It was advisable in the interests of science to keep dogs studied in the best of condition. Geyer, the kennel-keeper, he said, never protested about the sawdust nor had he ever complained of the quality of the dogs' food, but he had spoken of the lack of meat.

Under cross-examination, Dr. Sweet denied that he or anyone under his direction or with his knowledge had ever starved a dog or other animal sixty days, forty days, thirty days, or even six days, for experimental purposes. He was asked if he had not neglected to give an anaesthetic to a dog on which he and Dr. Allen had experimented by dropping weights breaking its back. He replied that he had never seen a dog's back broken; that the dog in question had been under an anaesthetic, the experiment being made on the spinal cord without breaking the animal's back, and in the hope of discovering a means of saving human life in cases of spinal injury now regarded as hopeless.

Dr. Richard M. Pearce, Professor of Research Medicine, and Dr. Alonzo E. Taylor, both of them under indictment, corroborated Dr. Sweet's testimony. Dr. Pearce said under cross-examination that in his opinion a dog, which twenty-four hours after operation ate the garbage complained of, was an "absolutely well dog." Dr. Taylor testified that he was one of the United States experts on food. In his opinion the food given to the dogs at the university was proper in every way. The dog which the prosecution witnesses had testified returned to the kennels "with puncture wounds all over the body" had mange in virulent form, he said.

Other witnesses for the prosecution to-day were Miss Bertha Ogden, sister of the woman who fainted; Patrolmen Boyd and Casey of the Thirty-second Street and Woodland Avenue Police Station, who testified as to the quality of the food Keeper Geyer procured from the university hospital for the dogs; Miss May Walker Pooley and Miss Mary Vail, both of whom had visited the animal house in search of lost pets; Joseph Conner, another pet seeker, was brought into court so ill that he could hardly stand and was carried out by two attendants, and Dr. James C. Corles, President of the New Jersey State Humane Association and a veterinary surgeon of Newark.

CHAUFFEUR BEAT MAN HE HIT

Car Driver Pummeled Clerk After Running Him Down.

Otto Harf, a clerk, 33 years old, of 361 South Third Street, Williamsburg, while going along the Grand Street extension from the Williamsburg Bridge plaza toward his home yesterday was struck by an automobile which skidded on the sidewalk and hurled him against the fence. When he scrambled to his feet with his right leg badly wrenched he berated the chauffeur and told him he ought to learn his business.

The chauffeur, deserting his car, beat Harf almost into insensibility and then kicked him in his ribs. He next cranked up his machine and continued on his way, disappearing in the direction of Queens. A policeman found Harf badly injured and got an ambulance from the Eastern District Hospital. The surgeon wanted to remove the man to that hospital, but Harf asked to be taken home. He could give no description of his assailant.

FOUR PERSONS HURT WHEN AUTO UPSETS

Mrs. Thies Injured Mortally in Accident Due to Slippery Pavement in Pelham Parkway.

PINNED BENEATH MOTOR

Young Woman Suffers a Fractured Skull and Eight of Her Ribs Are Crushed in Auto Accident.

Four persons were injured, one of them, Mrs. Agnes Thies, 28 years old, probably mortally, when an auto in which they were riding skidded on the wet pavement of Pelham Parkway yesterday afternoon and upset.

The auto party, which consisted, in addition to Mrs. Thies, of her husband, Stephen Thies, a saloon manager of 182d Street and Southern Boulevard; Alexander E. Allen, a building contractor of 2,322 Crotona Avenue, and James Fraser, a builder of 749 Amazon Street, Brooklyn, was bound for City Island. Mr. Allen, who owned the auto, was driving, and Mr. Fraser sat beside him on the front seat. Mr. and Mrs. Thies sat in the tonneau.

When the auto was about 100 feet west of the bridge over the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad, near the Eastchester Road, the rear wheels slipped and the motor crashed into a lamppost. This whirled the car around and it turned over. Allen and Fraser were thrown out, but Mr. and Mrs. Thies were pinned in the tonneau.

The weight of the car rested on Mrs. Thies's head and she suffered a fractured skull. Eight of her ribs were crushed in and they punctured her lungs. Mr. Thies was injured in the head, but the doctors were in doubt whether his skull had been fractured.

Mr. Allen was thrown across the street and his forehead was cut severely. The doctors fear he suffered internal injuries also. Mr. Fraser cut his left hand and wrenched his back in an effort to save himself as the auto turned over.

Patrons of the Knickerbocker Inn, near by, saw the accident and ran to the assistance of the injured. They lifted the auto and released Mr. and Mrs. Thies, who were unconscious. Patrolman Stenjohann of the Westchester Police Station sent to Fordham Hospital for an ambulance and the injured were taken there. Mrs. Thies was put on the operating table at once.

GIRL KILLED BY TRUCK.

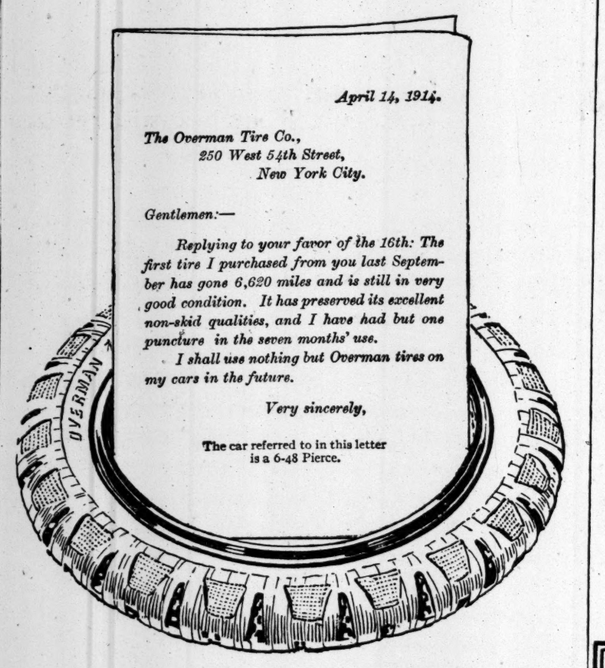
12-Year-Old Runs in Path of Electric Wagon While Playing Ball.

Frances McCann, the 12-year-old daughter of Alfred W. McCann, a special writer for The Evening Globe, was playing ball with three girl companions on the sidewalk before her home, the St. Cecilia Apartments, 49 St. Nicholas Terrace, at the corner of West 130th Street, early yesterday evening. She missed a catch and the ball bounded into the street. She ran after it into the path of a southbound electric delivery wagon owned by Bonwit, Teller & Co., 417 Fifth Avenue.

William Lasher of 126 West 143d Street, the chauffeur, tooted his horn. Miss McCann ran to the west and Lasher steered east. She became confused then and ran east. The right front wheel of the wagon struck her, knocked her down, and passed over her chest before Lasher could stop the truck. She died in a nearby drug store a few minutes later, before the arrival of Dr. Peterson in a Knickerbocker Hospital ambulance.

Her father was walking to his home from an elevated railroad station when he noticed a crowd before the drug store. He pressed his way through the crowd to investigate and nearly collapsed when he saw his own daughter was the victim. He said she was the eldest of three children, and left a brother and sister. She was a pupil at the Convent of the Sacred Heart School on Convent Avenue. The police let Lasher go, holding that the accident was unavoidable.

Mr. McCann went to the scene of the accident later with Coroner Healy, and the Coroner inspected the street. Mr. McCann pointed out spots of blood nearer the curb than where Lasher said he had struck the girl. The Coroner expressed doubt whether Lasher was entirely blameless, and ordered him to be arrested and held in $2,500 bail for examination to-day. The police went to Lasher's home late last night, arrested him, and locked him up in the West 152d Street Station.



April 14, 1914.

The Overman Tire Co.,
250 West 54th Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:—

Replying to your favor of the 16th: The first tire I purchased from you last September has gone 6,620 miles and is still in very good condition. It has preserved its excellent non-skid qualities, and I have had but one puncture in the seven months' use.

I shall use nothing but Overman tires on my cars in the future.

Very sincerely,

The car referred to in this letter is a 6-48 Pierce.

OVERMAN
Cushion-Tread Pneumatic
TIRES

The Overman Cushion-Tread Pneumatic Tire is a new tire. It is constructed on a new principle, a principle which the severest tests have shown to be scientific in theory and sound in practice.

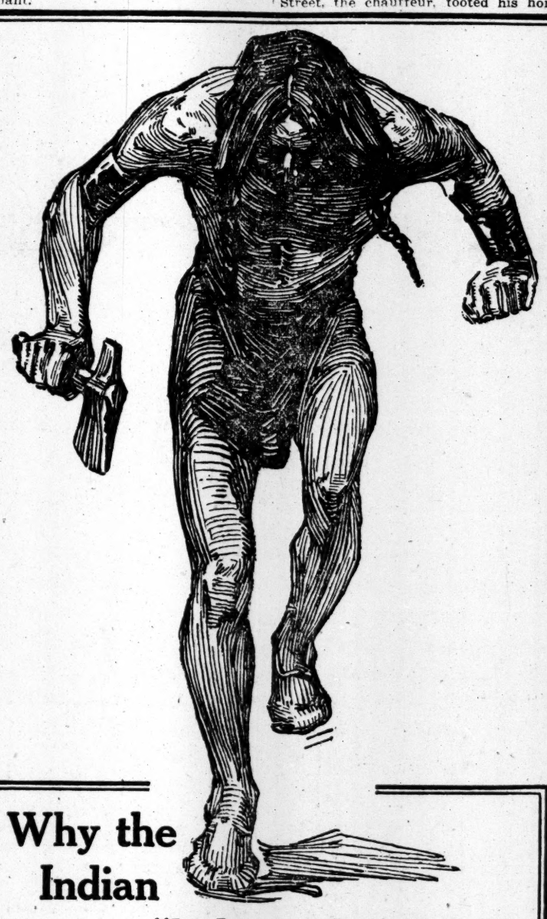
In offering this tire to the Public, our claims for it are based not on what we believe the tire will do, but upon *what it actually has done and is doing* in daily use on the cars of hundreds of private owners.

DURABILITY—We guarantee the Overman Tire for 5,000 miles. If any Overman Tire fails to give that mileage, we will make good the difference to the purchaser. 5,000 miles is what we guarantee, but the Tire itself is *better than our guarantee*, and with any kind of proper care will give greater mileage.

RELIABILITY—While not absolutely puncture-proof, punctures with the Overman Tires are very *rare* occurrences, so rare indeed that this fundamental and disagreeable weakness of all pneumatic tires has been reduced to a minimum. In fact, it has been almost eliminated. *Blow-outs and rim-cuts are practically unknown.*

Permanently Non-Skid

THE OVERMAN TIRE CO.
250 West 54th Street New York
After April 15th, 1853 Broadway, at 61st Street



Why the Indian was "light on his feet"

The Indian, before he was "civilized," could walk or run all day and dance half the night. He hardly seemed to touch the ground; he was tireless; he had no "nerves."

But suppose he had fastened hard leather and iron nails on those soft, springy heels nature gave him—and then pounded along on hard pavements?

He would have been exhausted at night—nervous and worn out—just the way you are.

You can go back to nature, so far as walking is concerned, and secure the effect of light, springy turf under your feet by wearing *O'Sullivan's Heels of new live rubber* on your shoes.

Wear them on the shoes you work in, walk in or dance in. They will save you the jar and strain which cause weary muscles and fatigued nerves. They will add to your efficiency, your earning power, your comfort and your pleasure.

O'Sullivan's Heels cost but 50c a pair, attached. All shoemakers and shoe dealers will attach them to your shoes when you buy them, or at any other time. If you prefer, send us 35c and a tracing of your heel, and we will mail you a pair. O'Sullivan Rubber Co., 131 Hudson St., New York City.

For Men, Women and Children

O'Sullivan's HEELS of New Live Rubber

BECK SHOES 13 STORES
WITH O'Sullivan's Heels
READY ATTACHED $3 & $3.50

84 Nassau St. 11 Avenue C 877 Eighth Avenue
231 Eighth Ave. 186 Bowery BROOKLYN:
119 E. 14th St. 141 W. 125th St. 363 Fulton St. 1001 B'way
50 E. 23d St. 103 W. 42d St. 702 B'way 490 Fifth Ave.

VITTEL
GRANDE SOURCE
French Natural Mineral Water

Eliminates uric acid, the chief element in Rheumatism, Gout and many forms of kidney diseases.

A pleasant, palatable still water, imported in quarts, pints, and splits

EDWARD LASSERE, Gen'l Agent,
400 West 23d Street, New York.

RIKER
PURE FRESH DRUGS

Riker and Hegeman
REAL DRUG STORES

The Riker and Hegeman Drug Stores have never lost their identity as real Drug Stores. While keeping a little ahead of the times in all the modern and popular lines of Toilet, Medicinal and other preparations, we have always upheld the time-honored and much-cherished traditions of the good old Drug business. While we have ruthlessly destroyed the old-fashioned prices, we have not abandoned any so-called "old-fashioned" remedy which possesses true healing or curative properties. Our Family Remedies still contain the roots and herbs and leaves and barks that grandmother used to brew over her kitchen fire, but so skilfully compounded that they are both palatable and efficacious. All the needed Remedies and Household Drugs can be found at the Riker and Hegeman Drug Stores always in prime condition, always of highest quality, always at the lowest possible prices.

One Lb. Pkg. 5c

One Lb. Pkg. 30c

Two Oz. Pkg. 10c

One Lb. Pkg. 10c

One Lb. Pkg. 10c

One Lb. Pkg. 15c

One Lb. Pkg.

One Lb. Pkg. 10c

Household Drugs

Aromatic Cascara, 4 oz.	35c
Aspisin Tablets, 100, 5-grain.	72c
Camphorated Oil, 4 oz.	18c
Casbor Oil, 1 pint.	30c
Chloroform Liniment, 4 oz.	33c
Cocoa Butter Sticks, oz.	5c
Cocoanut Oil, 1 lb.	35c
Dobell's Solution, pint.	25c
Elm Bark, 1 lb.	35c
Essence Peppermint, 4 oz.	33c
Glycerine, 1 pint.	50c
Glycerine and Rose Water, 4 oz.	18c
Grain Alcohol, pint, 45c; qt.	85c
Jamaica Ginger, 4 oz.	28c
Jaynes' Flexible Collodion, 1 oz. and brush.	45c
Lime Water, pint.	10c
Oil Eucalyptus, 4 oz.	33c
Potassium Chlorate, 4 oz.	15c
Quinine Capsules, 5-gr., doz.	14c
Quinine Pills, 100, 2-grain.	19c
R. & H. Olive Oil, in cans, ½ gal., $1.75; 1 gal., $3.25; 1 qt.	$1.00
The bottle.	25c, 65c
Riker's Flavoring Extracts (Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, Almond)	17c
Sea Salt, large bag.	15c
Sodium Phosphate, 1 lb.	15c
Spirits Camphor, 4 oz.	33c
Sulphur Ointment, 4-oz. jar.	20c
Sweet Spirits Nitre, 4 oz.	23c
Syrup Tolu, 4 oz.	18c
Tincture Arnica, 4 oz.	23c
Tincture Benzoin, 4 oz.	29c
Tincture Green Soap, 4 oz.	18c
Tincture Iodine, 4-oz. bottle.	40c
Tincture Myrrh, 4 oz.	23c
Witch Hazel, quart.	45c
Zinc Ointment, 4-oz. jar.	20c

Roots, Seeds, Barks, Etc.

	1 oz.	4 oz.	8 oz.	16 oz.
Anise Seed	.05	.15	.25	.40
Cardamon Seed	.15	.60	1.15	2.25
Cascara Bark	.05	.15	.25	.40
Celery Seed	.05	.20	.40	.75
Fennel Seed	.05	.15	.25	.50
Juniper Berries	.05	.10	.15	.25
Lavender Flowers	.05	.20	.35	.60
Mustard Seed	.05	.10	.15	.25
Prickly Ash Bark	.05	.20	.35	.65
Quince Seed	.15	.45	.80	1.50
Raspberries, dry	.05	.15	.30	.60
Rhubarb Root, cubes	.20	.75	1.45	2.80
Rhubarb Root, powdered	.10	.25	.40	.75
Rhubarb Root, whole	.10	.25	.40	.75

Effervescent Citrate of Lithia

Most effective in the treatment of rheumatism and urinary troubles.

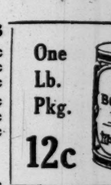
The bottle.... 33c & 83c

Spring Tabs

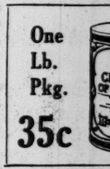
Contain all the virtues of old-fashioned sulphur and cream of tartar, only in a form pleasant to take; they are of special benefit at this time of year, when the blood is more or less disturbed. The box 15c

Family Remedies

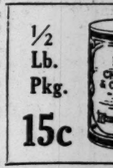
Adamson's Balsam	25c
Alkalol	35c, 65c
Atwood's Bitters	18c
Beecham's Pills	10c, 17c
Bell-ans	55c, 19c
Birt's Head Wash	20c, 39c
Blue Jay Corn Plasters, 12c, 20c	
$1.00 Borine	65c
Bovinine	45c, 78c
Bromo-Seltzer 9c, 19c, 39c, 69c	
Cadum	10c, 23c
California Syrup of Figs	35c
Calocide Compound	20c
Canthrox	10c
Carbona	13c, 19c, 35c, 75c
Carter's Little Liver Pills	14c
Cascarets	10c, 19c, 39c
Castoria	22c
Clapp's Malt and Oil	57c
Croxone	59c
Crudol	20c, 40c
Cuticura, Resolvent or Ointment	39c, 77c
De Witt's Kidney Pills	40c, 75c
Diapepsin	38c
Doan's Kidney Pills	39c
Empress Improved Instantaneous Hair Color Restorer	$2.00
Father John's Medicine, 39c, 69c	
Fellows' Syrup	69c, 96c
Frye's Pancreo Bismuth	39c
Gets-It Corn Remedy	19c
Glyco-Thymoline	19c, 37c, 73c
Gray's Glycerine Tonic	75c
Gude's Pepto Mangan	74c
Hill's Cascara Quinine	19c
Hood's Sarsaparilla	73c
Horlick's Malted Milk, 38c, 74c, $2.95	
Hunyadi Janos Pills	23c
Hunyadi Janos Water	25c
Hypo-Nuclane Tablets	80c
Imperial Granum, 20c, 52c, 80c, $2.10	
Laxative Bromo Quinine	17c
Listerine	17c, 33c, 59c
Maltine	75c
Mellin's Food	35c, 55c
Morse's Indian Root Pills	19c
Newbro's Herpicide	39c, 75c
Ovoferrin	78c
Parisian Sage	39c
Phillips's Milk Magnesia	37c
Pierce's Prescription	78c
Pinex	40c
Pinkham's Compound	67c
Radway's Ready Relief, 39c, 74c	
Russell's Emulsion	72c
Sal Hepatica	18c, 38c, 80c
Sargol	45c, 85c
Schenck's Pills	17c
Scott's Emulsion	39c, 69c
Sloan's Liniment	19c, 38c, 75c
Steero Cubes	28c, $1.05, $2
Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, 39c, 74c	
Sulpho-Napthol, 9c, 19c, 39c, 75c	
Sulpherb Tablets	42c
Swamp-Root	35c, 65c
Swissco	45c, 80c
Tiz	20c, 40c
Tona Vita	$1.00
Vernas Lotion	15c, 39c, 78c
Wampole's Cod Liver Oil	69c
Westphal's Auxiliator	25c, 50c
Williams' Pink Pills	37c
Wyeth's Sage and Sulphur, 32c, 78c	



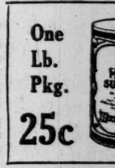
One Lb. Pkg. 12c



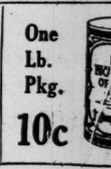
One Lb. Pkg. 35c



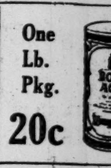
½ Lb. Pkg. 15c



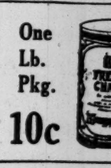
One Lb. Pkg. 25c



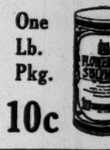
One Lb. Pkg. 10c



One Lb. Pkg. 20c



One Lb. Pkg. 10c



One Lb. Pkg. 10c

Preserve Your Teeth!

Acquire the cleanly habit of brushing your teeth after each meal and first thing in the morning with an efficient dentifrice.

Riker's Antiseptic Tooth Powder is best for cleaning and purifying the mouth and gums and for preserving the teeth; can... 15c

Riker's Antiseptic Tooth Paste—a cleansing antiseptic paste recommended for its prophylactic properties. The tube.. 15c

Riker's Antiseptic Tooth Wash—For those who prefer a liquid dentifrice. Has remarkable cleansing and antiseptic properties Price 25c

Riker's Dental Cream—A rich, smooth, pleasantly flavored paste, in sanitary tubes... 15c

Plant Your Seeds Now

Ferry's garden and flower seeds are used by professional gardeners because they bring the best results. Sold in all Riker stores. The package,

5c and 10c

Colorite

A dye for straw hats. Simple and easy to apply. May be had in all popular colors. Price 19c

Another Delicious Concoction at Our Soda Fountains.

Federal Sundae, 10c

Fresh strawberries, and ripe oranges and pineapples, over vanilla ice cream; a few nuts sprinkled over all and whipped cream on top..... 10c

Excello Sweets

are the well known chocolates which excel in pure goodness. We do not exaggerate when we call them the best sixty cent chocolates, for we know you will think so, too, when you try a box.

½ lb. 30c—1 lb. 60c

Billie Burke Chocolates, 1b.... 50c
2-lb. family size, box..... $1.00
Riker Dollar Chocolates, 1b.. $1.00
Riker's Perfect Chocolates, 1b.. 30c
Vendome Chocolates, 1b..... 80c

Rikerdymons

promptly relieve tickling in the throat, sore throat and colds. A pleasant tasting lozenge of great value to singers and public speakers. Box of 45 lozenges.. 19c

Jaynes' Perfecto

An exceptionally fine cigar with Havana filler and Sumatra wrapper. The same quality you would pay 10c or more for in regular price cigar stores and hotels. A smoke of real satisfaction.... 7c Straight

Riker's Compound Syrup Senafig

A pleasant tasting vegetable laxative composed of dried Senna Leaves and Figs. A popular and effective remedy for constipation, headache and indigestion. It cleanses the system in a perfectly natural way. For men, women and children. Bottle..... 35c

Cedar Chest Compound

Just sprinkle among clothing, furs, woolens, etc., when packing away. Guaranteed to protect against moths if directions are followed. 15c two for 25c

Genuine Japanese Gum Camphor

16 one-ounce cakes, in 1b. tin, 55c.
Moth Balls, per lb., 5c; six lbs. for 25c.
Moth Flakes, per lb., 5c; six lbs. for 25c.
Tar Paper, per sheet, 5c; six for 25c; twelve for 45c.

Quaker Moth-Proof Chests Are large enough for furs and garments; positively moth-proof; price 98c.

Moth Proof Tar Bags 45c, 59c, 69c, 79c

You Are Safe When You Buy at RIKER AND HEGEMAN DRUG STORES

Telephone Your Orders to Nearest Riker Hegeman Store

Mail Order Department, 200 Broadway, New York City

NEW DRUG LAW DUE TO MRS. VANDERBILT

Boylan Bill, Signed by Gov. Glynn, Is the Outcome of January Conference.

WILL SAVE DRUG USERS

Dr. Van Horn, Dispenser of Morphine, Sent to Prison for a Year and Fined $500.

The efforts of Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt and others to crush out the traffickers in dangerous drugs throughout the State, whose profits were obtained by making drug users of thousands of young and old, were aided materially yesterday when Gov. Elyan signed the Boylan anti-drug traffic bill. After July 1, when the new law becomes effective, opium, chloral and morphine, and any compounds and preparations derived from them, cannot be sold except on the prescription of a regularly licensed physician, veterinarian or dentist.

Mrs. Vandrebilt and the influential persons associated with her in the campaign to find a way to cope with the drug evil, held a conference early in January in the office of Judge Edward Swann, in the Court of General Sessions. Among those who attended the conference were Floyd H. Wilmot, Assistant District Attorney, in charge of the prosecution of criminal drug cases; the Rev. James Curry, rector of St. James' Church; Justice Cornelius F. Collins of Special Sessions; Dr. Katharine B. Davis, Commissioner of Correction; H. C. Barber, Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Crime; Dr. Jackson R. Campbell, prison physician; Warden John Hanick of the Tombs Prison; Charles B. Towns, representatives of the Police Department, and Ernest K. Coulter, attorney for Mrs. Vanderbilt.

From that meeting there has come united action in the conduct of a city-wide fight against the traffic. Charles B. Towns, who, for some time had been engaged in a private crusade against the evil, presented a measure he had drawn for its suppression. The conference approved his bill. Senator John J. Boylan of the Fifteenth District, introduced it in the Legislature. With the aid of Lieut. Gov. Robert Wagner, Senator Hinman, the Republican floor leader, who had received 1,500 telegrams requesting favorable action on the measure and the assistance of the minority leader in the Assembly, Alfred E. Smith, and with an emergency message from Gov. Glynn Senator Boylan managed to get the bill through in the last days of the Legislature despite the fight made for its defeat by the "drug lobby."

"The use and sale of the dangerous drugs have been a great factor in the filling up of our prisons," said Attorney Coulter. "They have constantly recruited the army of the insane in this State, and for years have been making criminals, paupers, and wrecks of humanity. For this reason alone, and entirely aside from the humanitarian good that the law will accomplish, the bill is of great economic value to the State. The measure does not interfere with the cocaine law, which amply provides for the sale of that drug, making a violation of the law a felony, with a maximum punishment of imprisonment for five years or a fine, or both fine and imprisonment.

"The present measure, together with the cocaine law, now restricts and controls every feature of the drug habit. Victims cannot be supplied with drugs without leaving a trace to the source from which it is obtained. There are, for instance, about 500,000 pounds of opium received here for medical purposes, but it was found that less than 20 per cent. of it went into legitimate medical practice. That will give some idea of the far-reaching effects of the illegal use of the poison.

Under the new bill the license of a physician, veterinarian, dentist, or pharmacist may be revoked for violation of its provisions, and he is subject also to prosecution for a misdemeanor, punishable under the existing law by one year in prison or a fine of $500, or both.

Druggists, physicians, dentists, and veterinarians must obtain blanks from the Department of Health, bound in book form, in which to keep duplicate records of the purchase and sale of the drugs, with the name and address of the purchaser, and that of the person making the sale, or the one made of the drug by the practitioner, who must account for what he did with the drugs bought, whether used in practice or sold for use elsewhere. Hypodermic syringes and needles cannot be sold without the written order of a physician.

It is provided that a habitual user of the drugs under the ban of this bill may be committed by a Magistrate to a sanitarium, hospital, or other institution for treatment. Should the patient resent this confinement and course of treatment by making trouble for the officers of the hospital or institution, he may be taken before a Magistrate and committed to a prison or workhouse for six months. Druggists must verify all prescriptions when they call for more than a certain amount of the drug, which may include calling a physician by telephone.

For the first time in this county a physician, Dr. John Van Horn, who had practiced here fifteen years, was sentenced yesterday in the Court of Special Sessions for selling morphine without a label marked "poison." He got the maximum penalty of one year in the penitentiary and a fine of $500. Mrs. Adele Priess, a police matron, obtained the morphine at his office in West Thirty-ninth Street. The physician's office was then raided by Samuel Dean, Jr., and Emil E. Kling, from the District Attorney's office.

Dr. Van Horn's defense was that he sold the drug for the purpose of easing the sufferings of the victims gradually, reducing the dose until he effected a cure. But the physician's previous record was submitted to the court by Probation Officer Patrick Crimmins, who said:

"The defendant was at one time assistant superintendent of Dr. MacArthur's Sunday school. His first wife obtained a divorce from him, and his second wife was compelled to leave him. He was convicted of illegally practicing dentistry in Brooklyn, and served thirty days in Raymond Street Jail. He had a gang beat his second wife when they met her on the street."

While the physician was in the Tombs an office in West Thirty-third Street which had a sign in the window bearing his name was raided by the District Attorney's office and eight persons found there with drugs were arrested, including a young woman named Katherine Gordon. This was alleged to be a distributing point for the drugs.

The wife of Dr Van Horn wrote to Attorney Coulter, complaining that her husband had her son, Kenneth, 11 years old, in the house at 160 East Thirty-seventh Street, without proper guardianship. The boy was sent to the Children's Society. A man also wrote, complaining that his wife was one of the physician's victims, and as the result of Mr. Coulter's efforts the woman was sent to a sanitarium.

MRS. CLAUSSEN SETS A WRIT

Woman Who Threatened Lawyer Seeks Her Release from Matteawan.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 16.—Mrs. Ida Claussen, through her counsel, Ralph M. Newman, obtained a writ of habeas corpus from Supreme Court Justice Mills this morning in an effort to obtain her release from the Matteawan Insane Asylum, to which she was committed after sending a threatening letter to a lawyer in Manhattan.

She was brought before the Justice in the White Plains Court House this afternoon. Deputy Attorney General Joseph Edelson, who represented the asylum authorities, said he was not ready to go on, and Justice Mills decided to hear testimony to-morrow afternoon. Mrs. Claussen told Justice Mills that although she had been indicted she could not get a trial.

"They will not let me plead and I don't want to go back to Matteawan," she said. Her lawyer asserted that his client had lost forty pounds since her arrest. Justice Mills put her in the custody of Sheriff Doyle, and she was sent to the hospital ward of the White Plains jail.

DARLING'S TRIAL PUT OFF.

Criminal Charge May Be Dropped if Mrs. Shaw Wins Suit.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 16.—The trial of Richard S. Darling of New York on a felony charge, which was set down for to-day before County Judge Platt, was postponed indefinitely. Darling is under indictment charged with having taken Mrs. Robert Marsden Shaw, wife of a New York banker, to a White Plains hotel. District Attorney Weeks said Mrs. Shaw has brought a suit for the annulment of her marriage to Shaw, which will be tried in Manhattan on April 21, and that the criminal trial will not go on until Mrs. Shaw's action is determined.

Shaw has withdrawn his $50,000 alienation suit against Darling, and the new action of Mrs. Shaw complicates matters more than ever. If she should win out, the criminal action may be dropped.

'MOTHER' JONES RELEASED.

Last of Colorado State Troops Withdrawn from Huerfano County.

DENVER, April 16.—"Mother" Mary Jones, held as a military prisoner in the Walsenburg Jail as a result of her defiance of an order to remain away from the coal strike district, was released to-day, according to announcement by Gov. Ammons. A writ of habeas corpus issued by the Colorado Supreme Court was returnable April 18. This release of the aged strike leader was simultaneous with the departure of the last of the State troops from Huerfano County.

Horace N. Hawkins, attorney for Mrs. Jones, said she probably would come to Denver for a conference with him. He declined to say what further action he would take with regard to the habeas corpus proceedings.

DRAPER ESTATE $3,000,000.

Will Provides for $234,000 in Charity Bequests.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 16.—The will of Eben S. Draper filed for probate to-day provided for $234,000 in public bequests.

They are: $20,000 to the Hopedale Unitarian Parish, $100,000 and real estate adjoining to Milford Hospital, $100,000 to Massachusetts Institute of Technology, $10,000 to American Unitarian Association, $4,000 to proprietors of Hopedale village cemetery. Several employes, relatives and acquaintances receive bequests.

The residue is left in trust to three children, B. H. Bristow Draper, Mrs. Dorothy D. Gannett, and Eben S. Draper, Jr. The estate will exceed $3,000,000.

CONVICTS TO AID FARMERS.

Kansas Prisoners Work Overtime to Meet Binding Twine Demand.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 16.—Convicts employed in the twine plant at the Kansas State Penitentiary yesterday agreed to a proposal made by the State Board of Corrections to work overtime in order to meet the demand of Kansas wheat growers for binding twine. For this extra service the sentences of the men will be reduced.

The convicts work from 6:30 o'clock in the morning until 8:30 in the evening. At the close of the day's work they will receive an extra meal.

Charter Harlem Economic League.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 16.—The Harlem Economic League was incorporated to-day to promote a "proper realization of civic duties." The directors are Herman D. Gordon, Max E. Sanders, David Bobier, Abram Goodman, Max Moretzky, Nathan Lieberman, and Henry Squires.

SEVEN LIVES LOST ON STRANDED SHIP

Captain's Wife Was Among Those Drowned After Schooner Went Ashore at Long Branch.

BREECHES BUOY USELESS

Crew of Wrecked Vessel Was Unable to Make Lines Fast Because of the Heavy Seas.

Seven lives were lost when the lumber schooner Charles F. Buckley, of Elizabeth, N. J., went ashore in a gale about 10 o'clock on Wednesday night on the sand at the foot of North Broadway, in Long Branch. The life saving crews of Long Branch and Monmouth Beach turned out as soon as the signals of distress were made by the schooner, but only one man, Emil Markussin, a sailor, was saved.

One line fired across the deck of the schooner near the foc'sle was caught by a sailor who had jumped from the fore rigging, but it was carried away by a heavy log, which struck it before the sailor could make it fast.

The lifesavers stood on the beach for hours with the breeches buoy rigged ready to send out the moment the crew of the schooner caught the lines and made them fast. About midnight the weather cleared, and the wind blew away the clouds, so that the moon shone out and showed that the schooner was about 100 feet away from the beach. A searchlight, which had been rigged up, showed Capt. Green in charge of the lifesavers that there was a man lashed to the mizzenmast.

A line was shot from the cannon, and it fell over the boom within a few inches of the sailor. He was seen to grasp it firmly and make a bowline around his body under the arms, so that he could be hauled ashore after he jumped into the water. As the sailor was being dragged ashore by the lifesavers he was bufeeted by heavy logs that had been washed out of the hold of the schooner. He was unconscious and was bleeding from cuts on his head and face when he was dragged to the beach.

After standing by all night the lifesavers put off in their boat to the vessel, which was then within 100 feet of the shore and had broken in two. The lumber had been washed out of her hold and was piled up along the shore. Capt. Green went on board the after end of the schooner. He found clothes and papers in the Captain's cabin and clothing belonging to the Captain's wife. This was the first inkling the lifesavers had had that a woman had lost her life along with most of the crew of the schooner. While they were on board the foremast was carried away on the forward part of the wreck, but none of the members of her crew could be seen, and it was assumed that they had all perished in the night except the man who was dragged ashore.

Up to a late hour last night the bodies of the six members of the crew and that of the wife of the captain had not been recovered. It is probable that they will be washed ashore later at some point north of the place where the vessel was wrecked.

The sole survivor of the wreck of the Charles F. Buckley had recovered sufficiently yesterday to tell the doctor in the hospital that his name was Emil Markusson, that he was 43 years old, and that he was one of four seamen on the schooner. He was too weak to give a connected statement of the disaster, but at intervals, as his strength returned, he told what happened after the schooner went ashore on Wednesday night.

When she grounded at 9:30 o'clock, Capt. H. G. Mardy, her skipper, ordered his brother, who was first mate, to lower the yawl and to do his best to save Mrs. Hardy, who had come with the captain for the trip. Markusson said the schooner lay with her stern 250 feet outside the breakers. The yawl was launched safely and got clear of the schooner, but it was swamped, and the captain's wife, the mate and two sailors were never seen again. Capt. Hardy, the cook, another sailor and Markusson lashed themselves to the rigging and waited for help to be sent to them, for they were powerless to help themselves. The survivor said that they could hear plainly the voices of the persons ashore, and could see the lifesavers working by the glare of the auto lamps along the Ocean Drive.

According to Markusson, Capt. Hardy, who, with the sailor and cook, was clinging to the mizzen boom, lost his life in an attempt to reach one of the lines which had been shot across the schooner's stern.

The schooner was first sighted dragging her anchors on Wednesday afternoon off Seabright, N. J. She was carried along the coast by the strong wind and sea. Several times she was seen to bump on the shoals, but swung clear again into deep water. She had two anchors out, but they could not hold her. Had the crew, according to the life-savers, slipped their cables and left the vessel drive in shore over the bar they would all have saved their lives. When she finally hit the bar there was just enough hold on the anchors to keep her there. Some of the life-savers said that had there been a revenue cutter within reach the lives of those on the schooner might have been saved.

Capt. John F. Wild of the United States Revenue Cutter Service explained yesterday that the two cutters, Mohawk and Itasca, assigned to this district, were not in port. The Mohawk was in Baltimore undergoing repairs, and the Itasca was on her way to the same port for repairs.

"This wreck," he said, "emphasizes the need for the money which has been asked for in Congress, to give to the New York district larger and more modern cutters."

Much of the Georgia pine, comprising the cargo of the schooner, was hauled from the beach yesterday afternoon by Capt. Nelson Lockwood's fishing crews. He represents the wrecking company on the North New Jersey coast.

The Charles W. Buckley was a three-masted schooner of 420 tons, laden with lumber from Jacksonville, Fla., for the Feldstiter Lumber Company of Elizabeth, N. J., who were the owners of the vessel. She was 134 feet 4 inches long, 34 feet 2½ inches beam, and 12 feet 5 inches depth of hold, and was built in 1890.

New York Patrolmen's Association.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 16.—To promote a fraternal spirit among members of the Police Department the New York City Patrolmen's Association was incorporated to-day. The association is to have a benefit fund for members in misfortune. The directors are Joseph P. Conklin, Michael Cleary, Dominick O'Connor, James Coughlin, and George T. Mulrooney.

NEW BANKING LAW SIGNED BY GOVERNOR

Best in Any State, Says Glynn —Puts Private Banks Under Strict Regulation.

CURB FOR "WILDCATS," TOO

Will Prevent Another Henry Siegel Failure, Governor Declares—Law to Check the Black Hand.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 16.—Gov. Glynn to-day signed the Van Tuyl Banking Provision bill, known also as the Pollock bill, and announced that he also would sign the companion measure—the Wilard bill—to create a system of co-operative credit unions.

"In my opinion, New York now has the best banking law of any State in the Union," said Gov. Glynn after signing the Van Tuyl bill. This measure radically revises the banking laws, and for the first time places private bankers under the jurisdiction of the Superintendent of Banks. Under the new statute, also, State banks and trust companies are enabled to become members of the Federal Reserve Bank to be located in New York City, and in many respects the State laws are made to conform with recent Federal banking legislation; credit unions and a land bank may be formed to assist farmers in obtaining loans, small loan brokers are placed under more strict supervision and to the Superintendent of Banks is given broader powers to investigate violations of the law.

The Governor said that although there were provisions in the new law permitting the formation of a land bank, they were not so broad as those contained in his land bank bill which failed of passage. It was in this connection that he announced his intention of signing the companion bill for the formation of co-operative credit unions, although that feature also was taken care of in part in the Van Tuyl bill.

This statement was given out at the Executive Chamber:

"By signing the new banking law to-day, Gov. Glynn has provided the remedy for the evils which have heretofore existed in the management of private banks. The new law will prevent the recurrence of any such financial disaster as the Siegel failure. From to-day the depositors who trust their money to private bankers will have the assurance that it is safely invested. Furthermore, the thousands of people who are accustomed to place their small savings with private institutions will have the same protection from the State which has been given to depositors in savings banks.

"The Van Tuyl bill regulates the investment of funds of private institutions, and in this way protects the savings of hard-working people whose money in the past has often been invested improperly, with disastrous results. It is Gov. Glynn's opinion that no measure passed by the Legislature of 1914 will protect the interests of so many people as the private bank section of the new banking law."

Curbs Wildcat Concerns.

Wildcat real estate companies are curbed by the Griffin bill, which Gov. Glynn also approved to-day. This bill amends the penal law with the object of preventing the swindling of small depositors. By the amendment the law is made to read:

An officer, agent, teller, or clerk of any bank, banking association, or savings bank, and every individual banker or agent, and every private banker or agent and any teller or clerk of an individual banker or of a private banker, or any officer, agent, or clerk of any corporation transacting any part of the business which a banking corporation is authorized by law to transact who receives any deposit, knowing that such a bank or association or banker or corporation is insolvent is guilty of a misdemeanor, if the amount or value of such deposit be $25; if the amount or value of such deposit be $25 or over, such person shall be guilty of a felony, punishable by imprisonment for not less than one or more than five years, or by a fine of not less than $500 nor more than $3,000, or by both.

The Governor said this measure would result in preventing a recurrence of hardships such as those growing out of the Henry Siegel failure, and would bring under its provisions such real estate companies as issue bonds without assets behind them to the amount of the bonds. These companies the Governor declares, are automatically insolvent under the terms of the law.

The Sufrin bill, introduced as a result of recent "Black Hand" outrages, became a law to-day by the signature of Gov. Glynn. The new statute increases from seven to twenty-five years the maximum term of imprisonment for the malicious endangering of life or property by the placing of a bomb or other explosive near any building.

The Herrick bill, which provides an easier method of instituting injunction proceedings to close disorderly houses as public nuisances and holding the landlord responsible, was signed by Gov. Glynn.

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A-2

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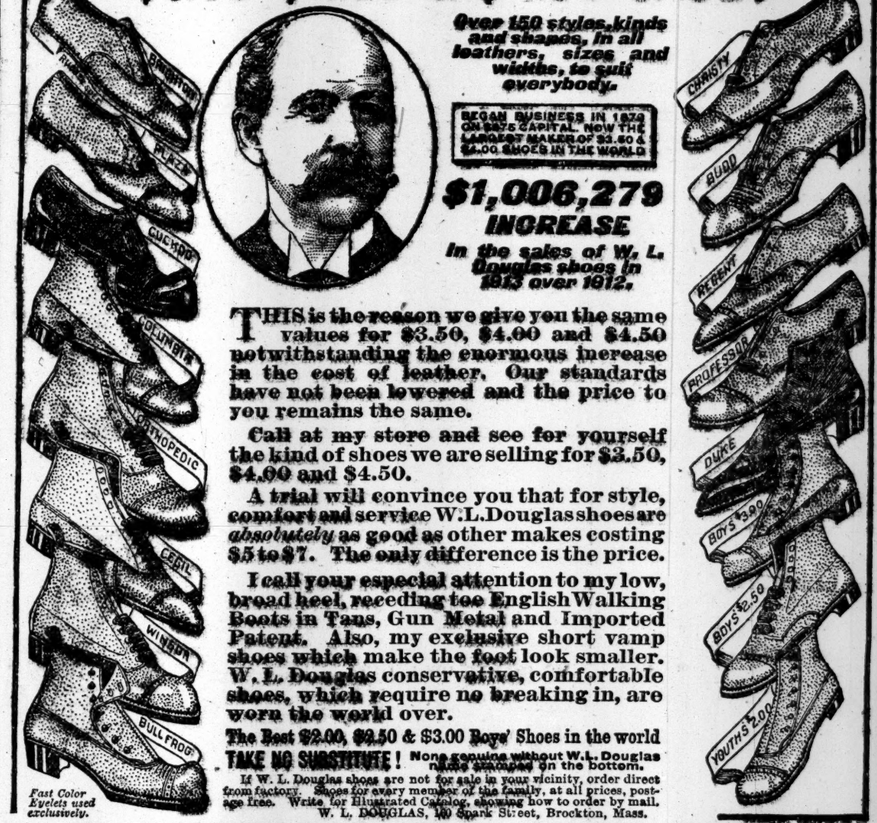
In the sales of W. L. Douglas shoes in 1913 over 1912.



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Call at my store and see for yourself the kind of shoes we are selling for $3.50, $4.00 and $4.50.

A trial will convince you that for style, comfort and service W.L.Douglas shoes are *absolutely* as good as other makes costing $5 to $7. The only difference is the price.

I call your especial attention to my low, broad heel, receding toe English Walking Boots in Tans, Gun Metal and Imported Patent. Also, my exclusive short vamp shoes which make the foot look smaller. W. L. Douglas conservative, comfortable shoes, which require no breaking in, are worn the world over.

The Best $2.00, $2.50 & $3.00 Boys' Shoes in the world

TAKE NO SUBSTITUTE! None genuine without W. L. Douglas name stamped on the bottom.

If W. L. Douglas shoes are not for sale in your vicinity, order direct from factory. Shoes for every member of the family, at all prices, postage free. Write for Illustrated Catalog, showing how to order by mail.
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663 Eighth Avenue.
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March 2, 1914.

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Mrs. Castle and I find the Victrola practically indispensable, while the quality of music it supplies during class work is so satisfactory that our pupils are as enthusiastic regarding the Victrola as we are ourselves.

I also take great pleasure in announcing that I have given to the Victor Company the exclusive services of the Castle House orchestra for the making of dance records, and also that I will personally superintend the making of Victor Dance Records.

Vernon Castle

Mr. and Mrs. Vernon Castle, teachers and greatest exponents of the modern dances, use the Victor exclusively and superintend the making of their Victor Dance Records.

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DAY'S NEWS IN BASEBALL---BROOKLYN HORSE SHOW OPENS---GOLF---ATHLETICS---FOOTBALL

PITCHER HAMILTON SUED FOR $25,000

Kansas City Federal Club Seeks Damages for Violating a Contract.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 16.—Earl Hamilton, pitcher, who jumped from the St. Louis American League baseball team to the Kansas City Federals last week, and rejoined the St. Louis team yesterday, was made the defendant in a damage suit for $25,000 filed in the Circuit Court here to-day by the local Federal club.

The petition charges Hamilton with violating a contract. It further alleges that $500 had been advanced to Hamilton, and that his contract called for $21,000 for three years' services. The plaintiff, according to the petition, suffered a great loss through Hamilton's return to the St. Louis team, as "he is a wonderful pitcher and a great drawing card."

Although the petition alleges Hamilton received $500 in advance, President C. O. Madison of the Kansas City Federal League Club said this afternoon that Hamilton had been advanced $5,000, and that to-day the father of the pitcher had offered to return the money. The offer was declined.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—President Hedges of the St. Louis Americans and Earl Hamilton, pitcher, who disregarded his contract with the St. Louis Americans to sign with the Kansas City Federals, and yesterday decided to return to St. Louis, arrived here to-day from Columbus, Kan. On his arrival Hamilton gave out the following signed statement:

"I want to make a public statement to the St. Louis fans and to my team mates. I was under written contract to play with the Browns in 1914 and 1915. It was a big mistake for me to go to Kansas City. I did not realize how big a mistake it was until I got to thinking it over and had a talk with my father.

"Mr. Hedges has always treated me right, and when I got to thinking about him and Mr. Rickey and my contract, I decided to do right."

President Hedges said he did not give Hamilton an increase in salary, but that the pitcher returned to the St. Louis team solely as the result of moral suasion.

The legal complications of the Federal League will become even more tangled within a few days when the International League will start proceedings against the Feds for taking several of their players who had accepted terms. The Jersey City, Montreal, and Rochester Clubs have been hard hit, and each of these clubs will try to collect damages from the outlaw league for their raid on players under contract.

President Barrow of the International League, when asked yesterday about the suits, admitted that one or more suits would be instituted within a short time. It is understood that the action will be brought jointly against the clubs taking the players, the Federal League itself, and the players.

Jersey City will ask damages for the jumping of Joe Agler. He was bought from Atlanta for $2,000 and accepted terms. He did not even report to the Jersey City Club, but went to the Buffalo Feds with Charley Seibold, the former Jersey City manager. Walter Blair, the former Yankee catcher, also accepted terms with Jersey City and jumped to the Buffalo Feds.

Rochester will sue for damages for the jumping of Charley McDonald, the former Boston player. McDonald accepted terms and received $300 advance money. After receiving the last $100 of this sum he used it to join the Feds at Pittsburgh.

Montreal lost several players who agreed to terms with Owner Lictenhein. Frank Smith, the pitcher, jumped to the Baltimore Feds after he had accepted $300 in advance money.

Eddie Lennox, the former Dodger; Hanford, an outfielder, and Savage, an outfielder, will also be defendants in the action. It is stated by an official of the league that these players would not be taken back, but that the other clubs had been damaged by the violation of contracts and were going to sue to recover these damages.

YACHT MAST FOR FLAGPOLE.

Brooklyn Federals to Raise Cup Defender Reliance "Stick" in Park.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Penn., April 16.—Washington Park, the home of the Brooklyn Federal League Club, will be famous for two reasons, one that it was formerly the home of the Superbas and the other that the flagpole was at one time the mainmast of America's Cup defender Reliance.

It was announced to-day by Treasurer Walter S. Wood, who is with his club here, that he had purchased the pole for an exceptionally large sum, and that it would be installed at the park to float "Old Glory" in the breezes and also for the championship pennant, maybe.

The mast is 294 feet high. It is made of nickel steel and was purchased from Capt. Miller of Brooklyn, who was in command of the Reliance when she won the cup race series in 1903, and who purchased the victorious craft. The pole will either be erected in centre field or in the vicinity of the old Superbas' flagpole.

As a result of the heavy rain of yesterday the third game of the Brooklyn-Pittsburgh series was postponed, as the park was almost submersed in water. It also rained again to-day, but the pitchers and catchers worked out in the afternoon under the direction of Artie Hofman, who is in charge of the team during Manager Bradley's absence. The manager went to his home in Cleveland

CLEVELAND PLAYERS HURT.

Manager Birmingham and Pitcher Steen Injured in Chicago Game.

CHICAGO, April 16.—More hard luck struck the crippled Cleveland American League team to-day when the club physician ordered Manager Birmingham to stay out of the game for three weeks and sent Pitcher Steen home with a broken finger.

Birmingham wrenched the muscles of his right side in yesterday's game at the local park and examination to-day showed that the injury was more serious than at first thought. Dr. Blair, club physician of the Chicago Americans, examined Birmingham and declared the Cleveland manager was suffering internal injuries in addition to his strained muscles. Dr. Blair said Birmingham might be out of the game for months.

The middle finger of Steen's pitching hand was broken in yesterday's game when it was struck by a pitched ball.

As an offset to the news of injuries received by Birmingham and Steen, Dr. M. H. Castle, the Cleveland club's physician, said to-day that Outfielder Leibold, in whose place Birmingham has been playing, will return to the game in a week. Leibold has been in a hospital here with water on his kneecap.

Shortstop Chapman may return to the game late in June.

Naps Sign College Pitcher.

LAWRENCE, Kan., April 16.—Lloyd Bishop, star pitcher of the Kansas University baseball team, has signed a contract to play with the Cleveland team in the American League. He will report at St. Louis June 24.

American Association.

At Indianapolis—Cleveland, 11; Indianapolis, 8.
At Kansas City — Minneapolis, 6; Kansas City, 5.
At Milwaukee—St. Paul, 4; Milwaukee, 1.
At Louisville—Columbus, 2; Louisville, 1.

Virginia League.

At Richmond—Richmond, 5; Petersburg, 5, (nine innings; darkness.)
At Norfolk—Norfolk, 7; Portsmouth, 0.
At Newport News—Newport News, 6; Roanoke, 2.

BASEBALL

Yesterday's Results.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York—Rain.
Washington at Boston—Rain.
Chicago, 1; Cleveland, 0.
St. Louis, 8; Detroit, 5.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia—Rain.
Boston at Brooklyn—Rain.
Chicago at Cincinnati—Rain.
Pittsburgh, 4; St. Louis, 1.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Brooklyn at Pittsburgh—Rain.
Buffalo at Baltimore—Rain.
Indianapolis, 7; St. Louis, 3.
Chicago, 3; Kansas City, 2.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	3	0	1000
New York	1	0	1000
Detroit	1	1	.500
Washington	1	1	.500
Boston	1	1	.500
St. Louis	1	1	.500
Philadelphia	0	1	.000
Cleveland	0	3	.000

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	1	0	1000
Philadelphia	1	0	1000
Cincinnati	1	0	1000
Pittsburgh	2	1	.667
St. Louis	1	2	.333
New York	0	1	.000
Chicago	0	1	.000
Boston	0	1	.000

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	1	0	1000
Baltimore	1	0	1000
Indianapolis	1	0	1000
Chicago	1	0	1000
Pittsburgh	0	1	.000
Buffalo	0	1	.000
Kansas City	0	1	.000
St. Louis	0	1	.000

Where They Play To-day.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Philadelphia at New York.
Washington at Boston.
Cleveland at Chicago.
St. Louis at Detroit.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

New York at Philadelphia.
Boston at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at St. Louis.
Chicago at Cincinnati.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Chicago at Kansas City.
Indianapolis at St. Louis.

ATHLETICS MUST WORK.

Manager Mack Says They Will Have Hard Task to Win This Year.

Almost everybody thinks that the Athletics are going to have an easy time winning the American League pennant this season except Connie Mack.

The crafty Athletic manager said yesterday that he feared overconfidence on the part of the players. Mack said: "My men have got to play ball, and some of them don't seem to realize it. If we had the pitching staff that some of the other clubs have we might be able to take things easy, but as our young pitchers are unknown quantities, we've got to work hard to win."

Manager Mack seemed somewhat disappointed at the showing of his great team up to the present time. "They are not doing what they should," said the manager of the world's champions. "They did not hit in the Spring series, and they haven't been hitting nearly so hard as they should. They are not down to business by a long way. Everybody, including the newspapers and the other clubs, have been predicting that we will win easily, but I do not think so. I believe that we are in for the hardest fight we have ever had, and the only way we can win is to go in and play our best.

"We won last year because Bender and Plank were working all the time helping out the young pitchers. This year is different. They are not ready yet. It doesn't look as if they would help out much in the early stages of the season.

"We will have to depend on the youngsters for the pitching, and they haven't shown us yet what they can do. The fact that they did that last season doesn't mean much. They have got to come right through this season, and thus far they have shown little. There are so many other strong clubs this season to sit back and say that we can win just because a lot of people say that nobody can beat us."

Manager Mack yesterday released George Brickley, the brother of Charley Brickley, the Harvard football star. Young Brickley is an outfielder, and will probably go to the Tri-State League.

"DON'TS" FOR UMPIRES.

President Barrow Requires Much from His Staff of Officials.

President Edward G. Barrow of the International League will this season compel all his umpires to make a daily report of games. He has issued specious blanks which must be filled in with all the details of games. There is a large blank space for recording any trouble with players and the officials must tell just what the offending players said and did.

On the back of the blank, President Barrow has a long list of instructions to umpires, which he will enforce to the letter. In all there are thirty-six paragraphs of instructions.

One reads: "Do not talk baseball on street cars or around your hotel. Never give an opinion as to the merits of any player or club, or as to the probable outcome of a game or pennant race. Keep yourself above suspicion at all times. Avoid stopping at the same hotel with players. Keep out of saloons. Late hours and drinking or gambling will not be tolerated."

Another order is: "Do not, under any circumstances, use profanity to player or spectator. Maintain the dignity of your position at all times. Cultivate an even temperament and do not be severe one day and easy-going the next. Enforce discipline but do not hunt for trouble or allow your judgment to be impaired by losing your temper."

Still another one: "Put snap and energy into your work. Be on top of every play. Never lose sight of the ball. Hustle the games along. Do not talk to spectators or allow players to argue or quarrel with them. Avoid trouble by going to your dressing room immediately after the game is over." There are many other rules.

YANKS PLAY IN ARMORY.

Caldwell and Keating Keep on Edge for To-day's Game.

The wet and cold weather kept the Yankees indoors yesterday, but they held a long practice in the old Twenty-second Regiment Armory at Sixty-seventh Street and Columbus Avenue. This armory has a dirt floor and was large enough for fielding and batting practice. Caldwell and Keating, who are being primed for to-day's game against the Athletics, worked out for some time with Sweeney and Coach Tom Daly.

Peckinpaugh and Maisel did fast fielding work, which led Manager Chance to remark that "Peck" was the best shortstop in the American League. "Cy" Pieh and Ed Sweeney had a quarter of a mile race, and Pieh won easily. Sweeney finished puffing hard. The other players romped around the armory several times before going to the shower baths.

Navy Wins at Lacrosse.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 16.—Navy defeated Swarthmore at Lacrosse to-day, 6 to 0. Swarthmore was outplayed at all points.

WHITE SOX HITS FEW, BUT THEY BEAT NAPS

Lord's Single, Chase's Sacrifice, and Collins's Double Score Only Run of Game.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Joe Benz's clever pitching, with bunched hits by his teammates, enabled the Chicago Americans to shut out Cleveland here to-day 1 to 0, and win their third straight game from the visitors. The game was a pitchers' battle between Benz and Blanding, with the former showing the better form. Three times the visitors threatened to score, but Benz tightened up and spoiled their chances, twice retiring Jackson and Lajoie with one out and a man on base. He allowed the same number of hits as his opponent, four, but all were scattered.

Lord opened the seventh with a single. He reached second on Chase's sacrifice and scored on Collins's double, with the only run of the game. Each team fielded in spectacular style, and time and again came to the assistance of the pitchers. Weaver was presented with a large silver bat and ball by some of his friends. The score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
W'ver,ss	3	0	1	2	6
Lord,3b.	2	1	1	0	0
Chase,1b	3	0	0	12	2
C'lins,rf.	3	0	1	1	0
Bodie,cf.	3	0	0	3	0
Schalk, c.	3	0	0	4	0
Bl'b'n,2b	3	0	1	4	4
Daly, lf.	2	0	0	1	0
Benz, p..	3	0	0	0	3
Total	25	1	4	27	15

CLEVELAND.	AB	R	H	PO	A
J'st'n,1b.	4	0	2	11	2
T'ner,3b.	2	0	1	2	2
J'kson,rf	3	0	0	2	0
L'joie,2b	4	0	0	6	0
Gr'y,lf	4	0	0	3	0
Olson,ss.	4	0	1	2	3
Livelt,cf	3	0	0	1	0
Car'ch,c.	2	0	0	2	0
B'ding,p	3	0	0	1	0
Total	29	0	4	24	16

Error—Weaver.

Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Two-base hits—Collins, Blackburn. Sacrifice hits—Turner, (2,) Chase. Stolen bases—Olson, Lord. Double play—Benz, Weaver, and Chase. Left on bases—Cleveland, 7; Chicago, 2. First base on balls—Off Benz, 3; off Blanding, 1. Struck out—By Benz, 3; by Blanding, 1. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Chill and Sheridan.

Browns Could Not Be Checked.

DETROIT, Mich., April 16.—Three Detroit pitchers were unable to stop St. Louis today, and the Browns won 8 to 5. James, who pitched his first complete game of major league baseball, was also hit hard, but only in the fourth inning, when they scored two runs, were the Tigers able to bunch their drives. St. Louis won the game in the seventh. With the score tied, Shotton opened with a single to deep short and took second on Bush's wild throw to first base. Austin sacrificed, Pratt struck out, and Williams singled, scoring Shotton. Walker then counted Williams with a double to left. The score:

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Shot'n, cf.	4	2	3	1	0
Austin, 3b.	2	1	0	2	1
Pratt, 2b.	4	3	2	1	0
Wills, rf.	4	1	3	2	0
C.W'ker,lf.	5	1	3	2	0
Leary, 1b.	4	0	1	14	0
Walk'r, ss.	4	0	1	2	4
Crossin, c.	3	0	0	5	0
James, p.	4	0	0	0	7
Total	34	8	13	27	13

DETROIT.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Bush, ss.	4	2	2	3	3
Baum, 2b.	4	0	0	1	3
Cobb, cf.	4	1	1	3	0
O'Neil, c.	5	1	1	0	0
Veach, lf.	4	0	1	4	2
Burns, 1b.	3	1	2	10	0
Mor'y, 3b.	2	0	0	1	2
Stanage, c.	4	0	1	4	0
Baker, c.	0	0	0	1	0
Dauss, p.	2	0	0	0	4
Hall, p.	0	0	0	0	0
*Nich	1	0	0	0	0
†Dem't.	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	5	10	27	15

*Batted for Hall in the eighth inning.
†Ran for Stanage in the eighth inning.
Errors — Shotton, Austin, Leary, Crossin, Bush, Burns.

St. Louis	3	0	1	0	0	1	2	0	1	—8
Detroit	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	—5

Two-base hits — Williams, (2,) Leary, Walker. Three-base hit — Cobb. Hits — Off Dauss, 10 in seven innings; off Hall, none in one inning; off Cavet, 3 in one inning. Sacrifice hits—Bauman, Burns, Morton, Dauss, Austin, (2.) Pratt. Sacrifice fly—Cobb. Stolen bases — Bush, Shotton. Double plays—James, Wallace, and Leary; Austin and Leary. Left on bases—St. Louis, 8; Detroit, 8. First base on balls—Off Dauss, 4; off James, 2. Struck out—By Dauss, 2; by James, 4. Passed ball—Stanage. Wild pitch—James. Time of game—Two hours and fifteen minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Hildebrand and O'Loughlin.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Wagner's Bat Gets Busy and Pirates Win from Cardinals.

ST. LOUIS, April 17.—The Pittsburgh team won from St. Louis to-day 4 to 1. Pittsburgh tallied its first run in the second inning when Wagner got his first hit of the season, a single over second base, and took third on Whitted's throw past first in trying for Viox. He scored on Mitchell's single.

In the fifth Carey walked and was forced at second by Kelly. Mowrey reached first on Huggins's fumble. Kelly then stole third, Wagner got his second single, scoring Kelly, and when Whitted threw the ball into right field, both Mowrey and Wagner counted. Snappy fielding after this inning held the Pittsburghers scoreless.

St. Louis's run came in the seventh inning on J. Miller's single, an out by Wilson, and Cruise's single. The score:

PITTSBURGH.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Carey, lf.	4	0	1	1	0
Kelly, cf.	3	1	0	4	0
Mow'y, 3b.	4	1	1	2	1
Wagner,ss.	4	1	2	2	2
Kon'y, 1b.	4	0	1	15	0
Viox, 2b.	4	0	2	0	5
Mitch'l, rf.	4	0	1	4	1
Gibson, c.	4	0	1	3	0
M'Q'l'n, p.	4	0	0	0	2
Total	35	4	8	27	12

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Hug's, 2b.	3	0	0	1	4
Magee, cf.	4	0	2	2	0
Ruler, ss.	4	0	1	1	4
J.Miller,lf.	4	1	1	2	0
Wilson, rf.	4	0	1	5	0
Whit'd, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1
Cruise, lf.	4	0	1	3	0
Wingo, c.	3	0	0	5	1
Hage'n, p.	2	0	0	0	4
Doak, p.	0	0	0	0	1
*C.Miller.	1	0	0	0	0
Total	33	1	6	27	12

*Batted for Hageman in eighth inning.
Errors—Wagner, Viox, (2,) Mitchell, Huggins, Whitted, (2,) Wingo.

Pittsburgh	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	—4
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hit—Magee. Sacrifice hit—Kelly. Stolen bases—Kelly, (2,) Mitchell, Wilson. Double plays—Mitchell, Viox, and Konetchy; Wagner and Konetchy. Passed ball—Wingo. Bases on balls—Off Hageman, 2; off McQuillan, 1. Struck out—By Hageman, 3; by McQuillan, 1. Hits—Off Hageman, 8 in eight innings; off Doak, none in one inning. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; Pittsburgh, 7. Time of game—Two hours and seventeen minutes. Umpires—Messrs Rigler and Emslie.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Hendrix Wins for Chicago Nine.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 16.—Chicago defeated Kansas City, 3 to 2, in the opening game here of the Federal League season today as a result of Hendrix's effective pitching. The visiting pitcher allowed one hit up to the eighth inning. Singles by Fleck and Zwilling, a base on balls to Veck, and a double by Wickland gave Chicago two runs and the game in the sixth inning. Chicago's other run was scored in the second on Zwilling's triple and Wickland's double. The locals scored their runs in the eighth on singles by Easterly, Stovall, and Kenworthy, and a double by Packard. The score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Chicago	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	—3	7	2
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2	6	1

Batteries—Hendrix and Wilson; E. Packard and Easterly. Umpires—Messrs. Cusack and Kane.

Dolan's Homer Clinches Game.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 16.—Indianapolis defeated St. Louis in the first game of the local Federal League season, 7 to 3. Most of the runs were scored in the first half of the game. A home run by Dolan in the third inning brought in Kauff and Scheer and gave the visiting team a lead that the local players could not overcome. In the first inning Kommers of St. Louis drove the ball over the right field fence for a home run, bringing in Boucher. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Indianapolis	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	—7	11	2
St. Louis	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—3	7	2

Batteries—Falkenberg and Rariden; Groom and Simon. Umpires—Messrs. Brennan and McCormick.

Montreal Gets Two Chicago Pitchers

CHICAGO, April 16.—The Chicago Americans to-day released two of their players to the Montreal Club of the International League. The men who were sent away are C. Bogge, who was obtained from Des Moines, and E. W. Johnson. Both are pitchers.

ARMY-NAVY COMPROMISE.

May Decide on Alternate Fields for Big Football Game.

Persons interested in bringing the Army-Navy football game back to New York next November are not relaxing their efforts to win over the Naval Cadets to their plan. West Point is committed to the Polo Grounds, while Annapolis has been equally outspoken for Philadelphia. It was reported in military circles yesterday that a compromise had been suggested at the Army and Navy Club at Washington which gives Annapolis the privilege of selecting Washington this year and permits West Point to choose the Polo Grounds in 1915.

There is, however, a strong opposition to Washington by the Army officers, owing to the difficulty in meeting the demands of those wishing to see the game.

The same objection applies to Washington that was urged against Philadelphia—the absence of accommodations for the spectators. The seating capacity at the Washington Baseball Park is less than that of either Franklin Field or Shibe Park, Philadelphia. It was the lack of seating capacity that first took the match from the University of Pennsylvania Athletic Field, which had come to be recognized as the official playing field, and after taking the game to the Polo Grounds in order to accommodate a big crowd it is argued that Annapolis will not consent to transferring the game to a field of still smaller capacity.

The strength of the Pennsylvanians with the Naval Cadets can best be estimated by the fact that Annapolis will play at Franklin Field next Fall. This is the only game scheduled away from Annapolis, in spite of the many offers sent from Princeton, New Haven, Cambridge, Ithaca, and other collegiate centres.

West Point authorities are exerting every influence to return the game to the Polo Grounds. They point out the perfect arrangements last year and the splendid manner in which the details were handled. Another strong point is the hotel accommodation. Both Philadelphia and Washington are behind New York in this respect.

WELCOME FOR OXONIANS.

Brown University Students and Band Escort Athletic Team.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 16.—The athletes who will represent Oxford University at the international four-mile relay race at Philadelphia, Saturday, April 25, received a vociferous welcome when they arrived here to-day for a few days' training at Brown University. Norman S. Tabery, a Rhodes scholar and Brown Alumnus, is a member of the team.

The entire Brown student body, accompanied by a brass band, met the Oxonians at the railway station and escorted them to the tune of "The British Grenadier" up the hill to the Brown Union, where they will stay during their visit here.

The Oxford men will go to Cambridge to-morrow where they will be entertained at luncheon by the Harvard Athletic Association. If the weather is favorable they will have a workout on the Stadium track in the afternoon.

They will be guests at a dinner at the Wannamoisett Country Club near this city to-morrow night and Saturday morning they will leave for Philadelphia. To-night they were entertained at Brown Union. The runners had some practice at Andrew Field this afternoon.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 16.—The Harvard track team authorities decided to-day to send only a mile relay team to the intercollegiate meet at the University of Pennsylvania, April 25, abandoning the plan to send a team for the four-mile event. Five of the field performers will accompany the runners. The relay team will be Capt. Barnes, Bingham, Capper, and Biddle. The field men who will go are Johnson, Camp, and Chandler, high jumpers and Brickley and Sturgis, shot putters.

NO GIANTS WILL JUMP.

McGraw and Foster Discredit Story Told by Gilmore of Federals.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16. — "It isn't so," declared Manager McGraw of the Giants, when asked to-day if the reports were true that three of his players had told President Gilmore of the Federal League, while the latter was in Baltimore that they would jump to the Federals if he made them a satisfactory offer.

When a story from Chicago naming Catcher McLean, Third Baseman Stock and Outfielder Murray as the three would-be jumpers, was shown to McGraw he replied: "That's moonshine. Gilmore is talking through his hat and is making windy statements for advertising purposes."

John B. Foster, Secretary of the Giants, was more loquacious. He said: "Every member of the New York Club has signed a two or three-year contract and few of the contracts expire this year. I have talked with nearly all of the players and do not think there is anything to the rumor. I don't believe there is a player on the New York Club who would break his contract and further I do not think there is a member of the club who wants to. No one has a complaint on his salary that I know of, and besides the salary the players can always count on from $1,500 to $3,000 extra on each season through a world's series or a city championship series. I think you will find the whole thing a joke."

Murray suggested sending a wire to Gilmore accepting any terms he might offer for the services of the team as a whole.

Rain Prevents Fordham Playing.

New York University and Fordham were prevented for the second time by rain yesterday from renewing athletic relations after a break of seven years. The managements of both nines seem determined on a game for the Violet and the Maroon, and will arrange for a game to be played, probably next Thursday. Manager Bartley A. Moynahan has added Boston College for April 25, on Fordham's baseball list. Coach Robinson announced his rearranged line-up for the Columbia game at South Field on Saturday. Three of last season's veterans, Capt. Billy Walsh, Jim Dooling, and Jack Flanigan, are out of the game, the first two for the remainder of the season. Catcher Conway has been shifted to first base, Viviano taking his place behind the bat, and Jack Berrigan, the former C. C. N. Y. Captain, will play Dooling's position in the garden.

Newark Farms Out Players.

NEWARK, N. J., April 16.—Three players of the Newark International League Club to-day were released by Manager Harry Smith under optional agreements. The men let out are Beanie Hall and Ross Hewes, pitchers, who go to the Scranton team of the New York State League, and Paynter, a third baseman, who will play the position for the Columbus (Ga.) team of the South Atlantic League.

Boston Braves Play Bridge Whist.

The Boston Braves spent the day doing nothing more strenuous than playing bridge whist and looking at the paintings in their hotel. It was announced that Hank Gowdy of the Braves had signed a contract for four years and that Hub Perdue had signed for two years. Johnny Evers, who made a few errors in Brooklyn, didn't feel badly about it. He said: "It doesn't show anything, just because a club loses a few games at the beginning of the season."

Dates for Double-Headers.

The double-header crop will be large if the wet weather lasts much longer. Wednesday's postponed game will be played in Philadelphia on June 2 and yesterday's postponed game will be played there on June 4. Wednesday's postponed game between the Cincinnati Reds and the Cubs will be played on June 24. The deferred games between the Yankees and the Athletics will be played off in double-headers during the clubs' next visit here, which begins on May 29.

Southern Association.

At Montgomery—Montgomery, 3; New Orleans, 2.
At Chattanooga—Chattanooga, 6; Memphis, 4. Chattanooga, 6; Memphis, 2.
At Birmingham—Mobile, 5; Birmingham, 4.
At Atlanta—Atlanta, 7; Nashville, 6. Nashville, 5; Atlanta, 4.

GOLF LINKS LAID IN CHINESE GRAVEYARD

Tientsin Club Uses Grave Mounds as Bunkers—Athletics in Orient.

A unique and the most gruesome golf course in the world has been discovered in Tientsin by Major Palmer E. Pierce, U. S. A., who has returned from two years' service with the Fifteenth Infantry in China. Major Pierce, while director of athletics at West Point, was responsible for the organization of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, and for several years served as president with distinction.

While in China Major Pierce has been active in promoting sports in the army. He said yesterday that the golf course in Tientsin was unquestionably without an equal anywhere. It is laid out in a cemetery. The mode of burial in China is to place the coffins just below the ground and build large mounds over them. These mounds dot the course, and no additional bunkers are necessary. In fact, there are bunkers everywhere, and to a golfer accustomed to playing on a fairly open course, it takes some time to get accustomed to the numerous bunkers and hazards.

Major Pierce said that one of the ground rules at the Tientsin Club was that if a ball rolls into an open grave it may be lifted without penalty. The greens are laid out between the grave mounds, and are as smooth and well kept as the greens in America. The army officer stated that the Chinese caddies were the most interesting in the world. The fee is about 5 cents for the 18 holes, and the youngsters are so numerous and so anxious to caddy that competition is very keen. The club house at the course is surrounded by graves.

Major Pierce says that the soldiers at the Chinese Treaty Ports are taking a keen interest in track and field sports, and the American soldiers are doing much to make baseball a popular game. The United States troops are more active in athletics than the other nations, and the field days of the American soldiers are big attractions at Tientsin. In commenting on one of the meets the Tientsin Times said: "To see the American soldier at his sports is perhaps to see him at one of his best periods. He is essentially an emotional being, and in witnessing anything in which luck or uncertainty plays a part he gives these emotions full play. With the thoroughness that characterizes everything undertaken by their nation, the American troops furnished the assembly with some excellent sport, which evinced arduous training and considerable native skill; close finishes and fast time were the order of the day."

In the international competitions among the soldiers, Major Pierce said that Uncle Sam's representatives compared very favorably with the soldiers of the other nations. The British soldiers are very active in cross-country running and boxing. The boxing matches are conducted under the supervision of the officers, and no comments are permitted except between the rounds. The bouts between the regimental champions are unusually good, and there is an absence of the noise and frenzy shown by the fight fans in this country.

Major Pierce said that the British soldiers show much greater liking for boxing than the United States soldiers. Efforts have been made to encourage boxing, but few of the Yankee soldiers take it up.

The Italian and French soldiers are very proficient at the tug-of-war game, and surprised the other nations. The German soldiers show the least inclination for sports. The Russians have no sports, and their exercises are all military.

Major Pierce, after a few weeks' visit here, will be stationed in the Philippines, where he will have much opportunity to use his influence in the promotion of sports of all kinds. He said that baseball had caught on well in the army in the Philippines, as well as the natives, and the army was using all its efforts to encourage the game.

Major Pierce said that a significant thing about athletics in the Philippines was the recent order making it compulsory for the soldiers to remain amateurs in competitions within army posts. He thinks that amateurism will raise athletics to a higher plane than ever before. The recent army order was issued by Major Gen. Bell. It provides for the maintenance of the amateur basis in all military competitions within the department, according to the rules of the Philippine Amateur Athletic Federation. The army may conduct its own games, under its own rules, in any manner it sees fit, but it must not impose conditions or offer prizes which will cause any man to lose his amateur status.

Interscholastic Golf at Scarsdale.

Scarsdale will be the scene of the annual championship tournament of the Eastern Interscholastic Golf Association this year. The dates are May 18, 19, and 20. Announcement to this effect was made yesterday by Philip V. G. Carter, of Pawling, the President of the association. The conditions governing the tournament call for a qualifying round of eighteen holes the first day, with the first round of match play the same afternoon. Coincident with the testing circuit, a team match between various preparatory schools of the East will be run off. For the last two years Pawling has won the team trophy and will enter a team again this year. Lawrenceville, Hotchkiss, St. Luke's, and Pomfret also will be represented. Pawling's team will be especially good in view of the improvement shown recently by Fillmore K. Robeson, who won the medal in one of the qualifying rounds at Pinehurst recently. Entries for the tournament should be sent to Philip V. G. Carter, Pawling School, Pawling, N. Y.

Winners with the Cue.

Koji Yamada contested in two games at the Morningside Billiard Academy, 125th Street and Lenox Avenue, yesterday, and won both. In the afternoon Yamada defeated T. Tamura by the score of 300 to 124, in fourteen innings. George P. B. Clarke opposed Yamada in the evening match, which was for 250 points, and after nine innings of excellent playing, the latter won by the score of 250 to 119.

T. Tamura went over to Keeney's Billiard Academy in Brooklyn and defeated Frank W. Boyd in an exhibition match of 18.2 balk-line billiards last night, by the score of 200 to 68.

Orlando Morningstar and "Young Jake" Schaefer displayed good form in their practice games yesterday at Maurice Daly's Academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway. Morningstar defeated Dr. William Blake by the score of 200 to 41 in thirteen innings, and Schaefer defeated Sylvester Levy in a 400-points match by the score of 400 to 120.

Spanish Billiardist Ortiz Dead.

Jose Ortiz, the famous Spanish billiard player, died yesterday at the St. Elisabeth Hospital as the result of an operation for appendicitis. It was mainly due to the efforts of Ortiz that "Willie" Hoppe was developed into a cue champion. He was a close friend of the late "Jake" Schaefer, a widow and two children survive him. After winning the balk-line championship in Spain, Ortiz came here in 1901 and became a factor in the progress of the game.

Washington for Hudson Regatta.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 16.—Ralph A. Herr, Graduate Manager of Athletics at the University of Washington, has telegraphed the entry of the Washington eight-oared 'Varsity crew in the intercollegiate regatta in June at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., to M. C. Bogue, Chairman of the Stewards of the regatta. The Washington oarsmen finished third last year.

Director of Newark Athletic Field.

NEWARK, N. J., April 16.—John N. Richards, well known in Young Men's Christian Association circles, has been appointed athletic director of the City Athletic Field. Richards takes the position left vacant by James Alverson, the former Rutgers College athlete, who is now play supervisor of the city playgrounds.

Tennis Coach for Amherst.

Special to The New York Times.

AMHERST, Mass., April 16.—J. Bevan, a professional in the employ of the Nassau Country Club of Glen Cove, L. I., has been chosen as coach for the 1914 tennis team of Amherst College. Bevan will arrive soon to take charge of the squad.

BASEBALL TO-DAY, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Philadelphia. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c., Adv.

GOULD AND HUHN WIN.

National Champions Win First Match for Court Tennis Title

The New York Times

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HUERTA'S SECOND THOUGHT.

While it cannot be said, just yet, that the unfortunate Tampico incident is closed, there are gratifying indications that Gen. HUERTA has come to his senses and that the present complications will soon be adjusted by the firing of the salute to our flag originally demanded by Admiral MAYO. The Admiral, it appears, in presenting the demand offered to return the salute. This is in accordance with the custom in such cases. It is equivalent to the formal handshake on the acceptance of an apology. Meanwhile, there is no indication that the assembling of our vessels at Tampico will be checked. There will be no haste in this matter,' and it is not unlikely that our naval guard in Mexican waters will be larger hereafter than it has been, in view of the increased peril to American lives and property.

The question as to whether the return of the salute by American guns will imply recognition of HUERTA'S Government does not require much debate. Obviously, the Mexican salute is to the flag, and the return is a mere matter of formal recognition of the act, with no other significance whatever. Vessels of foreign Kings, for example, might have saluted the British flag in the era of the Commonwealth with no intentional recognition of CROMWELL. This question of recognition or non-recognition has caused a great deal of quite needless worriment in this country. It is a matter which rests solely with the President, and he has shown himself amply able to bear all his responsibilities.

It will not be sufficient, however, for HUERTA to order this one salute by way of apology and then continue his offensive behavior toward the United States. In commanding the assembling of a formidable fleet at Tampico, President WILSON has acted after mature deliberation. The attitude of the de facto Government at the Mexican capital must be changed. The bombastic spirit which has been generated in Mexico in relation to the United States, which, by the way, was picturesquely expressed in the voluble utterances of the retiring Mexican Consul at this port, is utterly uncalled for. Mexico has been treated by this country with patience and forbearance. Demands for indemnity for lives and property sacrificed have been deferred until the country shall be at peace. But the President's changed policy clearly indicates to Mexican Federals and Revolutionists alike that the United States must be treated with respect.

THE BILLARD BARGAINS.

The Billard business certainly is queer. It is a pity that the intricacies are left to the insinuations of the malicious or the misguided, particularly not excepting the Interstate Commerce Commissioner who wrote the findings now under discussion. He attributed the doubling and twisting of the vivisected railway to its evasion of the law, but he did not try to say why the company evaded the law. It was because the lawmakers altered the law during the game. So far is it from being true that these various laws represented anything immutable that another alteration is necessary at the moment to carry out the intentions of those now dealing with the situation as they find it, and not with imaginary qualities of perfection.

If Mr. PROUTY had been disposed to excuse instead of to make trouble for the New Haven the materials were in his hands, as his opinion shows. In one case the Boston & Maine was sold for cash at the market with money borrowed for the purpose. In the other case the consideration was notes at a sliding scale of interest, the value being taken at the estimate of the Massachusetts Validation Commission. Naturally the two prices differ, although paid for the same railway. It does not follow that the difference was stolen, any more than it follows that a banking firm of this city profited by the discount on bonds which it floated in another regrettable case.

We have only the information of record, and can but marvel that the explanations were not forthcoming long ago, before the situation ripened into one where silence is necessary at the risk of going to jail. One explanation is obvious. Finance is too tedious for "popular" discussion unless accompanied with insinuations that somebody is a thief. Perfectly plain matters which could not get space on the theory of honesty are "worth" pages if a scandal can be fastened upon anybody, and the more honorable the victim the bigger the "spread." That is the system upon which the Interstate Commerce Commission has edited its reports, the Commission not being second even to Mr. BRANDEIS in readiness to accuse without proving. If the Interstate Commerce Commission were to be muckraked—and it is in danger at this moment—there are as rich pickings in its reports as any garbage-seeker could desire. And the New Haven case is as good for the purpose as any.

RURAL CREDITS.

Provision for more extensive and easier lending to farmers is reported to be one of the cardinal points of the programme that President WILSON desires to see Congress carry out before adjournment. If we may judge by the number and variety of projects with this general aim now before Congress his desire is not likely to be gratified. We may say frankly that we think it just as well to defer action until the matter has been more carefully considered. Not that there has not been a good deal of inquiry on the subject. There have been within the past year two commissions at work. The United States Commission appointed by the President and a larger one, known as the American Commission, including the members of the former, together with representatives of most of the States of the Union, and of some of the Canadian Provinces. Then there have been movements on the part of the Grange and the Farmers' Union, which have been rather in the nature of booms for Government lending than intended to secure information.

So far as concerns the really investigating bodies, it may be suggested that, while they have acquired many interesting and valuable data as to conditions abroad, at least the same amount of work, and preferably more, is necessary to ascertain the conditions existing in our own country. That will take time, and there is much more risk in hastening action before we have the requisite knowledge than there is in delay. It is certain, for example, that there is a considerable part of our farming population, enterprising, energetic, efficient, and reasonably successful, that need no special provision for credit beyond what they are able to get on the well-determined conditions of safe lending by our present banking institutions. Apart from the larger farming businesses, there is also a number of farmers of moderate means, conducting a solvent business, and supplied fairly with credit by the smaller banks throughout the country, who carry on their work safely and intelligently. The number who need credit on land security and who could and would make a good use of it is not now definitely known. Neither is the number, of whom there are unfortunately many, who could not or would not make good use of credit. The two facts should be examined in all their bearings before new legislation is shaped.

While we do not at all question the sincerity of many of those who are agitating legislation by the Federal Government in this direction, it must be borne in mind that it is a subject calculated to excite the interest of politicians, and by no means free from incentives to demagogues. There is, for example, a movement of considerable strength on foot for the promotion of a system of direct loans of public credit to farmers under conditions to be generally defined by law and to be carried out by a Federal bureau.

Sound conditions as to loans are not such as a Federal bureau could be relied on to enforce carefully, honestly, and effectively. There would be a strong tendency to negligence on the one hand and favoritism on the other. Especially the vital force of direct personal interest to guide the lender would be hopelessly wanting. With this agitation going on in various parts of the country, delay in legislation is obviously the best thing.

TRANSPLANTING ORGANS.

The members of the International Surgical Association agree with Dr. ALEXIS CARREL that it is not yet safe to transplant into human beings organs from other animals. Organs have been transplanted from one person to another, but they soon ceased to functionate. When transplanted from one part of a human body to another part of the same body, however, organs have continued to discharge their functions properly. Tissues also may continue to grow when interchanged between individuals of different species, as instanced in the recent engrafting of a pig's cornea upon a human eye. Surgically, the transplanting of organs is "successful" to the extent that the technique for attaching them in their new sites is perfected. The problem to make them continue to functionate is purely biological, and methods are now being learned to prevent the organism reacting against the tissue of foreign organs.

The quest has been fruitful. Dr. JAMES B. MURPHY, working in the Rockefeller Institute's laboratories, has found out why foreign tissue undergoes no injurious change if implanted in the embryo of chicks, and why it degenerates between the eighteenth day of incubation and the first day of life outside the shell. He noted that the embryo received the foreign tissue with complete tolerance, but suddenly a "refractory condition" supervened, quickly attaining full destructive powers. It was the development of parts in chicks and rats, such as the spleen and bone marrow, that signalized the destructive action. When they were removed or their action overcome by the use of drugs or X-rays, the period of toleration of the foreign tissue was greatly lengthened.

It would be of high consequence to surgery, of course, if the tissues and organs of the lower animals could be made serviceable in the bodily economy of man. For it is the failure of some organ, like the liver, kidney, or heart, that often occasions death when the rest of the body is in workable condition. A revolution in surgical methods has already been accomplished by the marvelous feats of autoplasty, whereby the same organs have been returned to the body from which they were taken, bones transplanted from the leg to mend defects of the jaw or spine, and skin, nerves, and tissue made to serve in sites where repair was vital. The advantage to be attained by using live material from animals for this purpose is great and obvious. Progressively, by methods which none but the anti-vivisectionists decry, this essentially humanitarian work is being done.

"DESTROYING INDUSTRY."

The Journal of Commerce publishes a page advertisement under the display head, "What one State is doing to destroy industry." The State is Massachusetts. "What it is doing," is set out by an enumeration of scores of laws telling manufacturers what they must do and not do. The advertisement is published by the Massachusetts Alliance of Manufacturers and is circulated as a poster throughout Massachusetts. The general argument is that the greatest problem of Massachusetts employers is to keep alive their industries threatened by the action of the Legislature and the "social uplifters."

Surely this is an unusual incident. Why is it that Massachusetts affairs are advertised in New York? The reason seems to be indicated by the character of the organ of publicity which the Manufacturers' Alliance selected. They wish to address their own class, in despair of any appeal addressed to the readers of popular newspapers. They have no hope in other directions because they see that the conditions which distress them are returning profits to their promoters proportioned to the prostration of the State's industries. It is not the tariff which distresses them. It is not the cost of materials or wages. Their own State Legislature is the burden on their backs.

MODERN ART PRINTING.

The commemoration of the centenary of the invention of the power printing press, which has been the most efficient agent in the diffusion of knowledge the world has ever known, is an incident of the present week. The exhibition arranged for its celebration begins to-morrow in the Grand Central Palace. The steam press was a German invention, and the capacity of KOENIG'S printing machine, first used by The London Times in 1814, was about 1,100 copies of one side of that paper in an hour. Two hours were required, therefore, to print that many copies of the complete newspaper, and as The London Times began with two presses, it could turn out 2,200 copies in two hours, which was then regarded as rapid printing. It was not until the forties that the Hoe presses, capable of printing 20,000 copies on one side in an hour, were ready for use, and it was not until 1865 that BULLOCK'S press, printing both sides of the paper at the same time, came into existence. The innumerable improvements since made have revolutionized the art of printing, but it is only in recent years that fine pictorial work has been possible on presses running at high speed.

An excellent illustration of the present state of the printing art will be afforded in the copy of the famous Chandos portrait of SHAKESPEARE, to be issued with next Sunday's TIMES. It would be difficult to choose between this admirable example of modern printing and engraving and the costly photogravure which served as its model. The price of a copy of the photogravure is $5. The rotogravure reproduction will be given without extra charge to every purchaser of a newspaper selling for 5 cents. The rotogravure picture is printed on good paper and in outline and tone possesses all the merit of its original, of which two skilled workmen would be able to print not more than 300 copies in a day. THE TIMES'S rotogravure presses have turned out 20,000 copies of the Chandos portrait in one hour.

This is as clear and striking an illustration of the wonderful development of the power press, which has grown out of KOENIG'S invention of 1814, as any that can be shown at the forthcoming exposition of the Printing and Allied Trades. The portrait of SHAKESPEARE thus produced is as worthy of preservation as any photogravure or other copy of the original made by a modern mechanical process. It is of a suitable size for framing, and many readers of THE SUNDAY TIMES will have their copies framed.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

All Right, Let Him Go Ahead!

Our efforts to cool the rage and calm the excitement of that west side apartment house dweller who thought it a waste of public money for the Government, through the agency of his Congressman, to send him by mail a lot of vegetable seeds, seem entirely to have failed. With a cold implacability worthy of the justly celebrated sleuth hound, he returns to the attack, utterly refusing to acquiesce in an ancient and common wrong just because it is ancient and common.

If we will tell him, he says, to what party the sender of the seeds belongs, and what his record in the House has been, he will undertake to enlighten the voters of the Seventeenth District as to what sort of a man they are sending to Congress, and see if they won't do something about it.

These be alarming threats, and, not to facilitate their execution, but to put the Hon. JOHN F. CAREW on his guard, we are moved to give at least a little of the information requested. That can be done without compunction, however dreadful, politically, the results may be, since all the facts are readily accessible, and if we don't supply them somebody else will do so. The now so imperiled distributer of free seeds, then, is a Democrat, as Congressmen from this city are so likely to be. He is a college man, as Congressmen from this city not always are, for he was graduated first from the Columbia School of Arts and afterward from the same university's Law School. He was admitted to the bar here in 1897. An Assemblyman in the Legislature of 1904, he was promoted to the Sixty-third Congress.

Whether the sending of tomato, carrot, and lettuce seeds to west side cliff-dwellers is the worst or the best thing he has done since he went to Washington—that is a question which we refuse to answer, since a confession of ignorance on the subject would injuriously affect the public's now perfect confidence in editorial omniscience. It will do his foe good to look the matter up for himself. Perhaps, on careful investigation, he will discover that most other voters rather like to get free seeds, as they like to get free anything, and are quite incapable of realizing that these seeds are not free at all, but are the most expensive of any that are planted.

That being the case, the revelation of Mr. CAREW'S participation in the poor farce of the annual distribution will probably be received with few manifestations of horror. An abuse and an evil, doubtless, but such a little one and so ineffectual!

Burning Costly "Cottages."

As the Collier house at Southampton is the sixth big country residence belonging to a rich New Yorker that has been burned within a year on Long Island alone, the frequency of these disasters to this particular sort of property would seem to deserve attention, and if possible explanation.

In none of these instances is any suspicion of incendiarism recalled, and the fires cannot be ascribed, as they doubtless would be in England, to the enterprise of militant suffragettes, since our seekers for the suffrage have as yet used in their campaigns only what is considered the most feminine of weapons. All of the big houses have burned with great rapidity after the flames were once started—a fact that tells a good deal about their construction and makes pertinent the question whether it would not be worth while to build these always expensive structures wholly or largely of incombustible materials and under such inspection as is compelled by urban ordinances.

Usually the tale is one of defective flues or improper wiring for electricity, and with significant frequency the fire occurs just before or just after "the family" moves from town. That is when long disused heating apparatus is started up and electricity turned on over conductors that have suffered from a Winter of neglect. Almost never are the village fire departments able to do more than look helplessly at these fires, after a belated arrival.

The current estimates of losses on these so-called "cottages" are often exaggerated, but, with all allowances made, they are considerable, and they should not be viewed with indifference as falling on people who will not feel them much. The losses, as a matter of fact, are very widely distributed by the insurance companies, and so are of general concern. Some day we shall have in this country such laws as in several parts of Europe, and especially in Germany, treat a preventable fire, not as a misfortune, but as imposing a heavy responsibility on the owner of the property burned—a responsibility that is worked out into the laying of big fines on him. That system is entirely reasonable.

BOARDING HOUSE BUREAU

Will Help Working Girls to Find Pleasant Homes.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The plan suggested by "S. A. H." in a recent letter to THE TIMES that "a list of the authorized sources for seeking a home be posted in such public places as the libraries" is an excellent one. The Bureau of Boarding Houses for Girls is now prepared for such publicity and the work it will entail. The bureau was created by the Conference of Working Girls' Houses (composed of all the forty-odd houses for girls in the city) and came into existence six months ago. Its object was to save the steps and time and carfare of the worker in search of a home by making it possible for her to obtain all information regarding these houses in one office and so enable her in one visit to find the location and price most suited to her needs and—as the houses report vacancies daily—some assurance of immediate accommodation.

The bureau has not been advertised because with the knowledge that there are 22,700 self-supporting women and girls living alone in this city (U. S. Census report on wage-earning women in stores and factories) advertising was out of the question until more accommodations were available than those afforded by the organized houses for girls.

Only by listing private boarding houses and lodging houses or apartments where furnished rooms are let, with or without light housekeeping, and setting a standard to which they must conform, can this huge problem be at all adequately met.

In the six months therefore, of its existence the bureau has been making a careful study of such houses and establishing cordial relations with their managers through its Committee of Investigation, and is now prepared to meet the varied needs of women and girls in search of a home and to make itself more widely known through permanent methods to be decided by its Publicity Committee.

The list of reliable houses can, in view of the figures given above, never be too long, and applications will be welcomed by the Executive Secretary, Miss Jowitt, 11 East Twenty-ninth Street, from boarding and lodging-house keepers, as well as from the woman and girl in search of a home. No fee is charged to those applying for board unless the board to be paid is $10 a week or over.

We should all co-operate to meet the need of the girl, and the bureau will send further information as to its needs and aims to those sending their names and addresses (with stamp inclosed) to the Executive Secretary. CORNELIA B. MARSHALL,
Chairman of Bureau of Boarding Houses for Girls.
New York, April 14, 1914.

WOMAN REFORMERS.

Mr. Wheeler Says They Succeed Better Without Suffrage.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The replies which have been made to my Panama letter seem to me to strengthen my position. Those of us who are opposed to political suffrage for women do not at all object to the activity of intelligent and thoughtful women who are not neglecting prior duties. We are glad of their advice and counsel, and only regret that some of them, instead of giving their time and thought to improving social conditions, as did the women who went to Panama, are insisting upon fighting the men on the political field, and imposing upon the rest of their own sex, who have prior duties, burdens which they ought not be called upon to bear. In short, there is no good result that women can accomplish in States where they have the suffrage which they are not better able to accomplish without it. The unselfish woman is a blessing. The scheming female politician is a curse.

Mr. Welling asks if I really think that the activity of women in politics tends to promote special legislation. My answer is distinctly that I do. Wherever women have long been active in politics, as for example in Colorado, this is exactly the sort of legislation they have promoted. The reason is obvious. The large majority of women of votinig age are wives and mothers. The whole tendency of civilization has been to make the child and his welfare the most important thing in the world to them. From the standpoint of wife and mother that is all right. But when it comes to concentrating the same sort of attention upon individual cases of hardship, and endeavoring to correct them by general laws, the result is usually disastrous. We have, for example, in Colorado an abundance of special legislation. We find women seeking their own selfish advancement in politics, demanding political recognition, and unscrupulous as to the means which they adopt to secure their ends. We find them relying for immunity upon the privileges of their sex when they are caught in a trick. In short, they want to play the game of politics, but do not feel bound by the rules which have come to be recognized among men. This statement is made after very careful inquiry into Colorado conditions, made of both men and women, residing there. Some men in politics there will deny it publicly because the female politicians are vindictive and unscrupulous. But in private they admit the truth.

And for this reason I repeat that the remedy of woman suffrage is worse than the disease which some good women think it will cure. EVERETT P. WHEELER.
New York, April 15, 1914.

Luncheons in Wadleigh High School

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The little publicity that THE TIMES gave my recent complaint of lack of drinking facilities in the Wadleigh High School has been effectual. On her return from the Easter vacation my daughter found installed on every floor a row of "bubbling fountains" of pure water. It is no longer necessary for the hundreds of girls in the school to go thirsty during the morning and afternoon sessions, with only the relief of the small glasses of water served in the lunchroom, for which they have to pay.

Has the New York Lunch Committee looked into conditions of serving luncheons at Wadleigh High School? I have inquired carefully about this matter, and it seems to me that the food might be served in a more cleanly manner.

MOTHER OF WADLEIGH STUDENT.
New York, April 16, 1914.

"Gee."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

What does John L. Shine mean in his letter printed in to-day's issue on the subject of expletives when he refers to the word "gee," and states that "the meaning of it really is 'get on,' and it is used as a sign of encouragement to a horse"? It is evident that Mr. Shine has never followed the plow or driven a team of oxen, and perhaps he has never driven a horse. Every country-born man or woman knows that "gee" does not mean get on, and that it is not used as a sign of encouragement to a horse. It is a direction to the horse to turn to the left, as opposed to "haw" or "hoy," which means turn to the right. Mr. Shine might have learned this by consulting the dictionary. I did not have to do so. A. E. P.
New York, April 16, 1914.

The Busiest Railroad Terminal.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Referring to your editorial article of April 13 and Mr. Cullen's communication of April 15, concerning "The World's Busiest Terminal":

Allowing Charing Cross Station credit for 15,000,000 passengers handled on four levels last year and the Lackawanna Railroad 17,000,000 passengers on one level at its Hoboken Station during the same period, by adding the number of passengers handled at both stations on one level together, the aggregate is still less than the number handled last year on one level at the Jersey City Station of the Erie Railroad.

R. H. WALLACE,
General Passenger Agent, Erie Railroad Company.
New York, April 15, 1914.

Insanitary Public Telephones.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer desires to call the attention of the public to the insanitary condition of the public telephones throughout Greater New York. This applies particularly to booth telephones, usually located in dark places and rarely ventilated, especially so during the Summer months.

This condition can be overcome in many simple ways, such as cleaning with plain soap and water, or by the use of ordinary disinfecting agents, such as peroxide, coal tar products, carbolic acid, or any of the many usually found in the homes or business institutions. The cost would be a mere trifle. H. A. S.
New York, April 15, 1914.

Lonely Flat Dwellers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While the subject of lonely city lives is under discussion may I appeal through your columns for information? It is said that there are model tenement houses with a very modest scale of rents and with a considerable sprinkling of tenants whose theory of life is not the materialistic one. Can any one tell where a liberally educated, middle-aged woman with neither time, money, nor strength for formal social diversions may still have a little incidental human intercourse with thoughtful people? PH. D.
Brooklyn, N. Y., April 15, 1914.

The Times's Art Pictures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If all the families that are now receiving gaudily colored supplements were to receive instead the art pictures delivered with THE TIMES there would be a higher and more general appreciation of artistic things. As it is, THE TIMES'S extensive circulation is exerting large influence in improving the public taste. EDMUND G. GRESS,
Associate Editor, The American Printer.
New York, April 14, 1914.

The Times's Rotogravure Pictures.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I want to congratulate you on your beautiful reproductions of photographs by the new rotogravure process in your issue of April 12. They are, to my thinking, the finest things that have ever been done in newspaper art. GEORGE INNESS, Jr.
New York, April 13, 1914.

Senators Courteous to Mr. Straus.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your report to-day of my address before the Interoceanic Canals Committee of the Senate you state Senator O'Gorman made an effort to embarrass me. This is incorrect. I was treated by Senator O'Gorman and by all the members of the committee with the utmost courtesy. OSCAR S. STRAUS.
Washington, D. C., April 16, 1911.

SAVING THE BLIND.

This Letter Was Typed by a Blind Stenographer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The New York Association for the Blind started seven years ago with a debt of $400 and a list of only 500 living blind people and no home. It has now listed 10,000 names and has three model equipped buildings, a workshop for blind men, a training station, an information bureau, a salesroom for the blind, and a vacation home for them. It fills a unique place in the community as a pioneer in sight-saving, mind-saving, life-saving, and money-saving for the blind.

Through the Lighthouse clinic during one week five cases of blindness were "cured." Two of these were boys, formerly in the blind classes of the public schools; they now work and play with their seeing comrades. Fourteen would-be suicides on account of blindness and enforced idleness have been rescued by the Lighthouse and taught to be wage-earners. Our home teachers paid to the invalid or house-bound blind this year 4,445 visits. Our blind pupils fill positions with the Edison Company and other large corporations, hospitals, offices, &c. Twenty-six blind people are on our staff. The original of this letter was dictated to one of our blind stenographers and written by her.

Last year $23,213 was received from the sale of products manufactured by our blind workers and pupils; in the same period the Lighthouse paid out about $27,000 to the blind in wages, relief, and for their work. Some of our pupils who have become independent through our teachings are now themselves contributing to the support of the Lighthouse work.

Hampered with a mortgage of $35,000 on the Lighthouse and lacking money for its running expenses, the association's activities must be curtailed or stopped unless $300,000 is immediately raised. Fifty-one thousand dollars of this sum has already been pledged, conditional on the remainder being speedily found.

For this purpose a committee of 100 is in process of formation to solicit funds through the press and through individual endeavor. Contributions of any kind to raise the financial cloud from the Lighthouse to stop blindness, and to help the blind to help themselves are earnestly solicited. Checks are payable to John Seeley Ward, Treasurer of the Lighthouse Fund Committee, at the Lighthouse, 111 East Fifty-ninth Street.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
President, the New York Association for the Blind.
New York, April 16, 1914.

TWO PICTURES FROM LIFE

Show That Happiness Should Not Be Measured in Dollars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

About a year has passed since the writer last saw him. It was one of the superb early May days common to our locality, and the scene was a wholesale corner store. The clerks and every living being in sight seemed to be in a state of satisfaction, if not elation. Nay, not all, for within his private cavern the one who controlled was seated at a desk of civil war days in a chair uncomfortable enough to have been designed by Satan. Perplexity and despair vied in exercise on his features. To question him was to learn that business was poor and collections worse, the earth a realm of gloom unrelieved by assurances of a happier future. Thus he lived and died; the appraisal of his estate for transfer tax exhibiting poverty to the extent of nearly half a million in that it enslaved and conveyed no happiness. The son, who knows little beyond the "White Way," unthinking of its certain dark terminal, and a daughter specialized in uselessness, take up the burden of general boredom.

Turning from such a lamentable failure, a cheerful contrast is that of another poor man of greater wealth. From early teens, for over forty years in employed capacity, before 60, he determined to live for himself, and in part for others without pay. The owner of his dwelling, free and clear, his investment income is about $2,000 per year, and the children grown and married. A well-selected library of between 400 and 500 books, supplemented by others and by periodicals available at the public library branches, familiarizes him somewhat with the world's currents, past and present. With uncorrugated brow he takes a lively interest in pretty much every subject in the heavens above, the earth beneath, and the waters under the earth, "the cause that needs assistance, and the wrongs that need resistance." He is part proprietor of the museum and store window contents, municipal works, in fact everything submitted to public view. The world and he exchange genial smiles, and peace and tranquillity find nestling places within his simple, unsophisticated bosom. It would seem that a man's wealth may not be measured by the extent of his possessions, but by the fewness of his wants. CONTEMPLATION.
New York, April 15, 1914.

The Schools and the "Gunmen."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why blame the New York public schools for Rosenthal's murder, as does "L. W. C."? One would think that the instructors were employed to train the youths to shoot. How foolish to indict that most wonderful institution, the Board of Education, because four out of hundreds of thousands of the graduates of New York's public schools "put a man away."

In the different prisons of the State may be found graduates of our great universities "doing time." Are we to condemn the college training? EUGENE CREED.
New York, April 14, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The death of the four "gunmen" yesterday, who, during their stay in prison, had become devoutly religious, has shown conclusively that the responsibility for conditions which breed such men rests entirely upon our public school system because of its lack of religious training.

Had these boys been brought up in the old country, taught the Talmud, and the old Mosaic laws there is no doubt that they would have followed in the footsteps of their forefathers and become peaceful, law-abiding citizens, just as their parents. But educated here, with no religious instruction to teach them the fear of God and love and respect for their fellow-man, it is small wonder that they grew up the way they did, having no conscience, fearing no punishment, except man's when caught.

I realize that we ought not give religious instruction in our schools. But why can't we have a law requiring all children to attend religious schools, of which there are enough, if their parents so desire? S. W.
New York, April 14, 1914.

The Death Penalty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No one can read the description of the killing of the "gunmen" without a feeling that we are still living in a barbaric age.

If, in the interest of society at large, it is found necessary to destroy criminal life, surely there should be a method adopted that would satisfy society as a whole by which the criminal passes away without suffering and his death is, at least, a painless one.

Such an exhibition as is described by the papers of the last killing cannot but have a brutalizing effect upon young minds who read it.

It is true that a high-class publication like your own does not go into "yellow journal" details, but enough was described to send a shudder through the people who, while believing in the administration of justice, consider a blemish is cast upon its fair name by anything that resembles cruelty and a lack of regard for a higher sentiment, which the age we live in is endeavoring to cultivate. CONSTANT READER.
New York, April 14, 1914.

Death Penalty Unchristian.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wonder if your correspondent, "W. C. C.," considers the New Testament as of equal value with the passages from the Old Testament quoted by him in support of the death penalty.

Jesus a later, and Christians think a greater, authority, took liberties with some old Levitical laws. For instance: "Ye have heard that it hath been said an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, but I say unto you that ye resist not evil."—Matt., v. 38-39.

And St. Paul, a high authority, says: "Recompense to no man evil for evil. * * * Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves, but rather give place unto wrath; for it is written vengeance is mine; I will repay saith the Lord."—Romans, xii. 17-19.
New York, April 15, 1914. M. B.

SAVING THE BLIND.

This Letter Was Typed by a Blind Stenographer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The New York Association for the Blind started seven years ago with a debt of $400 and a list of only 500 living blind people and no home. It has now listed 10,000 names and has three model equipped buildings, a workshop for blind men, a training station, an information bureau, a salesroom for the blind, and a vacation home for them. It fills a unique place in the community as a pioneer in sight-saving, mind-saving, life-saving, and money-saving for the blind.

Through the Lighthouse clinic during one week five cases of blindness were "cured." Two of these were boys, formerly in the blind classes of the public schools; they now work and play with their seeing comrades. Fourteen would-be suicides on account of blindness and enforced idleness have been rescued by the Lighthouse and taught to be wage-earners. Our home teachers paid to the invalid or house-bound blind this year 4,445 visits. Our blind pupils fill positions with the Edison Company and other large corporations, hospitals, offices, &c. Twenty-six blind people are on our staff. The original of this letter was dictated to one of our blind stenographers and written by her.

Last year $23,213 was received from the sale of products manufactured by our blind workers and pupils; in the same period the Lighthouse paid out about $27,000 to the blind in wages, relief, and for their work. Some of our pupils who have become independent through our teachings are now themselves contributing to the support of the Lighthouse work.

Hampered with a mortgage of $35,000 on the Lighthouse and lacking money for its running expenses, the association's activities must be curtailed or stopped unless $300,000 is immediately raised. Fifty-one thousand dollars of this sum has already been pledged, conditional on the remainder being speedily found.

For this purpose a committee of 100 is in process of formation to solicit funds through the press and through individual endeavor. Contributions of any kind to raise the financial cloud from the Lighthouse to stop blindness, and to help the blind to help themselves are earnestly solicited. Checks are payable to John Seeley Ward, Treasurer of the Lighthouse Fund Committee, at the Lighthouse, 111 East Fifty-ninth Street.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE,
President, the New York Association for the Blind.
New York, April 16, 1914.

TWO PICTURES FROM LIFE

Show That Happiness Should Not Be Measured in Dollars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

About a year has passed since the writer last saw him. It was one of the superb early May days common to our locality, and the scene was a wholesale corner store. The clerks and every living being in sight seemed to be in a state of satisfaction, if not elation. Nay, not all, for within his private cavern the one who controlled was seated at a desk of civil war days in a chair uncomfortable enough to have been designed by Satan. Perplexity and despair vied in exercise on his features. To question him was to learn that business was poor and collections worse, the earth a realm of gloom unrelieved by assurances of a happier future. Thus he lived and died; the appraisal of his estate for transfer tax exhibiting poverty to the extent of nearly half a million in that it enslaved and conveyed no happiness. The son, who knows little beyond the "White Way," unthinking of its certain dark terminal, and a daughter specialized in uselessness, take up the burden of general boredom.

Turning from such a lamentable failure, a cheerful contrast is that of another poor man of greater wealth. From early teens, for over forty years in employed capacity, before 60, he determined to live for himself, and in part for others without pay. The owner of his dwelling, free and clear, his investment income is about $2,000 per year, and the children grown and married. A well-selected library of between 400 and 500 books, supplemented by others and by periodicals available at the public library branches, familiarizes him somewhat with the world's currents, past and present. With uncorrugated brow he takes a lively interest in pretty much every subject in the heavens above, the earth beneath, and the waters under the earth, "the cause that needs assistance, and the wrongs that need resistance." He is part proprietor of the museum and store window contents, municipal works, in fact everything submitted to public view. The world and he exchange genial smiles, and peace and tranquillity find nestling places within his simple, unsophisticated bosom. It would seem that a man's wealth may not be measured by the extent of his possessions, but by the fewness of his wants. CONTEMPLATION.
New York, April 15, 1914.

The Schools and the "Gunmen."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why blame the New York public schools for Rosenthal's murder, as does "L. W. C."? One would think that the instructors were employed to train the youths to shoot. How foolish to indict that most wonderful institution, the Board of Education, because four out of hundreds of thousands of the graduates of New York's public schools "put a man away."

In the different prisons of the State may be found graduates of our great universities "doing time." Are we to condemn the college training? EUGENE CREED.
New York, April 14, 1914.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The death of the four "gunmen" yesterday, who, during their stay in prison, had become devoutly religious, has shown conclusively that the responsibility for conditions which breed such men rests entirely upon our public school system because of its lack of religious training.

Had these boys been brought up in the old country, taught the Talmud, and the old Mosaic laws there is no doubt that they would have followed in the footsteps of their forefathers and become peaceful, law-abiding citizens, just as their parents. But educated here, with no religious instruction to teach them the fear of God and love and respect for their fellow-man, it is small wonder that they grew up the way they did, having no conscience, fearing no punishment, except man's when caught.

I realize that we ought not give religious instruction in our schools. But why can't we have a law requiring all children to attend religious schools, of which there are enough, if their parents so desire? S. W.
New York, April 14, 1914.

The Death Penalty.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

No one can read the description of the killing of the "gunmen" without a feeling that we are still living in a barbaric age.

If, in the interest of society at large, it is found necessary to destroy criminal life, surely there should be a method adopted that would satisfy society as a whole by which the criminal passes away without suffering and his death is, at least, a painless one.

Such an exhibition as is described by the papers of the last killing cannot but have a brutalizing effect upon young minds who read it.

It is true that a high-class publication like your own does not go into "yellow journal" details, but enough was described to send a shudder through the people who, while believing in the administration of justice, consider a blemish is cast upon its fair name by anything that resembles cruelty and a lack of regard for a higher sentiment, which the age we live in is endeavoring to cultivate. CONSTANT READER.
New York, April 14, 1914.

Death Penalty Unchristian.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wonder if your correspondent, "W. C. C.," considers the New Testament as of equal value with the passages from the Old Testament quoted by him in support of the death penalty.

Jesus a later, and Christians think a greater, authority, took liberties with some old Levitical laws. For instance: "Ye have heard that it hath been said an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, but I say unto you that ye resist not evil."—Matt., v. 38-39.

And St. Paul, a high authority, says: "Recompense to no man evil for evil. * * * Dearly beloved, avenge not yourselves, but rather give place unto wrath; for it is written vengeance is mine; I will repay saith the Lord."—Romans, xii. 17-19.
New York, April 15, 1914. M. B.

HOME, SWEET HOME.

Feminism Would Spread Its Spirit Everywhere.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There are certainly stimulus and entertainment in the many differences between suffragists and antis—life would be a dull affair if we all thought alike—and yet it does seem that most of us might come to some sort of agreement concerning the significance and beauty of the word "home."

Worcester, with his affection for derivations, traces the word from the Anglo-Saxon "ham," the Danish and German "heim," and the Gothic "haims," which means a village; cries back to a Greek word meaning "to lie down," and winds up with such familiar definitions as one's "house, dwelling, place of abode," &c. As usual, the history of words gives us pause and food for reflection, and it seems to me that home meaning originally "village" and a "place to lie down in" should broaden our conception of the word as we use it to-day. Primarily, then, home is a place where we may rest, in preparation for the work of the morrow, in company with those of our own village or tribe or gens. About the word as we know it to-day we have woven a veil of poetic feeling; "home" to the average Englishman or American breathes a sentiment as strong as the perfume of pine needles, and as wholesome. Often it is synonymous with a particular place, some old Colonial homestead, perhaps, which has come down in one family for generations.

Yet those who dwell in cities, and particularly those who choose such cities in young maturity by way of "seeking their fortune," in the good old phrase, are not thereby shorn of all the magic of home. On the contrary, if they are temperamentally strong and loving, they take home with them. In the rented house, the apartment, even the single room, the spirit of home

JOHN R. M'LEAN GIVES LAVISH BALL

Guests Representing Every Country of Europe and Washington Sets in Throng.

TWO BALLROOMS OPENED

Welcome to Society After Period of Mourning—Beautiful Floral Decorations—New Yorkers Present.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The largest private ball Washington had known in a generation was given to-night when John R. McLean re-opened his house to society after a period of mourning. The ball followed the dinner dance of Mr. and Mrs. Edward Beale McLean twenty-four hours before.

There are two ballrooms in the John R. McLean residence on McPherson Square, the smaller one, in which to-night's guests were received, having for twenty years or more been the scene of balls famous in the social history of the capital and a dozen or more splendid musicales with grand opera stars to furnish the programmes.

The second and larger ballroom, opening from the first, was added a few years ago as a gallery for the most valuable collection of tapestries in America. The walls of this spacious chamber, almost as large as the East Room of the White House, and far more beautiful, are lined with famous Gobelin tapestries, each bearing the royal cipher of a King, or initials of a Queen for whom they were woven three centuries ago. Here danced more than 500 guests representing every country of Europe, a dozen different cities, and all Washington's many sets. The Administration set, the judiciary, Congress, the army and the navy were all represented with old and new friends of the host. There was no cotillion, but a continuous programme of modern dances.

A buffet supper was served continental fashion from 11 o'clock, with a breakfast for the guests who remained for the closely packed hours of the early morning hours. The floral decorations, in keeping with the interior of the house, began at the entrance with dwarf trees of azalea and boughs of white lilacs, lining the hall right to the entrance of the small ballroom where the host stood before walls of roses and Spring blossoms. Rambler roses grew all about the musicians' gallery, which overlooks both ballrooms.

In the supper room Easter lilies, jonquils, and orchids were used with lavish but artistic hand. Standards of lilies guarded the wide entrance from the ballroom, while on the table orchids and Spring blossoms formed a continuous decoration in round and oblong plaques, varied by silver vases holding tall white lilies.

Among the New York guests were Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Goelet Gerry, Miss Mabel Gerry, Mrs. Charles Oelrichs, Mr. and Mrs. William R. Hearst, Mr. and Mrs. Borden Harriman.

Miss Eleanor Wilson and Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo were entertained at dinner this evening by Mr. and Mrs. Adolph C. Miller. The latter who have taken possession of a residence on F Street, the former home of Chief Justice Fuller, had a company of twenty to meet the next White House bride and bridegroom.

Miss Elizabeth Wardell, a schoolmate of Miss Eleanor Wilson, has arrived from West Virginia to be a guest at the White House.

Miss Eleanor Wilson and Miss Maitland Marshall shared the honors of a luncheon party to-day with Miss Dubose as hostess. Later in the afternoon both brides-to-be attended a small tea given by Miss Ruth Bliss complimentary to Miss Marshall and her bridal party.

Mrs. Edward Beale McLean entertained a distinguished company at luncheon to-day, the guests being chiefly friends of her mother, Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, who sails for Europe on May 5 to pass the Summer.

ROYCE-THOMSON WEDDING.

Rector of St. Thomas's, New Windsor, N. Y., Weds Mrs. Thomson.

The marriage of the Rev. George Monroe Royce, rector of St. Thomas's Church, New Windsor, N. Y., and Mrs. Eva Purdy Thomson, widow of David Thomson, took place at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon in St. James's Protestant Episcopal Church, Seventy-first Street and Madison Avenue. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Frederick Courtney.

The bride, in an electric blue gown, with silver lace sleeves and silver lace stole, wore a black hat, with black aigrettes, a diamond collar and pearls. Her cousin, Col. Lovell Hall Jerome, gave her in marriage. The Rev. Mr. Royce had Canon George Nelson of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine as his best man. There were no ushers, as the guests were confined to the relatives and a few intimate friends, about fifty in all.

After the wedding ceremony a small reception was held at the bride's town house, 57 East Seventy-fifth Street, and after it the bride and bridegroom left for the bride's country place, Fair Haven, at New Windsor.

The engagement was announced by cable on Jan. 7 from Rome, where several years ago Mr. Royce was rector of the American Church. He had previously been rector of the American Church in Florence. It was intended to have the wedding in Italy, but plans were changed, and Mrs. Thomson arrived here two weeks ago.

Among those at the wedding were Mrs. Lovell Hall Jerome, Mrs. W. Travers Jerome, and W. T. Jerome, Jr., Miss Eva Purdy, Thomas Foote, Mrs. Henry S. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin Mott Warner, the Rev. Alfred Duane Pell and Mrs. Pell, Mrs. Alexander Hadden, Judge McLean and Mrs. McLean, Mrs. J. Todhunter Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Fred Pierson, and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Mott.

To and From Europe.

Some of the passengers sailing to-day for Southampton on the St. Paul are:

C. R. Armstrong, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Baker, Rev. Mrs. C. H. Barlow, Miss Mary Barbour, Mr. and Mrs. S. Barnett, Commander H. H. Christy, U. S. N., and Miss M. Clark, Miss Helen Culver, A. H. Easty, Mr. and Mrs. L. Gage, Stephen Gerard-Smith, Miss Jeanne Henderson, Mrs. K. Horton, F. S. Jackson, H. M. Landon, Mrs. E. L. Oakes, Miss E. B. Saunders, Miss C. B. Tandy.

Among the arrivals on the Berlin yesterday from Genoa were:

L. P. Adams, Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Baugh, Miss F. D. Bartlett, W. O. Bartlett, Mrs. E. W. Berry, Miss E. Billings, Mrs. H. C. Burbank, Mrs. N. E. Conning, C. J. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. R. W. Cutler, Miss H. B. Davis, Miss F. A. Finlay, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick de P. Foster, Dr. and Mrs. W. H. Greene, Mr. and Mrs. J. Russel Harris, S. W. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. A. Heaton, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Hunt, Paul F. Jones, Mrs. G. Loyd, Miss F. N. Lindsay, Dr. and Mrs. Louis Miller, Prof. H. Hahn, Mrs. T. H. Patterson, Mrs. Trowbridge Rogers, Mr. and Mrs. B. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Walker, Miss Lucy Taylor.

TIRED OUT? SYSTEM CLOGGED

Dead tired? Can hardly drag one weary leg after the other? Is that the way you feel when you come home at night, too tired to play with the children or talk to your wife? You're being poisoned; your system is clogged with decaying food. Get that splendid European habit of flushing out the intestines with Hercules Water, the mild but certain Hungarian aperient. All druggists. Bisner-Mendelson Co., 90 West Street, New York.

IT LIFTS THE LOAD HERCULES WATER IT LIFTS THE LOAD

DANCE FOR DEBUTANTES.

Mrs. Samuel W. Andrews and Daughter Entertain at Their Home.

Mrs. Samuel Wakeman Andrews and Miss Naomi Andrews gave a dance last night at their residence, 875 Madison Avenue, for the Misses Dorothy Hyde, Marion Wells Hall, and Elizabeth Kirlin, debutantes of last Winter.

The dance, for which 170 invitations were sent out, was preceded by a dinner of twenty-four covers. The dancing was in the tapestry ballroom.

Those who accepted invitations included the Misses Vera Cravath, Eleanor Marshall, Cordelia Hepburn, Barbara Shedd, Charlotte Strong, Evan Ingersoll Brown, Lenithon Gilford, La Tour Boynton, Frances Judson, Lida Louise Fleitmann, Lucy Lord, Louise Herrick, Rosetta Carson, Louise Tiffany Frank, Margaret Henderson, Mary Parsons, Dorothy Legg Howard, Katie Schermerhorn, Helen Morgan, Catherine and Elizabeth Gunn, Eleanor Kendall, Edith Milliken, Vieva Fisher, Helen de Forest Griffin, Amy Bradish Johnson, Rose Bush, Margaret Seton Porter, Louise Butler, Phyllis Tomlinson, Elizabeth Sabin, and Gladys Black.

Also Schuyler Van Vechten, Ralph Allen, W. Travers Jerome, Jr., Andre Gross, Chauncey Garver, Wyman Steele, Howard Plummer, Dayton Greene, Frederick Fleitmann, Frederick MacDonnel, Dixon Potter, John March, Cleveland and Elliott Cobb, Charles, Brenton, and Lindsay Welling, Frederick and Burgess Wooley, Charles Hickox, Oscar Weston, Edward Morrill, Kenneth Fiske, Galliard Ravenel, Paul de Aguilar, Gardiner Mullett, Palmer Black, Dr. Harold Pardee, Irving Pardee, Gordon Morgan, Webster Stetson, Steele Du Bosque, Huntington Babcock, Dr. Inglis Frost, Juan Ceballos, Harold Herrick, William Phillip, Herbert Gardiner, Thiers Munds, Charles Kimball, William Willets, Morris Pryor, Robert Ingersoll Brown, Oakley Brown, Newman Murray, and John Browning.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mrs. Drake-Smith and Miss Marion Drake-Smith of 17 East Fifty-third Street left yesterday for White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

A cafe chantant will be given this afternoon at the Plaza from 3 to 7 o'clock by the Woman's Auxiliary of the University Settlement Society for the benefit of their Summer camp for girls. There will be bridge and motion pictures and dancing. Miss Emily Hepburn is to dance. Society girls will serve tea.

Many well known society women are to act as judges at the dancing contest which the Fin de Semaine Club is to give to-morrow night atop the Astor.

H. Rudolph Kunhardt, Jr., who is to marry Miss Louise Chappell on Monday, will give his farewell bachelor dinner to-night at Sherry's.

A ball and floral fete will be given to-morrow night under the auspices of the Washington Heights Hospital at the Twenty-second Armory, Forth Washington Avenue. Adolph Lewisohn is Chairman of the reception committee. Prizes will be awarded for the best dancers.

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick O. Beach, who have been spending part of the Winter with Mr. and Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin at Aiken, S. C., have returned to town and are at the Vanderbilt.

Lieut. Gov. J. T. Ellyson of Richmond, Va., is at the Manhattan for a brief visit.

The third of Miss Olyphant's dinner dances will take place this evening at the Hotel Gotham. The Sans Egal Club will give its dance to-morrow afternoon and evening at the hotel.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence B. Hartough of 116 West Seventy-seventh Street, gave a dinner last evening at the Waldorf-Astoria for the Rev. Arthur Ritchie, rector of St. Ignatius Church, and the Rev. Maxwell Ganter.

Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton Fish, Gen. and Mrs. Howard Carroll, Dr. and Mrs. Preston P. Satterwhite, Col. and Mrs. Alfred Wagstaff, Mr. and Mrs. Justus Ruperti, and the Duke and Duchess of Manchester were at the dinner dance at the Plaza last night.

Mrs. James A. Nichols gave a dance at 55 West Seventy-fifth Street last evening for her young daughter, Miss Marie Walbridge Nichols, who will not make her début for two years. The guests, all of the younger set, numbered seventy. A buffet supper was served at midnight.

Francis Ellingwood Storer, whose marriage to Miss Eleanor Laird Hastings, will take place on Tuesday, gave his bachelor dinner last night at the Harvard Club. His guests included Dreinont Adams Martin, Frank Huntington Babcock, Lee J. Perrin, Leslie H. Cushman, Wadsworth E. Lewis, J. Horton Ijams, Cameron McKenzie, T. Edward Hambleton, and Clarence C. Stetson.

Mme. Florence de Courcy is giving a song recital this afternoon at the Waldorf-Astoria. She will be assisted by Miss Frances Pelton Jones.

Miss Leary's musical for the Abbe Gasquet Fund will take place this evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Clark, 962 Fifth Avenue, at 9 o'clock. Refreshments will be served and the picture galleries will be thrown open. Frank Pollock will sing.

A tea dance for the benefit of Darrach Home for Crippled Children will take place at Delmonico's this afternoon.

The last of the New Assembly Dances will be held at Delmonico's this evening.

Mrs. Victor Newcomb has invitations out for a card party this afternoon at the Savoy.

The annual reception and dance of the Virginians will take place at the Plaza this evening.

Miss Sally N. Rice Engaged.

Judge and Mrs. J. Kearny Rice of New Brunswick, N. J., have announced the engagement of their only daughter, Miss Sally Neilson Rice, to Harold C. Harvey of Trenton, N. J., the son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Harvey of London, England. Miss Rice is a cousin of Mrs. J. Kearny Warren of this city, a niece of Justice Willard P. Voorhees of the New Jersey Supreme Court, and a first cousin of Mrs. Townsend Morgan (Mrs. Watts.) Mr. Harvey is a cousin of Eugene H. Outerbridge of New York. The wedding will take place in the Autumn.

Gordon-Dillingham Engagement.

The engagement of Mrs. Katherine Gordon of 112 Cathedral Parkway to Edwin Lynde Dillingham of 148 West Eighty-fifth Street is announced. Mrs. Gordon is the widow of George Clifton Gordon. Mr. Dillingham is with the Scribner publishing house. He is a Yale graduate and is a member of the University, Yale, and Aldine Clubs of this city, the Englewood Country Club, and the Graduate Club of New Haven. The wedding will take place early in June.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt Entertains.

Mrs. French Vanderbilt's dinner last night was in the tapestry room at Sherry's, and the thirty guests included Miss Eleanor Livingston Burrill and Francis O. French, whose marriage is set for April 23, and also the Misses Beatrice Burrill, Louise Monroe, Lillian Endicott, Alice Louverneur Kortright, Katharine C. Milled, Lesley F. Pearson, Catherine Hamersley, Leonie Burrill, and Hilan G. French, also Stuyvesant Le Roy French, Edward Livingston Burrill, Jr., Samuel J. Wagstaff, Grafton Chapman, H. B. Hyde Ripley, George B. Post, 3d, Reginald Bishop Lanier, John Elliott, John Munroe, Howland Gallatin Pell, and Griswold Lorillard.

Their Guests in Colored Wigs.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel H. Valentine were host and and hostess last night at a dinner at their home, 5 East Sixty-seventh Street. The thirty guests were asked to come in fancy headdress. Some wore Russian and Egyptian headgear and others appeared in colored wigs. The host and hostess wore white wigs, and Miss Henrietta Porter, a sister of the hostess, wore a blue wig.

Mrs. Valentine has invitations out for a small luncheon on Friday, April 24, at her residence.

Tourists from Bermuda.

Among those arriving yesterday on the Arcadian from Bermuda were:

Mrs. C. W. Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Atwood, Dr. Carl Buenz, Mrs. R. J. Burns, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Butler, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Comstock, Mr. and Mrs. W. Comstock, Mrs. A. W. Daler, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Dick, Mrs. C. H. Dodge, Col. C. A. Hopkins, C. H. Kingsbury, Dr. and Mrs. J. Lamle, F. D. Sprague, J. A. Storey, Mrs. A. B. Wright, Mrs. F. V. R. Van Wyck, and Mr. and Mrs. B. Paradisi.

NORMAN J. GAYNOR WEDS BETSY PAGE

Son of Late Mayor Married to Daughter of Rev. Frank Page at Fairfax Court House, Va.

IN A HISTORIC RECTORY

Bride's Father Performs Ceremony — Jonathan Grout Best Man — Honeymoon in the Mediterranean.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The marriage of Norman J. Gaynor, a son of the late Mayor Gaynor of New York, and Miss Betsy Page, daughter of the Rev. Frank Page, and a niece of Thomas Nelson Page, Ambassador to Italy, took place here at 8 o'clock this evening in the historic sanctuary of Zion Episcopal Church, Fairfax Court House, Va., ten miles from Washington.

The bride entered the church with her brother, John Page of New York, who gave her in marriage, and was attended by her sister, Miss Tillie C. Page, as maid of honor. The ceremony was performed by the bride's father, assisted by his cousin, the Rev. James Morris of the Monumental Church of Richmond.

Jonathan Grout, son of ex-Controller Edward M. Grout of New York, was Mr. Gaynor's best man, and the ushers were Rufus Gaynor, a brother of the bridegroom, and Richard Radcliff Farr of Fairfax. A small reception followed at the rectory of Zion Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Gaynor plan sailing on next Tuesday from New York on a trip to the Mediterranean, to be absent several months. They will while in Rome be the guests of the Ambassador and Mrs. Page.

Mrs. Gaynor, the Misses Helen and Ruth Gaynor, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Vingut, Mr. and Mrs. William S. Webb, Jr., and E. H. Bedford attended the wedding.

The rectory wherein the ceremony was held is the house where Col. Mosby of the Confederate forces captured Brig. Gen. Stoughton of the Union Army during the civil war. Miss Antonio Ford, a Virginia girl, was accused of being Mosby's accessory, and Major Willard, a member of a Washington family, was sent to arrest her. He fell in love with his prisoner and later married her.

Joseph Willard, United States Ambassador to Spain, is the son, and their granddaughter, Miss Willard, will soon marry Col. Roosevelt's son, Kermit.

LYMAN BEECHER STOWE WEDS

Grandson of Harriet Beecher Stowe Marries Miss Hilda R. Smith.

The marriage of Lyman Beecher Stowe, a grandson of the late Harriet Beecher Stowe, and Miss Hilda Robinson Smith, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Robinson Smith, took place at 8:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, 34 West Sixty-ninth Street, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Edward C. Stowe, father of the bridegroom.

The bride wore white satin draped with old point lace. Her father gave her in marriage. She had Mrs. Charles D. Lay, in white satin and old lace, as a matron of honor, and the other attendants were her sister, Miss Gertrude Robinson Smith, in a frock of white charmeuse, and Miss Hilda Stowe, a sister of the bridegroom, who was in a pink and white chiffon frock.

Mr. Stowe's best man was Joseph Wardwood, and the ushers were Louis Metcalfe, Howard Boocock, Victor Harding, Theodore Steinway, Roy Mason, and Richard Welling.

Members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra played during the wedding and reception. The house was decorated in pink rambler roses and palms, and a small reception followed the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Stowe, after a bridal trip, will live in Forest Hills, L. I., where Mr. Stowe has a house.

Those who accepted invitations to the wedding reception were Mr. and Mrs. A. Lee Everett, Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Newell Martin, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. White, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Bliss, the Misses Borland, Mr. and Mrs. John Pitney, Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Putnam, Mrs. McDonald Sheridan, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Snowden Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Underwood Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Sanford H. Steele, Mr. and Mrs. August Belmont, Dr. W. H. Nichols, and Mrs. Nichols, Miss Mary Callender, Mrs. George W. Wickersham, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Mather, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Edwin H. Blashfield, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Thompson Seton, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Iole Forest Baldwin, Mrs. C. H. Whitman, and George W. Place.

MISS SOPHIA KNOPF WEDS.

Married to A. M. Josephy at St. Regis—Rose Petals in Bride's Path.

The wedding if Miss Sophia Celeste Knopf, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Knopf of Lawrence, L. I., and Alvin M. Josephy of this city was celebated last evening at 6:30 o'clock at the St. Regis. Dr. Alexander Geismar officiated.

As the bride walked up the aisle of the marble ballroom, formed by white satin ribbons and marble standards, the little Misses Marion Josephy and Catherine Brodek, nieces of the bridegroom, scattered rose petals in her path. She wore an empire gown of white satin with a cour train, and a tulle veil, and carried lilies of the valley.

Miss Elsie Gotthell was maid of honor, and wore robin's egg blue taffeta, and carried a bouquet of tea roses and pansies. Miss Alice Selig of Philadelphia, and the Misses Rose Goldman, Mildred Gotthell, and Dorothy Obermever were the bridesmaids.

Samuel Hornthal was best man, and the ushers were Edward Josephy, Edwin Alfred Knopf, Percy Heilbronn, Bernard Ottenberg, and Samuel Knopf, Jr.

After a trip in the South Mr. and Mrs. Josephy will reside at Woodmere, L. I.

MISS CONTENT A BRIDE.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Content Married to Harold A. Loeb.

The wedding of Miss Marjorie Content, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harry Content, to Harold A. Loeb, took place at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents at the Montana, 375 Park Avenue. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman officiated.

Only the immediate relatives witnessed the ceremony. The bride was unattended. She wore a traveling costume of dark blue. Shortly after the ceremony Mr. Loeb and his bride left for Chicago, on their way to Empress, Alberta, Canada, where they will reside. Mr. Loeb is a son of Mrs. Samuel Goldsmith by a former marriage. Mrs. Goldsmith is a sister of Daniel Guggenheim.

Miss Ferris to Wed Alan N. Mann.

The engagement of Miss Margaret Oakley Ferris to Alan Newhall Mann of this city was announced at a tea given yesterday by Miss Ferris's sister, Mrs. George W. Adams, of 103 East Seventy-fifth Street. Miss Ferris is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Ferris of Westchester; Mr. Mann is the son of Dr. and Mrs. Matthew D. Mann of Buffalo. No date has been set for the wedding.

City Manager of Dayton, O., Weds.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., April 16.—Henry M. Waite, city manager of Dayton, Ohio, was married at Fort Leavenworth last night to Miss Mary Mason Brown of Lexington, Ky. The ceremony took place at the residence of Capt. Preston Brown, the bride's brother.

REILLY—LEMKUHL.

Mrs. Joan Cecil Reilly announces the engagement of her daughter, Miss Margaret Gibbons Reilly, to Joseph Lemkuhl, Jr., of Cincinnati, Ohio. Miss Reilly's father was the late John C. Reilly of Brooklyn. Mr. Lemkuhl is a lawyer in Cincinnati. No date has been set for the wedding.

PAPOOSE HOWLS AT OPERA.

Sees "Natoma" from Century Box—Sixty Indians in Party.

There was a tiny Indian papoose in one of the founders' boxes at the Century Opera House last night for two acts of the performance of Victor Herbert's opera, "Natoma." There were also sixty full-grown Indians, among them the Sioux chief, Iron Tail, who once boasted that he was at the battle of Little Big Horn, where Custer fell, but now has a greater glory since the Government used his head to adorn the new five-cent nickel. But none of the sixty mattered as much as the year-old papoose, who spent the first part of the evening on his mother's back, secured in a knotted blanket.

The Indians ae a delegation from the Sioux, Ponca, and Cheyenne tribes, which travel with the "101 Ranch-Wild West" show, now in camp at Lakeview, N. J., and ready to march to Madison Square Garden as soon as the circus gets through. Since "Natoma" has Indian characters and a California-Spanish-Indian atmosphere, the Century Oper Hausoe management decided to try it on real Indians, and they came in from New Jersey last night in full war paint. It was the first Indian grand opera party, and they seemed to enjoy it very much—all but the papoose. He made known that it was an awful bore, this grand opera, just before the end of the second act, by setting up an Indian howl. He passed him around from one blanketed and befeathered nursemaid to another, and even one of the chiefs sacrificed his dignity for a moment to try to stem the torent. But it wouldn't do. The papoose kept making it plainer and plainer that he wouldn't stand for the stage Indian a minute.

The house staff sent a hurry call for the interpreter in the hope that he could affect the retreat of the family involved. It was unnecessary, however, for one of the gray-uniformed women ushers of the house was equal to the emergency. She went right down among the Sioux, Poncas, and Cheyennes and took the papoose, which one of the squaws stolidly handed her. She whispered something in the infant's ear, and straightway it was quiet. Order was restored and the audience settled back in its seats with relief. The usher said afterward she had simply told the papoose that inside her she kept a grand opera singer if he didn't keep still.

Between acts Chiefs Iron Tail, Eagle Shirt, and Red Chief went behind the scenes, and were introduced to Beatrice La Palme, who was singing the title rôle in the opera. Chief Iron Tail presented her with a new nickel bearing his likeness, a souvenir which he was lavish in distributing to all the women singers.

That was the second reception in the same day that Miss La Palme had figured in. The City Club yesterday afternoon gave one to the members and staff of the Century Opera Company at the clubhouse in West Forty-fourth Street. Almost all the members of the company were there, and most of the Directors of the organization. They were received by the members of the City Club's Committee on Popular Opera, through whose efforts the opera company was formed, together with President and Mrs. Charles H. Strong and other members of the club and their wives.

DIPPEL GIVES A DINNER.

His Guests at Sherry's Entertained by Singers and Dancers.

Andreas Dippel gave a dinner last night at Sherry's for those financially interested in his season of opera comique to be given next year at a New York theatre and the Century Opera House. After the dinner there was a concert, whose programme was made up of selections from the new light operas which will be presented during the season. The numbers were given by singers who had been heard by Mr. Dippel while making up his company for next season, and several of them are likely to be engaged for its ranks.

At the conclusion of the concert there was dancing by members of Mme. Pavlowa's Russian ballet. Among those present were Otto H. Kahn, Philip M. Lydig, and Clarence H. Mackay.

CARUSO BUYS SILK COPE.

Purchases Also 48 Other Articles at Benguiat Sale of Embroideries.

Caruso, the singer, made perhaps the greatest number of individual purchases of any buyer at the Vitall Benguiat sale at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, forty-nine in all. A white silk cope with a hood and gold thread embroidery of the Louis VI. period went to Mr. Caruso for $140. He paid $110 for a Gothic panel, the figures of two saints in gold embroidery, and $60 for two Florentine pillows worked in fine gold embroidery of the seventeenth century.

Three seventeenth century green velvet curtains, trimmed with gold galloon, and with red silk linings, went to Mrs. Austin for $210, and a pair of purple velvet curtains of the same period for $125. Miss Pruyne paid $190 for an embroidered Portuguese carpet with an interesting design of animals, birds, flowers and foliage. T. Ellis paid $170 for a Louis XV. period Italian banner of embroidered red damask, and Mr. Jackson, for the Metropolitan Art Museum, puchased a Gothic brocade curtain, gold and mauve on yellow, with gold galloon and fringe.

The returns for the day were $9,037. The sale will be continued this afternoon.

LAUDS COLOMBIAN INDIANS.

London Physician Says He Found They Had High Moral Standards.

Dr. H. G. F. Spurrell of the London School of Tropical Medicine returned yesterday on the United Fruit steamship Pastores from a trip to Colombia, where he explored the forests in the interior for the purpose of collecting insects and reptiles. He told the reporters that he had lived for several months among the Colombian Indians.

"Dishonesty is practically unknown among these Indians," said Dr. Spurrell, "and I believe the standard of morality in their villages is higher than that of civilized communities. I found out that the poison they use on their arrows is obtained from tree toads, and not from poisonous snakes, as I had formerly believed."

Dr. Spurrell is taking back to London about 1,000 specimens which he will present to the British Museum.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

The Gilbert and Sullivan Opera organization, with De Wolf Hopper and Alice Brady at the head, will close its season in Washington to-morrow night, and will then return to New York, where rehearsals will begin on Monday for "The Yeoman of the Guard."

Edward Emery, now playing in "Marrying Money" at the Princess Theatre, will open a Summer stock company at the Royal Theatre on Westchester Avenue.

Lydia Lopokova, assisted by Edmond Makaliff of the Century Opera Company, has been engaged to give a Varsity Party, so as to give an exhibition of modern dances on Saturday night, April 25, in the grand ballroom of the Hotel Astor. Miss Lopokova will dance the Maxixe one-step composed by Louis J. Ehret, who wrote the music for the "Merry Lunatics," the play to be produced by the Columbia Varsity Players at the Astor on April 20.

Vera Michelena has been engaged to sing the principal female role in the current year's edition of "Ziegfield Follies."

Homer Lind will offer "The Singing Teacher," his latest vaudeville sketch, for the first time on April 20 at Dockstader's Theatre, Wilmington, Del., after which he will bring it to New York for a showing in one of the Keith houses.

"The Toastmaster," a play in four acts, will be produced to-night at the Yorkville Casino by the Neighborhood Players of the Seventy-ninth Street Neighborhood House. In the cast, which numbers forty persons, seven nationalities will be represented by the actors, practically all of whom are working people.

MUSIC NOTES.

Mme. Fremstad will make her last Metropolitan Opera House appearance Thursday evening of next week in "Lohengrin." The opera for Friday evening will be "Aida," and "La Traviata" will be given Saturday afternoon. The closing opera of the season on Saturday night has not yet been announced.

At the Manhattan Opera House last night Mme. Pavlowa and her company gave the ballroom scene of "Paquita," which has been presented only five times in the United States. Among the divertissements there was also a new gypsy dance given by Mlle. Gashewska and M. Zoritch.

SHORE SITE ASSURED FOR HARMONIE CLUB

Glenwood Country Fails to Raise $60,000 to Save Long Island Sound Frontage.

$395,000 FOR 196 ACRES

Purchaser to Spend $100,000 Also for Improvements—Climax of Deal Falls at Midnight.

The Harmonie Club to-day will become the possessor of the Glenwood Country Club property on the north shore of Long Island in the Glen Cove section. This decision was announced late last night at the New York Athletic Club after a long meeting of the stockholders of the Glenwood Holding Company, owners of the tract.

The property has been used for the last year by the Glenwood Country Club, an organization composed of members of the Crescent Athletic Club and other Long Island organizations. When it was announced a short time ago that the property must be sold to pay the mortgage and other indebtedness, there were two applicants, the Glenwood Country Club, the present lessees, and the Harmonie Club, which has been anxious to obtain a fine country club site.

The Glenwood Holding Company, of which Paul Bonynge is President, made a contract with the Harmonie Club offering to sell the property provided that by April 16 the members of the Glenwood Country Club failed to subscribe $60,000 to pay the present indebtedness. Vigorous efforts have been made within the last two weeks to raise the money and several subscriptions of $1,000 each were received.

At a meeting Tuesday evening it was announced that $35,000 had been raised, and last night's meeting was called to make a final effort to prevent the property from passing into the control of the Glenwood Club. At midnight the time was up, and L. B. Palmer, who has been one of the energetic workers in the Glenwood Club's interests, then said that only $50,000 had been subscribed.

"We have made a strong fight to get the money, but the club loses a magnificent property, one of the best situated sites on all Long Island for a country club, by $10,000," the Glenwood Holding Company, therefore, cannot repudiate its contract with the Harmonie Club, as the only provision which would give the property to another buyer has not been fulfilled, and to-morrow the sale to the Harmonie Club will be formally closed."

Millard F. Tompkins presided at the meeting and David G. Evans acted as Secretary.

The Glenwood Country Club property consists of 196 acres midway between Sea Cliff and Roslyn. It has a shore frontage of about 1,800 feet on the Sound, offering excellent facilities for boating and bathing, and a yacht anchorage. The land slopes back into high elevation commanding long views over the Sound to the Connecticut shore.

The property was owned for many years by Justice Townsend Scudder, and the old mansion was elaborately remodeled for a country clubhouse. Since the Glenwood Country Club took the property two years ago, several thousand dollars have been expended in beautifying the grounds and laying an eighteen-hole golf course, which is one of the finest links on Long Island. Tennis courts also have been provided, a pier constructed, and bathing houses erected.

The property was originally bought by the Glenwood Holding Company, and at the time it was believed that the Crescent Athletic Club would take the property for its new Summer home, as an early removal was anticipated from its quarters at Bay Ridge. An option to purchase was given to the Crescent Club.

Many of the members believed that it would be best to retain the Bay Ridge site as long as possible, notwithstanding the encroachments of city improvements. Its accessibility to the city was a strong argument, and the Crescent Club finally decided not to take the Glenwood property. Then the Glenwood Country Club, which has only 250 members, was organized, and it leased the grounds.

The Harmonie Club will pay $395,000 for the property. The club is one of the largest and oldest social organizations in New York. It was started sixty-two years ago and has a membership of about 1,000. The city clubhouse is at 4 East Sixtieth Street. The club moved there in 1905, after occupying a building in Forty-second Street, now covered by part of Stern's new department store, for many years.

Henry Calman, Chairman of the Harmonie Club's committee in charge of the purchase of the Glenwood property, said last week that as soon as the club got possession, $100,000 would be spent in improvements, including a large clubhouse, probably to cost $75,000. On the grounds is a lake covering seven acres, and this will be utilized for Winter sports.

$310 FOR HAIG ETCHING.

Interior of the Cathedral "Burgos" Brings Top Price at Sale.

The interior of the cathedral, "Burgos," a signed artist's proof of the etching that is considered the finest of Axel Haig's interiors and his masterpiece brought the top price of the evening at the American Art Galleries last night, going to Knoedler for $310 in the sale of etchings and engravings of the late George B. Warren of Troy, N. Y., and the late James A. Alexander of New York City.

Other etchings of Haig's which brought the higher prices were "Toledo Cathedral," interior, which went to W. Roby Purnell for $180; "Durham Cathedral," which went to the same buyer for $115, and "The Palatine Cathedral," Palermo, which went to Purnell for $120. Dr. Thomas L. Bennett paid $145 for Haig's "Church of St. Francis," Assisi, and Knoedler gave $130 for one of the finest of the artist's exteriors, "The Portals of Rheims Cathedral." A number of unpublished lithographs by Haig were sold, bringing from $5 to $14. The total for the evening was $3,806 and the returns to date $8,131. Whistler, Maryon, Pennell, Turner, Rembrandt, and others will be represented in the concluding sale this evening.

SURGEONS GO SIGHTSEEING.

Delegates to the Congress Will Visit Leading Cities.

A party of one hundred of the surgeons from abroad, who came here to attend the International Surgical Conference, left the Pennsylvania station last night on a short sight-seeing tour.

They will visit Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, Rochester, Minn., Niagara Falls, Montreal, and Boston and will return here on April 28.

Dance for Roloff-Jansen Home.

A dance for the benefit of the Roloff-Jansen Fresh Air Home at Tivoli-on-Hudson took place at the Ritz-Carlton last night. There was a large assemblage and many of season's debutantes were present. Heretofore the dances for this home, which have taken place annually, have been given at the home of Mrs. Frederick Edey. The committee of arrangements included the Misses Louise Butler, Julia Robbins, Catherine Colt, Louise Trevor, Gwendolin Condon, Constance Robertson, Helene Underwood, Miriam Harriman, Margaret Overton, Tesson Thayer, Margaret Trevor, Marjorie Wiggin, Julia Edey, Marie Faller, Audrey Osborn, Gertrude Mali, Eleanor Marshall, Mary Brooks, Mrs. Frank B. Washburn, President of the Home, and Mrs. Everett Shinn.

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AARON J. ZABRISKIE DEAD.

Civil Engineer Was Secretary of New York Monument Commission.

Aaron J. Zabriskie, civil engineer and railway builder, died on Wednesday at his home, 245 Whiton Street, Jersey City, aged 60 years. He left his wife, who was Miss Mary E. De Clark, daughter of Cornelius De Clark, once superintendent and chief engineer of the Erie tunnel; three sons, George E., Cornelius, Allan J., and a daughter, Miss Gertrude Zabriskie.

Aaron J. Zabriskie was graduated at the Polytechnic Institute, Albany, in the class of 1876, and was engaged first in the construction work of the Ninth Avenue Elevated road from Fourteenth Street to the Battery. He was afterward connected with the construction departments of the Erie and West Shore railroads, building the Bergen County line of the Erie, and the West Shore line to Weedsport, N. Y., and established the improved sewerage system for Jersey City.

In 1888 he was appointed secretary of the New York Monument Commission, of which Gen. Daniel E. Sickles was chairman, and which position he had since held, during which he had designed the base of every monument erected for New York soldiers on Southern battlefields and had supervised the construction of the work. He arranged the plans for New York's participation in the fiftieth anniversary celebration at Gettysburg, including the transportation of troops, which he accomplished with a saving of $40,000 of the appropriation made for that purpose.

Mr. Zabriskie was a member of the Holland Society and the American Society of Civil Engineers, and a director in the Fourteenth Ward Building and Loan Association of Newark, N. J.

RADIUM TREATMENT FAILS.

Mrs. Herbert Katz, Formerly Ethel Adams, Actress, Dies from Cancer.

Mrs. Ethel May Katz, wife of Herbert Katz of Twenty-third Street and Sixteenth Avenue, Beechhurst, Whitestone, L. I., died from cancer Wednesday at a private hospital. Her husband spent a large sum, estimated at $100,000, in radium treatment. Mrs. Katz before her marriage was well known on the stage as Ethel

ENGINE EFFICIENCY VITAL TO THE NAVY

Great Progress Made in Conserving Coal Since Competitions Were Started.

LESSON FROM WORLD TRIP

Men Were Drilled Then in Steaming for Long Stretches on an Economical Basis.

Lieut. Commander T. T. Craven, U. S. N., director of target practice in the Navy Department at Washington, has written a paper on naval engineering competitions that has just been made public. Commander Craven is well qualified to talk of this phase of naval efficiency. To-day the greatest honor that a battleship can win is the right to display the pennant that designates her as first in battle efficiency. The second highest honor is the engineering trophy of the navy.

"Whenever vessels cruise together in company at sea," says Commander Craven, "the amount of fuel consumed by each from day to day becomes a matter of discussion and interest. A comparison of performances at such times is natural.

"Formerly the amount of fresh water available on board was the item which generally gave the greatest concern, but since the advent of steam and the ability to distil and replenish the supply of this necessity the all-important factors for the seamen are now the amount of fuel on hand and the amount that must be expended in steaming miles per hour, and for the maintenance of the personnel.

"A signal is hoisted daily at noon on board of naval vessels cruising together which gives the amount of fuel expended for the previous twenty-four hours and the amount remaining on hand. This information is necessary for the senior officer present, who is directing the movements of the ships, and is of interest and value to almost every one present in the assemblage of vessels.

"The speed and ability to keep the sea in company by several ships is dependent on the performance of the poorest vessel. The necessity for encouraging and assisting the weak ones is an economy, while efficiency in this matter is self-evident.

"Because of the extent of our coast line and the distances which our vessels may be expected to cover in the event of hostilities, mobility for ships of all classes comprising our fleets is the first requisite. Ours must be a 'steaming navy.'

"In order to insure this mobility it is necessary that our designs be efficient and suitable, and that the operation of the motive machinery be intelligently conducted by a well trained personnel. An occasional long cruise furnishes the surest test of the efficiency of engineering departments. That of 1908-09, when sixteen battleships were sent around the world without a mishap or delay in the prearranged programme, was a remarkable demonstration of cruising efficiency.

"The scientific methods in gunnery resulting from the competition inaugurated some ten years ago were so astonishing, and at the same time gratifying, that discussion arose as to the possibility of applying the principles of competition to engineering on shipboard.

"While at the time engineering conditions were not generally deemed unsatisfactory, it was, nevertheless, recognized that there was waste of coal and oil in some cases. Leaking joints and faulty adjustment of machinery resulted in the loss of economy, and were otherwise objectionable. While the regulations required periodic tests and full power trials of machinery, these were not always conducted in a uniform way, were sometimes perfunctory, and the results of these tests were not as carefully digested as was deemed necessary. The necessity for scientific firing has not been clearly presented. Widely different performances were obtained by vessels of the same class carrying out similar tests. Nothing existed to directly stimulate and to encourage a general watchfulness, a regard for small details, and to promote efficiency and economy of up-keep of the engineering departments on board ship.

"The importance which the recently established competition had given to gunnery reacted somewhat, and the engineering department seemed to be put further below the line away from the men of men than had ever been the case before, and which, of course, was exceedingly undesirable.

"The knowledge of motive power of the ship is as essential on the part of all officers of to-day as it was formerly when sails and not engines constituted the means of locomotion. In Rio de Janeiro, in January, 1908, the Commander in Chief of the United States Atlantic Fleet issued an order inaugurating the competition in engineering for the battleships and destroyers composing the fleet at that time making the voyage to the Pacific. The competition included the development of maximum speed under forced and natural draft, and economy of coal and oil under these and under ordinary cruising conditions. Breakdowns were penalized, and water when received from an outside source was charged against the ship receiving it.

"The competition ended upon the arrival of the fleet at Magdalena Bay, Lower California. The distance steamed was 8,210.5 knots, and it was estimated that a total net increase of 1,460 tons of coal was realized, directly due to improvements in methods.

"Before leaving San Francisco the competition was again established, which was due to continue from the departure from that port until the arrival at Manila. In the run from Honolulu to Auckland there was a saving of coal was so remarkable as to cause the Commander in Chief to issue a special order regarding it. It was estimated that 2,135 tons had been saved on this run.

"The visitor on board is usually impressed by a casual glance, which he usually bestows in the direction of the engine room, and occasionally visitors have been known to descend into the bowels of the ship and to wonder at the boilers and the perspiring men heaving coal into the furnaces from which the power which drives the vessel and produces the energy for her upkeep originates. While the mass of the machinery is impressive, but few of the people making these cursory inspections have any idea of the details to be mastered and the work accomplished in maintaining the tremendous power plant installed on a modern dreadnought. They have no conception of the devotion to duty which is necessary on the part of each individual working in his own, sometimes obscure, uncomfortable, and frequently dangerous corner, with the full knowledge that he must do his part to the end, out of the sight of man, and without the recognition which those who work in the daylight above him may receive.

"The toll of death due to casualties in engine and fire rooms far exceeds that in the turret and magazines, yet there has been no shrinking and no holding back. There is no class of men on board a ship with a higher sense of duty, better discipline or traditions, or who are more apt to acquit themselves with credit in time of stress than the members of the engineers division. Their duties are of equal, if not greater importance than those of their shipmates who fight the guns. It is as necessary for a ship when called upon for battle to reach and to maintain a station favorable for the fighting as it is for accuracy and skill in gunnery after this station has been reached. The men below cannot hope to see, or to know, what is taking place in the outer world in the final and supreme test for which a battleship is constructed. Without the morale and the training which will insure a proper performance on the part of the at times termed 'black gang,' success on the day of battle will become impossible. To assist in this necessary training and instruction the engineering competitions are doing their part. In the development of designs, the investigation of details, and the collection of data of the greatest value to the service, most satisfactory results have been produced."

WIFE'S LIFE THREATENED.

Mrs. Hutchins, on Her Way to Police, Hurt as Auto Is Wrecked.

Following a collision between an automobile and a trolley car at Fourteenth Avenue and South Tenth Street, Newark, early yesterday, in which five persons were injured painfully, it was revealed that the party was on the way to Newark Police Headquarters to notify the authorities of a death threat that had been made on the life of Mrs. James Hutchins by her husband, who is in Pittsburgh, Penn.

Word of the death threat was received by Chief of Police Gallagher of Montclair from the Pittsburgh police, who requested that Miss Frieda Sorsensen, a relative of Mrs. Hutchins, of 250 Bellevue Avenue, Upper Montclair, be notified that Hutchins had left Pittsburgh declaring that he would kill his wife on sight.

In an automobile owned and driven by Stanley Mitton, of 443 Grove Street, Upper Montclair, Miss Sorsensen hurried to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Obie Cole of 276 Fourteenth Avenue, Newark, where Mrs. Hutchins has been staying since being separated from her husband.

In the machine at the time of the collision were the Coles, Mrs. Hutchins, Miss Sorsensen and Mr. Mitton, the driver. The car was wrecked.

NO MONEY FOR LIGHTING.

Paterson's City Hall Dark and Official Business Retarded.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., April 16.—The City Hall is in darkness to-night. The light in the clock is out and to all appearances the big building on the plaza on Market Street is dead. The appropriation for lights had been exhausted and this afternoon an additional amount for lights was refused to the Board of Public Works to carry them over to the end of the fiscal year in June. The Finance Commissioner turned down the application.

This afternoon at 4 o'clock all the city officials stopped work in their offices because they were unable to continue without light. It is impossible for the elevators to run. Officials whose offices are on the upper floors, including the Mayor, will be forced to walk. The Board of Aldermen, which holds its meetings at night, will not be able to meet next Monday to consider retail liquor license renewals unless some change is made in the meantime. The loss of the clock will be felt, for it is the only one in the centre of the city in service at night.

SCHLEIMER UNDER FIRE.

Decision Reserved In Proceedings Against Slayer's Counsel.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., April 16.—The Supreme Court reserved decision to-day after hearing argument on the return of the rule to show cause why Samuel Schleimer, a New Brunswick lawyer, should not be disbarred or disciplined for failure to prosecute a writ of error for Rafael E. Longo of Elizabeth, who is awaiting death in the State Prison here for murder. The attorney's case was pleaded by ex-Gov. Voorhees, who contended that the failure to prosecute was the result of a misunderstanding. Schleimer, he said, was under the impression that he had an agreement with the prosecutor to be notified when the writ would be argued.

Mr. Voorhees also said that the lawyer was busy in another court. That caused Justice Gummere to ask from the bench if the interests of a man who was under the death sentence should be sacrificed by a lawyer for his own gain.

HOLLYWOOD TO BE SOLD.

John Hoey's Once Famous Hotel Will Go on Auction Block.

LONG BRANCH, April 16.—By order of the United States District Court, the famous Hollywood Hotel on Cedar Street, together with the eight cottages which are grouped about it, will be sold at public auction next Thursday morning.

A quarter of a century ago when John Hoey, the founder of this famous hostelry, was living, and when horse racing was in its prime, this estate was said to have been valued at $1,500,000. After Mr. Hoey died in 1892, the Hollywood Hotel and Cottage Company purchased the property for $700,000.

WOMAN'S DEFENDER HELD.

James Helms Says He Shot Stepfather in Family Quarrel.

Special to The New York Times.

PATERSON, N. J., April 16.—James Helms, 21 years old, was arrested at the home of his sister, Mrs. Fred Matthews, 11 Manchester Avenue, here to-day for shooting his stepfather, James Heyler, last night at his home in Tuxedo Park, N. Y. Heyler is in a critical condition in the Tuxedo Park Hospital.

Helms said he shot his stepfather in self-defense after a family quarrel in which he protected Mrs. Heyler.

Tucker & Carter Co. Assigns.

The Tucker & Carter Rope Company, manufacturers of rope and twine, of 76 South Street, and the owner of plants at Tuckertown and New London, N. C., made an assignment yesterday to Walter C. MacNeille. The company was incorporated on Jan. 2, 1907, with $55,000 capital, which was increased in 1909 to $300,000. William A. Tucker is its President, and it built up a large business. Some time ago it estimated its assets at about $1,000,000.

Ex-Gov. Stokes Sues Railroad.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMDEN, N. J., April 16.—Ex-Gov. E. S. Stokes and his brother, Howard, both of Millville, this morning filed suit in the Supreme Court here against the Pennsylvania Railroad. They ask $70,000 damages because of the death of their father, Edward H. Stokes, who was killed when a train hit an automobile in which he was riding in Gloucester County on July 3, 1912.

"Dynamite Johnny" O'Brien Ill.

"Dynamite Johnny" O'Brien, the famous filibuster and blockade runner, is recovering from an attack of paralysis at his home, 806 South Seventeenth Street, Newark. He was taken ill about a week ago. He will celebrate his 77th birthday next week.

IN NEW JERSEY.

NEWARK.—Judge Martin, in the Court of Common Pleas yesterday ordered the May Foundry and Iron Company of this city to pay under the employers' liability law $5,000 to Mrs. Mary Davidheiser, widow of Harry Davidheiser of New York, who was killed by a fall on Nov. 27, 1911, on the building of the Union Brewing Company, Springfield Avenue, and $1,500 to the widow of John Antolik, who was crushed on Oct. 5, 1913, by a carload of pig iron at the company's plant in Plum Point Lane.

Burglars blew open the safe in the Post Office at Hilton, N. J., early yesterday morning and carried away $300 in cash and several hundred dollars' worth of stamps. The Post Office is in the rear of the grocery store of Elmer C. Brown, at Burnett and Springfield Avenues.

PATERSON.—Mrs. Jeanette Keurberg, an invalid, was overcome by smoke in an early morning fire in her home at Fourteenth Avenue yesterday. A few minutes after she had been taken out unconscious by firemen the building collapsed. Her husband saved their child.

PENNINGTON.—Fifteen-year-old Lambert Warman found his father, William Warman, dead in his grocery store yesterday. Pain from a crippled hand, injured while he was cranking an automobile two years ago, is believed to have caused him to take carbolic acid.

TRENTON.—Counsel for Joseph Toth, now in the death house at the State Prison here, yesterday applied to the Court of Errors and Appeals for a writ of error on the ground that the indictment was illegal. Toth, who killed a man in Woodbridge, was convicted by a jury drawn under the Fielder act. The claim is that the jury should have been drawn under the Chancellor-Sheriff law.

TRENTON.—The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company yesterday applied to Justice Garrison, in the Supreme Court, for an order reopening the judgment for $500 obtained against the company by Angelo Carciello on the insurance policy issued to his wife, for whose murder Carciello was subsequently convicted.

GAS METER TESTS BY UTILITIES BOARD

By Risking 50 Cents a Consumer Can Discover if He Is Paying Too Much.

HOW THE TESTS ARE MADE

Pressure of the Gas Supply Can Also Be Easily Inspected — Meters Wear Out In Seven Years.

People, who say unkind things about the gas companies when they receive their bills, can always find out whether their remarks are justified by applying to the Public Service Commission. It will cost them only 50 cents if they are wrong, and if they are right their money will be returned to them. Records show that the odds against them are not much more than two to one, so that considering the amount that would be saved if their opinion is right, to ask the Commission's aid from the sporting point of view is not taking much of a risk.

How the tests are made is one of the chief features of the Commission's exhibit at the National Efficiency Exposition in the Grand Central Palace. There the consumer may see a meter fitted with glass sides, through which his gas is passed before he uses it. It takes it in and expands and then exhales it, collapsing like the lungs of a man, while all the time an ingenious arrangement of levers on the top revolves to check the quantity which passes through. Here, too, he can see the reason of the click, which tells the housewife that the meter is at work recording all the gas she uses. It is caused by a simple safety device, which prevents a crafty consumer from reversing the meter and so preventing the score being run up against him.

When a customer of the gas companies complains to the Commission, his meter is at once removed and then guaranteed to be accurate by the seal of the Commission installed in its place. The law permits a divergence from exact accuracy of 2 per cent., and any meter which is not more than 2 per cent. fast or slow is considered to be correct. The meter under suspicion is taken at once to the testing office of one of the companies and is left there for several hours in order that it may become acclimatized to the change in temperature. It is necessary that every part of it should have the opportunity to contract or expand before the test is made.

The test consists in sending through it a quantity of air under the same pressure as the gas. A miniature gas receiver is used, such as is so familiar an object at the big gas works. Floating on water it is filled with air at the proper pressure and as it empties it sinks, the amount of its subsidence being recorded on gauges on its face. At first, according to the law, the test is made with the meter open and the air is sent through it at the rate of 120 cubic feet an hour. Two cubic feet are thus passed and a comparison is made between the reading on the meter and the record on the graduated scale of the air tank.

Two open runs are made, and if they do not result in the same reading the average is taken. Then the more important test is made. This is known as the check run and is at the rate of 30 cubic feet an hour. It is the precise equivalent of the flow of gas through the burners of the ordinary household and it naturally takes a good deal longer time. The first test runs show that 96 cubic feet passed through the meter for 100 feet emitted from the air tank; the next may show that 99 feet was thus recorded as consumed. It is necessary for the testers to get two records as almost alike as that is impossible to take the average of three as the true reading.

In seven years the Public Service Commission has conducted 2,000,000 such tests with a staff of 19 men. During this time complaints have been received that 28,751 meters were ticking off more gas than they had any right to do. The results of the examination have shown that in 12,000 cases the meters were more than 2 per cent. fast, in 3,405 cases they were running too slowly and in 13,346 cases they were correct within the legal limits of variation.

The Commission's official explained that the meters go out of order through hot gas causing condensation. This causes the diaphragms in the meters to crack, corrode and even shrink. It is reckoned that the average life of a meter is only five years, and that even a single twelve months' test some will get out of order. As a matter of fact the Commission itself now tests every gas meter in the city once in seven years.

Another series of tests, which the Commission will undertake at the request of a consumer, is with regard to pressure. So far it has not considered the quality of the gas supplied, as it leaves that to the City Department of Gas, Water and Electricity.

To test the pressure, the experts of the Commission attach to an ordinary gas fixture a syphon or "U" tube. This is half filled with water and the gas is then allowed to one end. It forces the water before it and the difference between the water in the sealed end and in the end to which the gas is applied, measured in inches, shows the pressure of the gas. Before the Commission began this series of tests the pressure of gas supplied by the city companies varied from 2.2 inches to 8; now it varies only between 4.1 inches and 2.5.

But it is also necessary to see that the gas pressure should be constant. If it varies greatly it will cause a flaring and jumping flame. To see that the ordinary consumer is not subjected to such an annoyance, the Commission can attach to his gas burner a simple apparatus which registers on the exact pressure-at work every minute of the 24 hours on a chart revolving by clockwork. Since the companies have known that the Commission is watching this aspect of their performance the variation has been reduced from 5.8 inches to 1.2 inches in the 24 hours. During last winter 1,074 of these charts were taken by the Commission in Kings County and Woodhaven, and they report that the results were very satisfactory evidence of the quality of the service now being supplied to the public.

More Texas Cotton Suits.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, April 16.—In an effort to break up the alleged combination between cotton gin and cottonseed oil companies, Attorney General Looney today filed three more suits against these concerns. The defendant companies are the Citizens' Cotton Company, the Lancaster Gin Company, and the Farmers' Gin Company, all of Lancaster. The petitions ask for forfeiture of the charters of the companies and cash penalties.

Lake Erie Traffic Starts Up.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 16.—The sailing of three freighters to-day, the Harry Yates, St. Clair, and Lake Port, all bound light for Duluth, marked the opening of the navigation season on Lake Erie. A rush of sailers from harbor craft speeded the steamers on their way. The Welland Canal will be in operation within a week. Marine insurance went into effect last midnight.

BUSINESS NOTES.

William McKone Milner, Vice and Special Deputy Consul at Calais, France, is on a leave of absence in the United States until about June 1 in order to get in closer touch with American business conditions. He may be addressed at the branch office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Room 315, Custom House, where he will be glad to make engagements with persons in the export trade desiring to confer with him.

Importers of the Pacific Coast and Northwest, who have filed protests with the Board of United States General Appraisers against duty exactions on imported merchandise, are to be given an opportunity to present their cases at their home ports early in May. Judge Sullivan, President of the board, leaves New York Sunday night for the coast, where he will be joined by John A. Kemp of the Assistant Attorney General's office, who will appear for the Government at the hearings. The itinerary includes Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Portland, Ore.; St. Paul, and Chicago.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Duties on Imports Dependent on Questions of Fact.

Belt slides will have to stand duty under the Tariff act of 1909 as articles of personal adornment at 35 per cent. ad valorem, according to a decision made yesterday by Judge Sullivan for Board 1 of the United States General Appraisers. Snow & United States Sample Express Company, New York, acting as the importer, claimed a rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem as jewelry.

It was decided that glass beads, loose or loosely strung, imported by M. J. Corbett & Co., New York, were properly classified by Collector Malone under paragraph 421, of the old law, at 35 per cent. ad valorem. The importers asked for a tax of 20 per cent. under paragraph 449, as imitation precious stones used in the manufacture of jewelry. The evidence was to the effect that the beads are taken off of the strings and sewn on gowns. Other decisions overruling jewerly firms stood in the names of Newcomb, Endicott & Co., Detroit, imitation jet articles; A. J. Hague & Co., New York, brooches; Albert Lorsch & Co., brass swivels, and F. L. Kraemer & Co., and the Manhattan Bead Chain Co., New York, necklace clasps. Protests sustained were by the German-American Import & Export Co., Ltd., hatpins, and Hammel, Riglander & Co., swivels, New York.

Following the action of the Court of Appeals, the board sustained the following protests relating to the free entry of wood pulp and paper from Canada; W. Strusburg, Schell & Co., Kupfer Bros. Co., M. Harrison & Co., the Arkell Safety Bag Co., Charles D. Stone & Co., S. Hoffnug & Co., Ltd., and M. M. Cohn, New York.

The Rattan & Cane Co., New York, was sustained by Judge McClelland in a contention for the free entry under the old law of so-called slab rattan as being unmanufactured. Collector Malone classified the merchandise as manufactured. The testimony was that the slabs are imported in the crudest state known to commerce.

Judge Somerville, for Board 2, sustained a protest by W. W. Thomas & Co., New York, in which objection was made to the levying of a duty of 10 per cent. on ground rubber under the old act, as waste not specially provided for. The claim was for free entry as scrap or refuse rubber fit only for remanufacture.

A commodity known as "green kern," a berry of either wheat or rye harvested before it is fully ripe, was returned by the Collector at New York as wheat at 25 cents per bushel under Act of 1909. The importers, Kaufmann Bros., and the Levy & Levis Co., of this city, claimed a rate of 10 cents a bushel under the provision for rye. Witnesses familiar with the product in Germany, where the kerns were produced, testified that the berries were from rye. The Government witnesses, on the other hand, stated the comodity to be wheat kerns. Judge Waite held the evidence supported the Collector's assessment.

Sulphur from Japan imported by S. Ban & Co., Portland, Ore., was assessed at $4 per ton under paragraph 81, of the old law, as refined. The importers claimed duty exemption as crude. Judge McClelland held that it was incumbent upon the importers to show that the Collector's classification was erroneous. This, he says, they failed to do, the protest being overruled.

F. S. Hotaling, New York, lost a claim, as he was unable to prove that shortage in an importation of hay occurred or existed before the arrival of the merchandise at Rouse's Point, N. Y., where it was transshipped to this city.

F. Perpet & Co., Los Angeles, was overruled in a claim for lower duty on decorated colored glass articles of various kinds. The papers in the case were held to be faulty, the Collector's assessment of 60 per cent. under the old law being affirmed.

DUTIES ON CROCKERY.

Order from the Treasury Department Making These Uniform.

The Treasury Department has issued an order to Collectors of Customs throughout the country dealing with the classification for dutiable purposes under the new tariff, of vitrified earthenware, semi-porcelain earthenware, and vitrified hotel ware. It appears that since the act of 1913 became operative, collectors at some ports have returned these goods under paragraph 80, at 50 or 55 per cent. ad valorem, while at others, the return has been under paragraph 79, at 35 or 40 per cent.

Paragraph 80, provides for "china and porcelain wares composed of a vitrified, non-absorbent body, which when broken shows a vitrified or vitreous, or semi-vitrified or semi-vitreous fracture." In the view of the department, earthenware to be dutiable under the provision cited, must be commercially known as china or porcelain, and as it is considered that the wares in question are not commercially known as china or porcelain, it follows that they are not dutiable under paragraph 80, even though tests have shown that most of the wares are only slightly absorbent.

As it appears that all of the wares under consideration are in a greater or lesser degree absorbent, the customs officers are directed to assess duty under paragraph 79, at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem, if not painted or otherwise ornamented or printed, while, if decorated, at 40 per cent. under the last part of the same provision.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

ELIAS & CO.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Morris Elias and Victor Cohan, who compose the firm of Elias & Co., manufacturers of ribbons and petticoats at 236 Eldridge Street, by Elgin L. McBurney, attorney for these creditors: Max E. Bloch, $1,140; Prince Lanten Company, $630, and Simon Feinberg, $200. Liabilities are said to be $30,000 and assets $500. Judge Hough appointed W. L. Bryant receiver, with a bond of $500, on the application of Max E. Bloch, who said that he was informed that both partners had gone away without leaving word of their whereabouts.

B. RECTOR.—A petition has been filed against Benjamin Rector, doing business as B. Rector, dealer in men's furnishing goods and clothing in Mount Vernon, by these creditors: Louis Lamm, $380; Henry Levy, $120, and Otto Pomeranz, $72. Liabilities are $5,000 and assets $3,000.

RUDOLPH A. OESMANN of Bauer & Oesmann, tailors, at 27 West Thirteenth Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $1,921, all firm debts, and assets of $497 in accounts. He asserts that he has not seen Mr. Bauer since March 21, and does not know his whereabouts.

SARAH FISH, hotelkeeper, of Ellenville, Ulster County, has filed a petition, with liabilities of $9,107, contracted in New York City in 1909, and no available assets.

BUREAU OF SOCIAL REQUIREMENTS.—Judge McAvoy of the City Court has appointed Alfred H. Townley receiver for the Bureau of Social Requirements, an employment bureau at 25 East Forty-fourth Street, in supplementary proceedings in a suit brought by Ike Zide on a judgment of $94 obtained on March 20 in the First District Municipal Court. Mary Hutton Pell is President of the corporation.

THE TUCKER & CARTER ROPE COMPANY, manufacturers of rope and twine, with offices at 76 South Street, this city, and plants at Tuckertown and New London, N. C., made an assignment yesterday to Walter C. MacNeille. The company was incorporated on Jan. 2, 1907, with capital stock $55,000, which in 1909 was increased to $300,000. William A. Tucker is President.

ERNEST M. DRAW, horse dealer, of Pine Island, has filed schedules which show liabilities of $3,248 and assets of $1,725.

L.-A. STUDIOS, INC.—Judge Hough has appointed Nathaniel Walkof receiver in bankruptcy for the L.-A. Studios, Inc., commercial photographers, of 251 West Forty-second Street, with a bond of $500, with authority to carry on business for ten days. Liabilities are $2,500 and assets $1,000.

EDWIN P. SKINNER.—Judge Hough has appointed Charles L. Brookheim receiver in bankruptcy for Edwin F. Skinner, manufacturer of albums for phonograph records, of 27 and 29 Walker Street, with a bond of $500.

CHIMSKY & QUASHA, dealers in dry and dress goods and woolens at 177 Orchard Street, have made an assignment to Morris Quasha. The partners are Sam Chimsky and Louis Quasha.

Out of Town.

Special Dispatches to The Times.

BOSTON, Mass.—H. E. Sherman, doing business as H. E. Sherman & Company, merchandise brokers, bankruptcy petition filed; liabilities, $23,207; assets, $2,430.

CHICAGO.—Porter M. Parrell, Inc., clothiers, involuntary petition in bankruptcy filed; liabilities, $60,000; assets, $30,000.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—R. C. De Rossett, book store, voluntary petition filed; liabilities, $44,203; assets, $18,000.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday.....3½@4% for the best names
Wednesday.....3½@4% " " "
The quotation is for six months' paper.

Gray Goods Market Quiet.

The gray goods market yesterday was very quiet all around with prices unchanged on staple goods. A few sales of 38½-inch 64-56s were noted at 4⅞ cents. The break in the price of cotton early in the week continued to exert a weakening effect on prices of cloths. Little demand existed for silk and cotton specialties. There were, however, fair sales of organdies and lace cloths.

Hesitation About Dress Goods.

The dress goods market is showing the usual between season dullness, and the amount of business booked so far, it is said, has not been sufficient to give sellers a line on what the leading fabrics for Fall will be. Broadcloths have been talked of considerably, but time alone will prove if the talk has a real foundation in fact. A stronger tendency is noted for Roman stripes, and gabardines are coming well to the fore.

Fair Report in Clothing.

Reports received by one of the representative houses in the clothing trade from its men on the road show a fair amount of business booked for next Winter. Goods of medium price are mostly in demand. The orders are apparently based on the prospects as shown by the condition of the crops. A slight falling off is noted in the requirements from the Pacific Coast and from Oklahoma and a part of Kansas, due, it is said, to the losses in last year's crops.

A Good Collection Record.

Cheney Brothers of this city and the Eagle Felt Works, Inc., of Yonkers were yesterday admitted to membership in the Wholesale Men's Furnishings Association. At the meeting, also, was presented the report from Lester S. Paul, the Secretary, showing that the collection department had collected in cash $48,342.16 since August 15, last. These collections represented a large number of small accounts, many of which had been written down to profit and loss. They were made without cost to the members. The Secretary was complimented for the excellent showing.

To Teach Grain Handling.

Industrial education has taken many phases in different places owing to peculiar local conditions. One of the most recent is about to be put into effect at Fort William, Ontario, Canada. The handling of grain is one of the principal industries of the place, about 1,000 men being employed in the elevators in addition to 300 in the offices. Many of the men are unskilled, and so the School Board of the town has decided to have classes in the public school to teach efficient handling of grain. It is believed that about 300 will avail themselves of the opportunity.

Against Dishonest Debtors.

In its efforts to maintain a high standard of business dealing, the newly organized Fur Merchants' Credit Association has adopted some by-laws regarding settlements with debtors. These provide that no settlement shall be made, in any case where three or more members are interested, when there has been any concealment or wrongful disposition of assets, false statements have been made; where books have been destroyed, or where there has been a refusal to show them; or where false entries, erasures, or alterations have been made to conceal the true financial condition from creditors.

He Hit It Right.

While in general the importers of woolen goods are not very jubilant over the results following the going into effect of the new tariff, one house is congratulating itself on its business. This concern, it seems, got out some cloth which is especially desirable for balmacaans and, as these are in great demand, the rewards are correspondingly large. The same kind of goods could have been made in similar pattern in this country. If this had been thought of, the foreign house would not have got the business. The general disposition in the trade is to use domestic goods in preference to foreign because of convenience and greater certainty of delivery.

In Laces and Embroideries.

Many buyers for embroidery houses in this city are leaving for Europe for the purpose of selecting stocks of novelties for the next season. As a rule, these firms at this time of the year have a fairly well defined idea of the lines they are to handle for the coming season, but this year has been different owing to the uncertainty prevailing regarding the trend of next season's demand. It is hoped, however, that next month or June will develop something definite. Retailers' business is practically at a standstill while the demand from the manufacturing trade is irregular and of small volume. Members of the lace trade are also abroad making their purchases for next season.

Tweed Cloths In Demand.

The demand for tweed cloths used in balmacaan coats is reported to be greatly in excess of the supply, and indications for the Fall are that they will be in even greater favor. A fuzzy-duffle fleece cloth in rope weaves, shown by a leading cravenette house, in weights from 20 to 24 ounces, combines even snappier and brighter color effects than those that have appeared this season. The balmacaan fad has created a big demand for cravenetted fabrics, and the advantage in using this water-proofed material, it was pointed out, lies in the fact that it absorbs a much smaller percentage of rain when worn in stormy weather. A donegal silk tweed introduced by this cravenette house for the first time this season is made with small silk curls on the face of the goods.

Where the Jobber Lost Out.

The growing disposition of jobbers to make the mills carry stock instead of taking some of the risk themselves has its drawbacks at times. A case of the kind was narrated yesterday. A retailer from a near-by city put in an order for principlothes several months ago, specifying the present at the time for delivery. A few days ago he called on the jobber to see about the goods and was told they were not in stock, but that they would be furnished. Further inquiry showed that they had not even been ordered from the mill. This disgusted the retailer, who immediately canceled the order, saying he would go himself to the mills and get what he wanted. He said he could see no reason why he should deal with a jobber doing business in that way, as there could be no certainty of getting what he ordered.

Domestic Potters Don't Like It.

Domestic pottery interests are deeply disappointed at the determination of the Government to drop several of the suits brought against New York importing firms accused of fraudulent practices in the importations of Limoges chinaware. According to some of the men prominent in the domestic field, the Government's prosecution of the alleged undervaluations is not made in good faith, the prediction being that the balance of the pending cases will never be brought to trial. William Burgess, customs representative for the American Potters' Association, which includes the leading potters of Trenton and East Liverpool, expressed the prevailing view in the trade yesterday when he said: "The decision not to prosecute certain of these firms, knocks the props from under the Government's case against these importers. We can't expect any justice when international politics have their play."

His Credit Was Good.

Looking up credit references sometimes leads to rather queer results. One instance in point was related by the agent of a yarn mill yesterday. Some time ago, it appears, he received an order from a man he had never heard of, residing in a neighboring State. The order was a large one such as a manufacturer on a big scale would need. With it, however, came a reference to a bank of standing. The agent wrote to the bank and, in answer, was informed that the bank would guarantee the account to any amount. The goods were shipped and so were others in due course. Payments were made promptly by the bank. As a matter of curiosity, the agent asked one of his traveling men to look up the customer the next time he went to the latter's city of residence. The information he obtained made things clear. The purchaser was the warden of a State prison and the goods were used by convicts under his charge in manufactures.

Will Skirts Be Roomier?

Although it is rather early yet for coat and suit manufacturers to determine just what styles they will show for the coming Fall, many of them seem to be of the opinion that skirts will be roomier. They base their conclusions on the prevalence of knife and side pleated tunics in the European style centres. With these wider overskirts, they say, skirts should not be as narrow as they have been. In coats it is believed the 40-inch length will be used together with box pleats. One design that, according to advices received from abroad, has proved popular, is a cutaway coat with one button and long revers worn with a plain tailor-made skirt. The fabrics that are expected to show up well in the demand are chiffon velvets and brocades. Woven stripes and plaids will be seen extensively next Fall, it is said. For the Summer the tailor-made suits shown here recently by Paquin have been reproduced in linen and some smart effects obtained. The balmacaan style is also shown in this fabric. Manufacturers are evincing much interest in the cape question, and from the models seen the idea seems to be to provide a garment with ample folds on the order of a shawl.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday in New York County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Aleandro, Ascanio—Pittsburgh Cont. Co. et al., costs, $108.
Ashenfarb, Samuel, and Jerome A. Myers—D. Saladino, $281.
Aspinwall, Marjory—Madam Estella, Inc., $439.
Braaf, Carl—V. Bangert, $1,102.
Berkitz, Lanka—R. Wulff, $104.
Banker, Herman—E. Greenbaum, $139.
Berrent, Abraham and Esther—H. Cohen, $942.
Baker, Thomas—M. H. Maher, $288.
Bryan, Dolly E.—Butler Brothers, $276.
Bershom, Abraham—Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc., $147.
Baldwin, Thomas F.—Henry Elias Brewing Co., $3,820.
Collen, George—Humphreys & Crook, $268.
Cameron, Kenneth—Strauss & Co., $151.
Dunwoody, Harry L.—S. A. Jenney, $1,442.
De Marco Celestino—City of New York, $43,—527.
Davis, John W. and Mary A.—L. Gottschalk, $5,352.
Dilger, J. Ensign, and James D. Pickard—North Beach Land and Improvement Co., Inc., $1,046.
Friedlander, Bernard A.—B. Erdman, $109.
Freeman, Alfred Marshall—D. Isenberg, $184.
Fry, Michael—J. Feigenbaum, $136.
Green, Ernest H.—S. Johnson, $142.
Gridley, William T.—Gimbel Brothers, New York, $164.
Gallagher, Joseph H.—Gimbel Brothers, New York, $236.
Hamilton, William R., adm.—H. L. Hunter, costs, $336.
Horton, Mrs. Charles—F. E. Peters, $189.
Hopton, Harry W.—E. G. Hendrickson, $756.
Howard, Michael and Fidelity and Deposit Co. of Md.—W. W. Farley, $1,820.
Herzog, Alexander—M. Reed, $1,487.
Jaccard, Jules—G. H. Fitzgerald, $400.
Katzenstein, Henrietta—Libman Cont. Co., $279.
Kyle, Odin C.—L. Earle, $842.
Kelley, Thomas F.—T. Wallace, $148.
Kell, Charles G.—P. F. and W. A. Kane, $104.
Lowery, Frank M.—City of N. Y., costs, $122.
Levy, Jacob—Same, $1,162.
Lowell, J. Welch—G. E. Harris, et al, $102.
Levenson, Morris—H. Heller, $217.
Lyon, Edward—Telephone Co., $549.
Marinah, William A.—L. Edelman, $116.
Morrison, Isidore D. and Jacob R. Schiff—Y. Zeitlin, $593.
Milder, Jacob L.—H. Freund, et al, $891.
Myers, David—L. Yarmus, et al, $171.
Maxwell, William J.—F. W. Geiles, Inc., $456.
McCann, Joseph—Bluthenthal-Bickart, Inc., $125.
Miller, Jacob C.—I. Mater, $278.
Main, Frank H.—G. B. Radford, $400.
Mack, George P.—Garland Automobile Co., $443.
Marks, Harry—S. Kriss, $264.
Mahew, James A.—L. Fook, $107.
Polisi, Samuel—Robinson Clay Products Co. of N. Y., $168.
Regan, Jeremiah—H. J. Sinn, $501.
Raftery, William L., and United States Fidelity and Guaranty Company—W. W. Farley, $1,145.
Rosenthal, Louis L.—Julius Friend et al., $215.
Richards, George—F. Richards, costs, $124.
Reisler, Nathan—Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank, $1,—
Rappaport, Samuel—John Lucas Co., $404.
Rayner, Robert L.—Quadricolor Company, $1,—658.
Risner, I. Merwin—P. F. and W. A. Kane, $182.
Spina, Cira—B. Steinberg, $1,841.
Simon, Horace E., Julius Wolff—North Beach Land and Improvement Co., Inc., $1,110.
Stark, Mary E.—Federal White Metals Company, $396.
Salisbury, Frank M., and John H. Foley—R. E. Palmer., $186.
Scott, Max—J. Mulligan, costs, $106.
Traphagen, Henry A.—John Fenderson & Co., $152.
Tangeman, Cornelius H.—L. D. Warren, $1,—304.
Urbas, Jacob—F. E. Peters, $280.
Wallace, Gustavus S.—S. S. Shwitzer, $284.
Wells, Arthur M.—M. V. Kane, $511.
Warnke Works—W. M. Fins, $131.
First Preferred Realty Corporation—S. Seram et al., $528.
F. B. Stearns Company of New York—E. E. Fletcher, $1,103.
Fleischmann Realty Company, Inc.—P. Polansky, $1,155.
Harry Gilmore Co.—I. Ament, $117.
Importers' and Traders' Building Company, Inc., and William G. Figueron—Klee Thompson Company, $198.
Inter-City Land and Securities Company—S. Serman et al., $489.
Jacob Streifler Co.—P. Sugarman et al., $2,017.
Independent Order Ahawas Israel—E. Fried, $677.
Nine Hundred & Twenty-Nine Park Av. Co. by Henry C. Glaser—Carman Bros. Co., $422.

GRAFT GONE, WASTE GOING, SAYS BRUERE

At Credit Men's Dinner He Predicts City Will Be a Business Men's Model.

"TWO BIG OPPORTUNITIES"

Administration Aims to Promote Social Welfare and Establish Efficiency—Budget Cited.

The day of the political grafter, so far as the administration of New York City is concerned, is gone irrevocably, according to City Chamberlain Henry Bruere, who spoke last night at the annual dinner of the New York Credit Men's Association at the Hotel Astor. It was the belief of the Chamberlain that the men in charge of this city's administration were better qualified for their work than the administrative heads of any other American city. He said that Mayor Mitchel proposed to make his office one of a business manager. Ultimately New York City's Government was expected to became the pacemaker for other business organizations.

"There has taken place in the last five years a remarkable transformation in the attitude of business men toward the City Government," said Chamberlain Bruere. "Corruption in City Government in the past resulted not merely from the grafting demands of city employes and politicians, but from the willingness, sometimes eagerness, of certain business men to pay this graft. There no doubt is still some of this miserable business occurring, but it is gradually reduced and on the way to complete elimination. That this is true is shown by the $100,000,000 in contracts awarded by the city each year and the $20,000,000 in supplies. More and more each year high-grade business men are undertaking city contracts. Old business-political cliques are breaking up, although there are some left. The evidence of this change is abundant and unmistakeable."

The present city administration has "two big opportunities," according to the Chamberlain, and the first of these is to demonstrate that municipal affairs can be managed as efficiently as the affairs of any private enterprise, while the second is to show that the most effective instrument of social welfare is a government popularly controlled and intelligently directed.

The Chamberlain pointed out that the city budget increased from $97,000,000 to $192,000,000, or 100 per cent., from 1903 to 1913. In 1908 the first constructive effort was made to institute business methods in the City Government. He added:

"From 1903 to 1908 the increase in the budget was 48 per cent.; from 1908 to 1913 the increase was 34 per cent. During the first five years the average annual increase was 8 per cent., and during the last five years it was lowered to 6 per cent. From 1910 to 1913, under a business government, the average increase was reduced to 5.72 per cent."

"From the very nature of things," continued Mr. Bruere, "there is still abundant waste in the City Government. The departments have never been organized as great business establisments are organized. They are only now beginning to employ systematic business methods in the conduct of their affairs.

"We realize that only through government activity can we attack effectively the problems of the cost of living, the provision of common interests, described as public utilities, recreations, education—the multitude of needs which a great city supplies through co-operation. The manner in which these needs are supplied depends upon the efficiency with which public business is conducted.

"I find very few business men, or men who think at all, who are not eager to make this great city a model in public management. New York wants good government, it wants efficient, progressive government. The day of exploitation of this city by grafters is gone irrevocably. The day of careless, indifferent management of city business is gone by. We are definitely committed to hard work in city government, to real economy, to social service, and with these solemn purposes we cannot help succeed in making New York the greatest achievement of Twentieth Century civilization."

The toastmaster was Edward D. Flannery, President of the New York Credit Men's Association, and the first speaker was H. Snowden Marshall, United States District Attorney, who assured the members of the association, numbering more than 600, that the office was always open to the honest merchant who had a complaint to make involving a violation of the Federal statutes by "swindling laymen or lawyers."

Clinton L. Horton, of Buffalo, an Assemblyman, accredited by the toastmaster with the passage of the bulk sales law, designed to protect creditors of a bankrupt, said that the law ought to be supplemented by another regulation requiring the proceeds from bulk sales of insolvent concerns to be placed in the hands of a disinterested party.

Education of youths of the country in the principles and practice of business was strongly advocated by H. Tregoe, Secretary-Treasurer of the National Association of Business Men. Mr. Tregoe discussed the evils existing between the buyer and the seller, and attributed them in no small part to the overtraining of the buyers' purchasing power.

Here are some of those who were at the guest table: E. S. Boteler, G. K. Sheridan & Co., Vice President of the association; Edmund N. Stone, Secretary, National Jewelers' Board of Trade; R. E. Nuese, Secretary, Francis H. Leggett & Co.; R. A. Parker, Vice President, Market and Fulton National Bank; Horace C. Pratt, Amsterdam Rubber Company, and President Wholesale Shoe League; O. G. Fessenden, Hayden W. Wheeler & Co.; Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson, Julian W. Gregory, counsel for the association; Justice Joseph F. Mulqueen, Charles E. Meek, Vice President Fourth National Bank and National Association of Credit Men; Sereno S. Pratt, Secretary Chamber of Commerce, and the Rev. William P. Taylor, D. D., St. Paul's Episcopal Church, East Orange, N. J.

Edward D. Flannery, A. Steinhardt & Bro., President of the association; Edward C. Evans, Vice President Bank of the Metropolis; A. C. Knothe, Knothe Bros.; George W. Naumburg, E. Naumburg & Co.; Otto L. Dommerich, L. F. Dommerich & Co.; John E. Gardin, Vice-President National City Bank; Owen Shepherd, International Paper Company, Treasurer of the association; William North Duane, Vice President Bankers Trust Company; George H. Williams, H. A. Caesar & Co.; H. Sheppard, representative of the Credit Lyonnais; W. F. H. Koelsch, Bank of United States, Vice-President of the association, and Arthur H. Alexander, Secretary of the association.

'BIG TIM'S' EXECUTORS CITED

Surrogate Issues Order for Failure to Fill an Inventory.

Patrick H. Sullivan and Lawrence Mulligan, executors of the estate of "Big Tim" Sullivan, have been ordered to appear in the Surrogates' Court this morning and show cause why a warrant of attachment should not be issued against them because of their failure to file an inventory of all "Big Tim's" personal property.

The Surrogate's order followed the filing of a complaint by William Fox, who said he was a creditor of the late Congressman. Mr. Fox said that on Feb. 6 his total claim for money he had loaned to "Big Tim" was $29,392 with interest. He said that on Feb. 6 he filed the claim, but that the Sullivan executors had neither accepted nor rejected it.

GUARD REALTY INTERESTS.

New Advisory Council Will Give Aid to Property Owners.

An Advisory Council of Real Estate Interests was formed at a meeting held yesterday after several conferences between representatives of leading realty organizations of the city. The council will be made up of fifteen men, of whom seven will represent realty organizations. The other eight will be citizens with large interests. The latter members chosen yesterday are John Claflin of H. B. Claflin & Co., Charles A. Peabody, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company; Thomas M. Mulry, President of the Emigrant Industrial Savings Institution; Frederic B. Pratt of "Thrift," Cyrus C. Miller, ex-Borough President of the Bronx; Albert G. Milbank, William J. Amend, and Clarence H. Kelsey, President of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company.

Three of the seven realty association delegates were chosen yesterday. They are Lawrence M. D. McGuire, President of the New York Board of Brokers; Adolph Bloch, President of the United Real Estate Owners' Association, and Alfred E. Marling of Horace S. Ely & Co., representing the Allied Real Estate Interests.

John Claflin was elected Chairman, and an Executive Committee was appointed, consisting of Cyrus C. Miller, Chairman, and Laurence M. D. McGuire, Alfred E. Marling, Adolph Bloch, and Clarence H. Kelsey.

The chief purpose of the organization is to conserve the interests of real estate owners, but it intends also to take an active part in matters relating to the development of the city. It will endeavor to co-operate with the various State and city departments having to do with real estate owners. It will watch matters of legislation and will seek in general to protect the interests of property owners.

QUOTES J. B. HAMMOND WILL

Brother Gives Text of Document Alleged to be Suppressed.

Charles N. Hammond, who filed papers in the Surrogate's Court in which he alleged that the last will of his brother, James Bartlett Hammond, the typewriter inventor, was being withheld by Arthur Lopez, one of the Hammond Typewriter Company employes, says that the text of the suppressed will is as follows:

"I, James B. Hammond, do declare this my last will and testament: My personal estate shall be added to the stock of the Hammond Typewriter Company which I shall own at the time of my death and shall be divided among my sisters and brothers. I do appoint as executor to this my last will and testament C. H. Duell (lawyer) or any one who may be nominated by him. Witness my hand and seal this 20th day of December, nineteen hundred and twelve.

"J. B. HAMMOND."

Mr. Hammond's will, dated Aug. 30, 1912, which was offered for probate, his entire estate was bequeathed to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, neither his widow nor any of his four brothers and sisters being mentioned as beneficiaries. Mr. Hammond's brother contends that Mr. Lopez is still withholding the will of Dec. 20, 1912, although he had agreed to give it up on April 1, when his contract with the Hammond Typewriter Company expired. According to Charles N. Hammond, Mr. Lopez does not wish to antagonize Neal D. Becker, President of the Hammond Typewriter Company, who was named as one of the executors.

TO SELL LONGACRE THEATRE

Friendly Action Instituted to Clear Up Title, Says Frazee.

An action to foreclose a mortgage of $70,000 on the Longacre Theatre by the Union Estates Company resulted yesterday in an order by Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum for the sale of the property, subject to two other mortgages, aggregating $225,000. The defendants were the Adlon Construction Company, Harry H. Frazee, President of the Frazee Theatre Company, and others. The other mortgages than the one sued for are held by the Adlon Construction Company, Joseph L. and Oscar L. Graf, President and a Director of the Adlon Company, and Daisy L. Goldstone, who is also interested in the Adlon Company.

Justice Greenbaum held that an agreement providing that if the mortgage held by the Union Estates Company was not paid by Oct. 8, 1912, it should carry interest of 17 per cent., in addition to the legal interest of 6 per cent., was unlawful and could not be enforced. The total amount of the mortgage and interest sued for is $76,765. When Mr. Frazee was seen at the Longacre Theatre last night he made light of the matter.

"It is only a friendly proceeding," he said, "and was undertaken for the purpose of clearing up the title to the property and of settling the debts of the company owning it. There will be no change in the management or in the ownership. The matter is not worthy of any special attention. I was not even notified of the day's action by the court."

Mr. Frazee said that when the $70,000 mortgage was placed a bonus of $2,500 was paid for it.

JURY PRESENTS TRIBUNE MEN

Supreme Court Appeal Next Will Follow Contempt Commitment.

The Federal Grand Jury made a formal presentment yesterday to Judge Hand, sitting in the Federal District Court, in the case of George Burdick, formerly city editor of The New York Tribune, and William I. Curtin, ship news reporter for the same newspaper. It was represented that they had refused to answer certain questions concerning the sources of news published by the Tribune, on the ground that their answers would tend to incriminate them, although pardons duly signed by President Wilson against any offenses that their answers might show they had committed had been handed to them.

As ex-District Attorney Wise, counsel for the defendants, was not ready with his traverse to the presentment, the case went over until Monday. On that afternoon the court it is expected will commit the defendants formally for contempt, and Mr. Wise will apply immediately for a writ of error, this will act as a stay of judgment and the case will be carried to the Supreme Court.

From the presentment of the Grand Jury it appears that when the defendants were summoned before the Grand Jury to give them a last opportunity to purge themselves of contempt by answering the questions put to them, Mr. Carstarphen tried to get them to explain why they would not accept the President's pardon. To all questions they made the reply that an answer might incriminate them. Mr. Curtin would not even admit that the pardon was the same as that shown him on the previous occasion.

"I have no way of identifying it," he said, "that I know of, unless it be by thumb-marks. I did not take any mental impression of it."

REFERS FREEMAN'S RIDDLE.

Circuit Court of Appeals Asks Supreme Court Ruling.

Technical questions raised through the application of Albert Freeman for a new trial were referred yesterday by the Circuit Court of Appeals to the Supreme Court. He was convicted in March, 1913, of having used the mails to defraud, in connection with the Hawthorne mining enterprises, and was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in Atlanta Penitentiary.

Freeman interrupted the regular course of his appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals by making application to the Federal District Court for a new trial.

With the assent of District Attorney Marshall, Judge Mayer Mayer ordered a new trial on the ground of a juror's disqualification, but he intimated there was doubt of his right to consider the motion.

Judges Lacombe, Coxe, and Rogers yesterday filed in the Circuit Court of Appeals technical questions on the point of jurisdiction which they wished to submit to the Supreme Court.

SEES FAILURE IN ALL MUNICIPAL PLANTS

Arthur Williams Condemns Each, from Glasgow's Trams to Our Own Ferries.

MANY HAVE LOST HEAVILY

While Others, He Says, Have Been Financial Wrecks or Have Given Unsatisfactory Service.

Municipal ownership of public utilities, both here and abroad, has been attended by financial disaster, unsatisfactory and inadequate service, bad housing conditions or dissipation of civic energy in every case, according to Arthur Williams, who discussed the subject comprehensively at a recent session of the Finance Forum of the West Side Y. M. C. A.

"This country," said Mr. Williams, "happily possesses but few glaring examples of inefficient public utility service, for, with a few exceptions, municipal ownership on a large scale is yet untried. However, we are not wholly inexperienced. The State of North Carolina operated a railroad for nearly half a century. During this time the service was restricted and unsatisfactory and dividends were never earned. The first year of private operation found roadbed and equipment improved to a condition never before approached with the service for passengers and freight nearly doubled.

"The experience of Texas, with her State-owned railroads, has been equally costly and unsatisfactory, and the railway will pass to private operation as soon as a buyer can be found. The road has never earned its operating expenses. Between January, 1911, and August, 1913, the State lost more than $80,000, according to the Governor's special message to last year's Legislature.

"It would seem that the Panama Railroad, conducted under as ideal conditions as can ever be expected in the public operation of any utility, would offer an excellent example of efficiency and public convenience. Yet the official reports show that the operating cost has been nearly seven times higher than the corresponding cost of other roads privately conducted. The absolute disregard of time tables, the arbitrary taking off of trains and the limiting of passenger and freight facilities, have been frequently noted in the daily press.

Canada's Costly Experience.

"The Canadian Government examining the National Trans-Continental Railway recently found that more than $40,000,000 had been needlessly thrown away. The original cost estimate for about 1,300 miles, was $61,446,000. More than $109,000,000 have been spent, and the Engineer in Chief estimates that exclusive of interest, the eventual cost will be $161,300,000.

"For examples of public railway operation on a large scale we must turn to other countries. Thus the deficits are steadily increasing in the operation of the French State railroads. That of 1909 was $7,500,000; of 1910, $11,200,000; of 1911, $15,300,000; of 1912, $11,600,000, and in 1913 is announced to $16,000,000. In the operation of 5,500 miles of road the total for five years was $63,000,000. Special appropriations for improvements for the years 1909 to 1913, inclusive, amounted to $138,600,000. Notwithstanding these expenditures for property and this great loss in operation, the service is very unsatisfactory. Accidents have been frequent, timetables are ignored and the operating officials and employes regard the traveling public with extreme indifference.

"Take as another illustration the widely advertised State railways of Germany. German railways service is superior to that of France, but is inferior compared with the average railroad service of this country. The relative passenger and freight rates are higher. During the year 1910 the result of operating the Prussian railways was a clear profit of only $37,000,000. In the following year the American railways paid in the form of taxes alone $110,000,000. Owing to many uncertain elements, direct comparisons are difficult if not impossible, but the statement of these elementary facts is at least a guide in forming an opinion as to the relative economic advantage of the two methods of obtaining national transportation.

"Every European traveler is familiar with the incompetence and utter inadequacy of the telephone service in every country of Europe where it is publicly owned and operated. Take the City of Paris as a characteristic example. It is almost impossible to carry on an ordinary short conversation from a hotel to hotel without many interruptions and the most extreme indifference on the part of the officials. The telephone service of London is better than that of Paris, but it is infinitely worse than the telephone service of New York City in the days of its earliest infancy. In Switzerland and the Netherlands the rates average about 33 per cent. more than in this country; in Sweden, Denmark, and Norway, about 100 per cent. more; in Great Britain and Germany, 120 per cent.; in Russia, 150 per cent., and in France, 200 per cent. more than in this country.

Disadvantages in Glasgow.

"The City of Glasgow has been held up as one of the most efficient examples to be found anywhere in the operation of street car lines. The service of these tramways is excellent, but not as good as our own. The average fare, paid on the "zone" system, is between 4 and 5 American cents, which owing to transfers is approximately the rate charged in the American cities of the same size. One result is a frightful congestion in the workmen's districts. More than half of the entire population live more than two miles from one point. An American corporation, carrying passengers on a low average fare with frequent transfers, and the usual liberality in making extensions to the suburbs, would soon create a new Glasgow.

"The former municipal gas plant in Philadelphia has been discarded for some years, and the lessons it taught have been largely forgotten. Under municipal ownership the prices were high, the service was poor, extensions were most inadequate to meet the needs of the public, and in the last year of operation the deficit approximated $400,000. The whole thing became so noxious that after years of effort the people of the city were able to break the ring and to substitute private for public operation of this property. The result has been service of the highest attainable standards, a degree of adequacy and of extension which has met the fullest demands of the public, a series of reductions in price, and, instead of an annual deficit of $400,000, an annual income for the relief of taxes in general which for the year 1912 amounted to $1,250,000.

"The City of Chicago conducts a municipal plant for the illumination of her highways. That Chicago's plant subjected the city to a loss of nearly $325,000 in 1911, my last year of available information, is the least important of the indictments to be found against the system.

Our Municipal Enterprises.

"Our own city a few years ago undertook the construction of a municipal lighting plant for one of the bridges and some adjacent city property. As a result of a comparative study, originated by the officials of the city, it was found the service of the private corporation was more satisfactory and cheaper and after a loss of $108,933, as reported by the experts, the municipal project was abandoned in favor of a private corporation.

"For a long time the Municipal Ferries of New York City were held up to the public view as splendid examples of efficiency and economy in municipal ownership. An investigation, however, showed that these ferries, instead of operating at large profit, were conducted at an annual loss of about $1,000,000. Now the investment is threatened with large depreciation and a greatly increased deficit through the consumation of a subway across the Narrows to Staten Island.

"Notwithstanding the long list of municipal ownership operations abandoned or creating annual deficits it has seemed that these are the least important of the disadvantages to which the municipality is subjected in undertakings of this kind. As bearing upon this point take the municipal lighting plant of South Norwalk. It is probably the best example of municipal ownership in existence. Nevertheless, without reference to relative costs, profits or deficits, in the attendant circumstances the operation of this plant has undoubtedly been an economic and civic error.

"For many years this city has been in natural line for large industrial development and growth in population. These call for a kind of expenditure in public improvements for which capital of a private nature cannot be secured. Yet a large part of the financial resources of the city have been tied up in this electrical undertaking; to this has been added the unselfish activities of some of her most prominent citizens. Capital in money and human effort have been locked up in an undertaking which could have been at least equally well provided for and conducted by private agencies and consequently a more general civic development has been retarded.

"Contention has been made that the municipal plant gave cheaper service than had the supply been from a private corporation. Yet the public lighting under municipal ownership was accomplished at a per capita cost of 75 cents, while the cost in a neighboring city was 50 cents per capita.

"Had the same efforts been expended in advertising the city's natural advantages, in promoting local industries and commerce, and in providing adequate terminals and dockage, any advantage claimed from the operation of this plant would be far exceeded."

COURT FINDS FOR LEITER.

Sets Aside Brokers' Judgment as Against Weight of Evidence.

Justice Hendrick decided yesterday that the judgment filed against Joseph Leiter, as one of the men interested in the International Light and Power Company which failed in 1902, should not stand. The judgment was obtained by W. B. Franklin & Co., stock brokers, who handled some of the stock of the company. Suits growing out of this failure have been in the courts for a long time.

The judgment was set aside on the ground that it was against the weight of evidence. There will be another trial which will be the fifth time that the case has been before the Supreme Court. At first the action was directed against Mr. Leiter, Joseph E. Moadley, Cyrus Field Judson, and others, who were associated with Mr. Leiter in the International Light and Power Company. The last suit was brought against Mr. Leiter alone. Edmund L. Mooney is attorney for W. B. Franklin & Co., and Charles Theddeus Terry is the attorney for Mr. Leiter.

COMMODITIES MARKETS.

WHEAT.

Wheat was again unsettled by uncertainty regarding developments in the May position at Chicago.

At the close the market was weak at net losses of ⅝@1c.

In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at $1.00¼, cost, insurance, and freight, New York; No. 2 red, $1.04½, elevator; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.01, free on board, afloat, opening navigation; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, 99½c, free on board, afloat, opening navigation.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	100⅝	100⅛	100⅜	100¾	98⅛
July	....	....	96	95⅝	97½
September	....	....	93⅝	93⅛	95⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	92⅜	90⅞	91⅝	92¾	91
July	86⅝	85⅛	86⅜	86⅞	89⅞
September	85¼	83⅝	85⅛	86⅛	88⅜

CORN.

Prices declined sharply under heavy liquidation, closing at a net decline of ¾c to 1⅝c. In the local cash market, No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at 75½c, c. i. f. to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	67⅞	66⅛	66⅜	68⅛	55¼
July	66⅞	65⅛	65⅞	67⅜	55⅞
September	65⅝	64⅝	64⅝	65⅞	56⅜

OATS.

The oats market closed at a net decline of ⅝c to ⅞c. The local cash market was barely steady, standard white being quoted at 43½c to 44c; No. 2, 44c to 44½c; No. 3, 43c to 43½c; No. 4, 42½c to 43c; ordinary clipped white, 42½c to 45c; fancy clipped white, 43½c to 46c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	37⅞	36⅞	36⅞	37½	34¾
July	37⅝	37	37⅛	37⅝	34¼
September	36⅛	35⅝	35⅝	36⅜	34

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was lower under liquidation in the May position and general selling throughout the list. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 35,000; estimated for Friday, 48,000; Kansas City received 5,000 and Omaha 10,000.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Year.
Lard—					
May	10.30	10.15	10.17	10.32	10.97
July	10.47	10.37	10.37	10.50	10.95
Ribs—					
May	10.95	10.82	10.85	10.97	11.80
July	11.17	11.00	11.05	11.15	11.05
Pork—					
May	20.27	19.80	19.95	20.35	19.60
July	20.32	19.90	20.00	20.40	19.75

COTTONSEED OIL.

Crude oil was firm, and offerings were quite readily absorbed. Late in the session prices regained part of an early loss, closing 1 to 2 points net lower.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	....	....	7.40@	7.40
April	....	....	7.42@7.52	7.46
May	7.45	7.42	7.44@7.45	7.46
June	7.50	7.50	7.51@7.52	7.53
July	7.58	7.54	7.57@7.58	7.59
August	7.66	7.65	7.66@7.68	7.67
September	7.67	7.66	7.67@7.69	7.69
October	....	....	7.15@7.80	7.35
November	....	....	6.80@6.91	6.75

COTTON.

The cotton market was steady and from 1 to 6 points above Wednesday's closing prices on all months except April, which was nominally 5 points lower in the absence of business.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to 1-16c lower; generally unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 13.10 for middling uplands; sales, nil.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	12.58@12.66	12.51@12.56	12.51@12.56	12.51
May	12.48@12.57	12.42@12.47	12.42@12.47	12.41
June	....	....	12.40@12.42	12.36
July	12.32@12.35	12.25@12.28	12.25@12.28	12.25
August	12.13@12.16	12.06@12.09	12.06@12.11	12.09
September	11.76@11.78	11.74@11.76	11.74@11.76	11.73
October	11.66@11.68	11.63@11.65	11.63@11.65	11.62
December	11.52@11.54	11.48@11.50	11.48@11.50	11.50
January	11.49@11.50	11.46@11.48	11.46@11.48	11.48
March	11.54@11.56	11.52@11.54	11.52@11.54	11.47

COFFEE.

Final quotations were at the lowest point touched, being 1 point lower to 6 points net higher. The Havre market showed an advance of ¼ franc, while Hamburg was 4¼ pfennig higher.

Total sales for the day in the local market were 20,250 bags.

The local spot market was inactive and unchanged with 9½c for 7's quoted at 9¾c.

The range of contract prices was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
April	8.90@	8.85@	8.90@8.95	8.85
May	8.90	8.85	8.90@8.94	8.83
June	....	....	8.90@8.94	8.81
July	8.75	8.70	8.70@8.71	8.70
August	....	....	8.70@8.71	8.70
September	8.66	8.66	8.66@8.67	8.66
October	....	....	8.66@8.68	8.63
November	....	....	8.66@8.68	8.60
December	8.54	8.00	8.50@8.10	8.56
January	....	....	8.12@8.17	8.12
February	....	....	8.12@8.17	8.12
March	9.05	9.00	9.00@9.05	9.00

OLD JUDGMENT MANDAMUS.

Review Ordered Because Defendants Failed to Enter 1,900 Decree.

Failure to enter a decree of the Federal Circuit Court which was made on April 10, 1900, in reference to a contract dated Dec. 31, 1871, resulted yesterday in the issue of a mandamus by the Circuit Court of Appeals. Years ago there was in this city a coal firm of the name of Weston Brothers & Watts, which owned a contract for the sale of a commission basis of the output of the Primrose Colliery, which had been entered into between Caldwell, Weston & Brothers, and Caleb B. Knevals as trustee.

The coal firm was dissolved and James R. Watts, as successor to the firm of James R. Watts & Co., brought suit against Walter Weston and Alfred J. Weston, who had been his partners in Weston Brothers & Watts. Mr. Watts contended that on the dissolution of James R. Watts & Co. and of Weston Brothers & Watts he had become the sole owner of the Primrose Colliery contract. It was tried before Judge William J. Wallace and resulted in a verdict, April 7, 1892, of 6 cents against the defendants. Mr. Watts took the case to the Circuit Court of Appeals, where the decree of the lower court was affirmed.

Dissatisfied with this finding Mr. Watts brought on Oct. 18, 1898, another suit on the same contract asking $500,000 for loss of profits and commissions. As the matter had been thrashed out on the first case Judge Wallace directed that this new case against the Westons be dismissed. They, however, failed to have the dismissal entered on the court records and Mr. Watts recently asked the Federal District Court to order the entry of the judgment.

The court refused on account of the length of time which had elapsed since the trial. Mr. Watts then applied to the Circuit Court of Appeals for a mandamus directing a review of the second trial and his dismissal.

This motion was granted yesterday, the Circuit Court of Appeals holding that it was the duty of the defendants to enter the judgment of dismissal on the ground of res adjudicata.

MAX M. HART GOT CHECKS.

Hearing in Oneida Milling Corporation Bankruptcy Case.

George B. Russell of Syracuse sat in the Federal Building yesterday as special master in bankruptcy proceedings brought against the Oneida Milling Corporation. These were instituted in Syracuse and have been moved here moved here for the convenience of examining certain witnesses. The control of the corporation was bought about a year ago by Adolph E. Wuppermann from Andrew S. Work. Mr. Work continued as President. At the beginning of the year notes began to be presented from many different sources and the company then filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy.

It was organized about twelve years ago and until it was sold was doing a fair business. It is said now to have about $140,000 of notes outstanding, the majority of which the officers of the corporation maintain they did not authorize.

A. Frank Stafford, Jr., of Brooklyn was on the stand yesterday. He had been connected, he said, with the Moisant International Aviators and had also done work for the Wupperman Company. Last July, he testified, he began to indorse notes of the Oneida Milling Corporation and afterward he began to receive checks drawn by that concern payable to himself.

Six of these checks, of the value of $14,000, were produced, and when he was asked what he did with them, Stafford said he indorsed them over to Max M. Hart, as he understood they were the latter's private property.

Miss Jeanette C. Jaffe, who was for two years a stenographer to Hart, was also examined. She told of the starting of an account in the name of J. C. Jaffe in the Bayonne First National Bank, which is now in bankruptcy. She explained that this had been opened for convenience sake, as Hart was often out of town.

The hearing will continue this morning.

MUST PAY COAL DEBTS.

Stockholders Held Liable for Losses of Unsecured Creditors.

Judge Mayer handed down a decision yesterday in the District Federal Court in the action brought by Byron F. Babbitt, a trustee in bankruptcy of the Randolph-Macon Coal Company, against William A. Read of 25 Nassau Street, John R. Hegeman, President of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company; the estate of the late James T. Gardiner, W. T. Van Brunt, President of the Mexican Coal and Coke Company, and others. Mr. Babbitt was suing the New York stockholders of the Randolph-Macon Company for the unpaid debts of the company, which amounted to $2,376,000, with interest for seven years.

In his decision Judge Mayer allowed the claims of the unsecured creditors, but disallowed those not so secured. He acquitted Mr. Read, Mr. Van Brunt, and Mr. Gardiner of any bad faith in the matter, but held that the property when it was bought by the company had been over-valued. As the law of Missouri, however, holds that the original stockholders are liable if the actual value of a property is less than the amount of the stock issued, Mr. Read, Mr. Van Brunt, and the estate of Mr. Gardiner are liable for the losses of those unsecured creditors who were not aware of the difference in value.

The Court therefore directed the special master to take evidence to ascertain the amount of this liability, but laid down that it could not exceed $265,000 and interest.

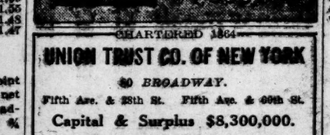
Judge Mayer refused to allow the deficiency judgment for about $2,150,000, which had been obtained by the Central Trust Company as trustee of the bondholders' committee, stockholders, the Court held, had been protected against this claim by a precautionary clause in the mortgage, which he found was not contrary to public policy, and was not a fraud on the creditors. None of the directors of the coal company but Mr. Read, Mr. Van Brunt, and the representatives of Mr. Gardiner, is liable for any claims, and the Metropolitan Insurance Company and its President are relieved of all responsibility.

PAYS $200,000 TAX.

Check for Amount Due on Central's Bond Issue Sent to Register.

A check for $200,000 was received yesterday by Register John J. Hopper from the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad. This is the amount of mortgage tax on a bond issue of $40,000,000, which represents the first of the issue provided for in a $500,000,000 refunding and improvement mortgage, dated Oct. 1, 1913, given to the Guaranty Trust Co., 140 Broadway, and covering all the property known as the New York Central system.

These bonds are due Oct. 1, 2013. Accompanying the check is an affidavit of the mortgagor stating the purpose of the issue.



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UNION TRUST CO. OF NEW YORK
80 BROADWAY.
Fifth Ave. & 28th St. Fifth Ave. & 60th St.
Capital & Surplus $8,300,000.
Allows Interest on Deposits.

SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.
The Franklin Society
Founded 1868. Under supervision of New York State Banking Department. Accounts of $10 or more opened on or before April 30 earn from May 1. Begin now, or write for Booklet A, 28 Park Row, New York City.

WORK ON PRINTING SHOW.

Only Three Electricians Out at Grand Central Palace.

All the workmen engaged in setting up the exhibits of the National Printing Exposition, which opens at the Grand Central Palace to-morrow, returned to work yesterday with the exception of three electricians, who quit work at the call of a walking delegate of the International Association of Machinists on Wednesday. Paul McNally, the walking delegate on whose coat Manager Harry A. Cochrane pinned an injunction from Judge Hough forbidding the calling out of workmen from the place, was not in evidence at the Palace yesterday, but other walking delegates stood near the rear doors. They did not, however, attempt to interfere with the workmen.

This morning argument will be made before Judge Hough in the Federal Court as to whether or not the temporary injunction issued by him forbidding the calling out of workmen from the exhibits at the Palace should be made permanent. The whole trouble at the exposition arose through the refusal of the management to exclude the exhibit of the Duplex Printing Press Company, whose plant at Battle Creek, Mich., is operated on an open shop basis, and with whom the Machinists' Union has waged a bitter warfare.

BANKERS NOT LENIENT.

Delegation Urges Speedy Trial of Siegel and Vogel.

Henry Siegel, whose wife, Mrs. Marie Vaughn Siegel, has begun suit for divorce against him, naming two co-respondents, yesterday served Mrs. Siegel, through her attorneys, Rockwood & Haldane, 60 Broadway, with a copy of his answer making a general denial of the allegations in the complaint.

A delegation representing banking institutions from which Siegel and Vogel obtained loans, told the District Attorney yesterday that they wanted to see Siegel and Vogel tried as soon as possible on the indictments, rumors to the contrary notwithstanding. The committee was composed of Stephen Baker, President of the Bank of the Metropolis and the Bank of Manhattan; James S. Alexander, President of the National Bank of Commerce, and Gilbert G. Thorne, Vice President of the Park National Bank.

Henry Melville, receiver of Henry Siegel & Co., bankers, said he would begin sending out checks to the depositors on Saturday. He believes more than half of the passbooks that will be turned over to him are already in his possession. He has 3,500. Only a few passbooks have been presented by persons who made loans to the depositors on an assignment of the depositors' claims, and in these cases, according to the receiver, the loans were not made for profit, but out of charity.

FINANCIAL.

The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Grand Central Terminal, New York,
April 11, 1914.

To Holders of THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY'S 3½% GOLD BONDS, LAKE SHORE COLLATERAL:

The holders of more than seventy-five per cent. in amount of all the outstanding New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company's Three and One-half Per cent. Gold Bonds, Lake Shore Collateral, having consented to the consolidation of The New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the offer to consenting holders of the privilege of exchanging, following consolidation, their 3½ per cent. bonds for 4 per cent. mortgage bonds, as set forth in the letter from the Company to the Lake Shore collateral bondholders, dated May 14, 1913, is withdrawn as to holders of such bonds who have not prior to April 11, 1914, given their consent to consolidation.

By order of the Board of Directors.

DWIGHT W. PARDEE, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

Pere Marquette Railroad Company

Four Per Cent. Fifty-Year Gold Bonds Issued Under Consolidated Mortgage, Dated January 2, 1901.

More than a majority of the Consolidated Mortgage Bonds having been deposited under the Bondholders' Agreement dated June 3, 1912, the undersigned Committee requested the Trustee to proceed upon the defaults under the covenants of the Consolidated Mortgage. A bill to foreclose the said Mortgage was accordingly filed in the Federal Court in Detroit last week. Default having been made on April 1st, 1914, on certain of the obligations of the Company secured by underlying liens upon various portions of the property of the Pere Marquette Railroad Company, which are superior to the lien of the Consolidated Bonds, a Committee has been formed for the purpose of protecting the holders of the underlying bonds. This action on the part of the underlying bondholders has emphasized the necessity for united action on behalf of the holders of the Consolidated Bonds.

In view of the foregoing facts the Committee invite those holders of Consolidated Mortgage Bonds who have not already deposited their bonds under the Agreement to do so at once.

Dated April 4th, 1914.

EDWIN S. MARSTON, Chairman.
WILLIAM W. CRAPO,
CHARLES W. COX,
A. E. KUSEB,
C. MINOT WELD,
Committee.
AUGUSTUS V. HEELY, Secretary.

THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
Depositary,
22 William Street, New York City.
CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT, Counsel.

ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC RAILROAD COMPANY
GEORGIA TERMINAL COMPANY
ALABAMA TERMINAL RAILROAD COMPANY

To the Holders of Receivers' Certificates of the above-named Companies:

Notice is hereby given that the time during which the above Certificates can be deposited with the COLUMBIA-KNICKERBOCKER TRUST COMPANY, 60 Broadway, New York, has been extended to and including SATURDAY, APRIL

We own and offer

New York City

New 4¼% Bonds

New York Central

New 4½% Bonds

Eastman, Dillon & Co.

Members New York Stock Exchange
Investment Bankers
71 Broadway New York

Guard Against Hasty Decision

In loaning or investing money all possible care should be taken to guard against hasty or impulsive decision. Every endeavor should be made to assemble such reliable information as will permit of the exercise of intelligent judgment. The man who assumes this attitude toward all investment propositions comes to have an increasing regard for the element of conservatism, and is ordinarily the first man to seek the co-operation of investment experts. If you will advise us frankly as to your investment problems, we shall be pleased to give you our best advice in the solution of them. Our Circular No. 1351, describing a diversified list of conservative investment bonds, will be sent you promptly on request.

Spencer Trask & Co.
INVESTMENT BANKERS
Exchange Place, New York

Harris, Forbes & Co

Pine Street, Cor. William
NEW YORK

Government Municipal Railroad and Public Utility | Bonds for Investment

Harris Trust and Savings Bank
Bond Department
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Boston

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WHEN bank reserves consist of the right kind of bonds, the invested funds are safe, give a good income return, and can be readily converted into cash.

At all times, we can supply bonds suitable for the investment of banks.

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INTERNATIONAL BANKERS
New York · Leipzig

BONDHOLDERS
of the
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific

We have prepared an analysis dealing with the pending reorganization and its probable effect on the securities.

Copies furnished upon request.

F. J. LISMAN & CO

Members N. Y. & Chicago Stock Exchanges.
30 Broad St., New York
PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO HARTFORD

OUR new circular, briefly describing our high-grade Municipal, Railroad and Public Utility Issues, will be mailed to investors on request.

Write for Circular No. 2.

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Prices Recover After Further Sharp Break — Mexican News More Favorable.

After a further sharp decline, which carried the general level of quotations to a new low level for the year, the stock market yesterday enjoyed a brisk recovery, which reduced the net loss for the day to a nominal figure. This upturn was associated with the reports that the Mexican situation had been relieved by President Huerta consenting to give the salute upon which the United States has been insisting. But while that was the external influence which seemed chiefly responsible for the better tone of the market in the afternoon some internal reason for the recovery was to be found in the fact that for seven consecutive days prices had been falling and had during that time suffered a total decline of about 2⅝ points. That was the loss in the average of quotations, but the fall in some of the leading stocks much exceeded that average. Inasmuch as the outside selling accompanying the prolonged recession had seemed small in proportion to the decline there was reason for expecting that a rebound would come about as a natural result of the creation of a disproportionately large short interest. That apparently is what took place yesterday. While the strengthening of quotations gave ground for encouragement, it is necessary to give due consideration to these internal factors in gauging the significance of the afternoon's change in the market's position.

The efficacy of the Mexican news as a stimulating influence was minimized by the fact that the market had all along viewed this situation very calmly. It was not felt, moreover, that the latest advices from Washington indicated that the situation which was brought to a head by the Tampico incident would be more than palliated by the submission of President Huerta to the specific demand that a salute be fired. In other words, it was argued that the Mexican problem still remains to be solved, although possibly the solution may have been brought nearer by the stand which this Government took in the Tampico affair. The day was regarded as having brought a change only in one acute phase of the Mexican problem rather than in the problem itself.

Out of this feeling grew the view that the upturn from the midday break was to be attributed chiefly to other influences than to the Mexican news and foremost place among those influences it was thought belonged to the internal market factors already referred to as contributing to the recovery. Other influences, however, lent help to this movement. Among them was the favorable reception accorded the offering of New York City and New York Central bonds. Broad demand was reported particularly for the New York City bonds, which it was said in banking circles were being freely purchased by savings banks as well as by other classes of investors. The point was emphasized that in view of the higher relative prices at which some other recently issued municipal bonds are selling, the current market for New York City bonds offered attractive opportunity to investors. The bankers who were the successful bidders at Wednesday's sale were offering the bonds on a 4.15 per cent. basis, which is a substantially better yield than that at which a number of relatively small municipal issues are being placed. The much greater supply of New York City bonds rather than any other factor is regarded as accounting for the more favorable terms which New York City bonds offer to investors. A new Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul issue was under discussion yesterday, and progress, it was understood, was being made in the plans for the New Haven financing.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ren'l.
On call	2	1¾	1¾	2
A year ago	3	2½	2¾	2¾
Since Jan. 1	10	1½	..	..
Same period 1913	7	2	..	..

	60 days.	4 mos.	6 mos.
On time	2¼@2¾	2¾@3	3@3¼
Commercial paper (prime bills)	3½	3¾	3¾@4

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Clearings	$354,971,284	$18,865,552
Sub-Treasury credit balance.		476,890
Banks lose since Friday		886,000

Rates Abroad.

	Discount	Money.	Check on London
Berlin	2%	2%	20m 45pf
Paris	2%	....	25f15½c
London	1¾@2	3-16 ⅛@1⅛	.....

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The range for demand sterling was:

	High.	Low.	Last.
Yesterday	$4.8695	$4.8685	$4.8695
A year ago	4.8650	4.8640	4.8645
Since Jan. 1	4.8695	4.8535	.....
Same period 1913	4.8700	4.8570	.....

Foreign exchange closing rates were:

	Demand.	Cable
London	$4.8695	$4.8715
Paris	5.16⅞+3-64	5.15⅞
Berlin	.95 3-16+1-64	95¼+1-64
Switzerland	5.16⅞	5.16¼−3-64
Holland	40.30	40.34
Belgium	5.18⅜−1-16	5.18⅜+1-64

Bankers' Time Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.85⅛	$4.84¼
Paris	5.19⅜	5.20−1-16
Berlin	94⅞	94⅝

Commercial Time Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.84⅞	$4.83⅞
Paris	5.20+1-32	5.21⅛+1-32
Berlin	94 11-16	94½
Amsterdam	40.02	39.91

Domestic Rates.

Rates on New York were:

	Prem.	Prem
Chicago	Par	San Francisco..30c
St. Louis	30c	Montreal..62½c
Boston	Par	St. Paul..55c

BAR SILVER QUOTATIONS.

London, 26 13-16d per ounce, unchanged; New York, 58¼c, unchanged.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	April 16. Bid.	Asked.	April 15. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	139	144	141	145
American Cigar pf	99	100½	99	100½
Am. Mach. & Fdy	80	90	80	90
British-Am., new	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22⅝
Conley Foil	275	285	275	285
Johnson Tin & M	125	175	125	175
J. S. Young	130	137	130	137
MacA. & Forbes	180	190	180	190
MacA. & Forbes pf	95	100	95	100
Porto Rico-Am. Tob	240	250	240	250
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip	130	138	130	138
R. J. Reynolds	263	273	263	273
R. J. Reyn. 6% scrip	101	103	101	103
Tobacco Products pf	82½	83½	82¼	83¼
United Cigar Stores	93	93½	92¾	93
Un. Cigar Stores pf	115	118	115	117
Un. Profit Sharing Co	4½	4¾	4½	5

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Time for depositing receivers' certificates of the Birmingham & Atlantic Railroad, the Georgia Terminal Company, and the Alabama Terminal Railroad has been extended to April 18. More than 80 per cent. have been deposited. The properties are to be sold on April 22, 23, and 24.

The Philadelphia Company's 6 per cent. cumulative preferred shares have been listed on the London Stock Exchange.

Officers of the Seaboard National Bank gave their second annual dinner to the bank's employes at the Hotel St. Denis on April 15. Messrs. Cleverley and De Vausney, cashier and assistant cashier, made addresses, after which the clerks gave a musical entertainment.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Strength of the Central System.

In a letter to the company's bankers in connection with the recent sale to them of $40,000,000 of new 4½ per cent. bonds, President A. H. Smith of the New York Central gives in a summarized form figures showing the inherent strength of the Central, notwithstanding the temporary setbacks caused by storms and declining business. Since 1909 the company's net corporate income, out of which to provide for dividends, has been $13,695,000, $14,288,000, $15,804,000, 13,879,000, and $13,243,000. Dividends at the prevailing 5 per cent. rate call for the annual payment of $11,136,000, so that even in 1913, the poorest year in the past five, the company had a surplus $2,100,000 in excess of the amount required for the stockholders. The five-year average surplus was $14,082,000, or nearly $3,000,000 over 5 per cent. In addition, as President Smith says, "although it is evident that the company has a large margin of income over and above its fixed charges, it has a further important factor of safety in the undistributed earnings of some of its subsidiary and allied interests. The undistributed profits of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern alone, to which the New York Central is entitled, have averaged $5,115,000 per annum during the past five years. The addition of this amount to the average as shown would have brought the gross corporate income up to more than one and three-quarters times the fixed charges."

Yesterday's Dip in Prices.

If the rally had not followed yesterday's break in prices many issues would have closed the day at lower figures than they have previously sold for in months. As it was, the net losses were in most cases small, and in some cases entirely made up. New York Central was a conspicuously weak member of the railroad group, although the success of its bond sale might well have been construed as a favorable factor. Central sold down to 80⅝, where it established a new low point for a period of five years, but it afterward moved up 1¼. Lehigh Valley, by selling down to 139⅜, set up a new low record for a four-year period. Other issues to make new low prices for the year were Union Pacific at 153¼, Great Northern at 121⅝, "Soo" at 120¾, and Missouri Pacific at 23¼. Steel just touched its low price made on Jan. 3, while Reading sold down to within ¼ of its low. Lehigh Valley and Union Pacific, both paying 10 per cent., although the Union Pacific's dividend may be paid in two installments unless the Equitable suit is determined quickly, sold 13½ points apart, which led to reports that Lehigh was likely to reduce its rate soon. At present prices Lehigh returns about 7 per cent. on its market price.

Waiting on Local Investors.

It was learned yesterday that the closing of the offer of New York Central 4½s had been delayed in order to wait for the mails from Albany, Rochester, and Buffalo, and other cities in New York Central territory. It was decided that as far as possible these bonds should be placed in sections contiguous to the road on which they are a lien, and the issue was advertised in up-State cities. There is no better way to get support for a railroad than to get its patrons interested as partners, through the ownership of stock, or, as creditors, through the sale to them of bonds.

The successful sale of city bonds failed to stimulate trading in bonds on the Stock Exchange. On the contrary, the volume of business was somewhat smaller than on Wednesday and prices eased slightly. New York City 4½s of 1960 opened at 101⅜, the price at which they closed on the preceding day and later declined to 101¼, closing at 101⅜.

Supply of Commercial Bills Short.

Commercial paper continues in small supply, but brokers reported yesterday a hardening tendency for rates. The country banks have much idle money that they would like to put out in mercantile bills, but they are reluctant to buy under a 4 per cent. discount rate. Local banks are taking up desirable paper as fast as it is offered at prices ranging from 3½ to 4 per cent., with the bulk of business being done at 3½ and 3¾ per cent.

Shorts in Steel Ruffled.

Recent short sellers of Steel find much to exasperate them in the action of the shares. At one time yesterday, when a great many selling orders appeared to arrive at the Steel post at the same time, traders thought they were to see some real action on the downward side. But buying absorbed the offerings quickly and the price was higher than it had been before the flurry. Traders on the floor thought that some important lines of short stock were being covered in transactions of the afternoon.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

When it was reported in the afternoon that Huerta had agreed to salute the flag of the United States in reparation for the Tampico incident, there was a general short covering movement in the market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange and a sharp rally in prices. Some important stocks, notably United States Steel, Reading, and Amalgamated Copper, recovered more than their early losses. For a time the market had been very weak, with the dealings heavy on the decline. The Mexican situation was the dominating influence all day. Prices on the 9:30 o'clock opening call reflected irregular changes from the night before, but there were more declines than advances.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
360..	Alaska Gold	25⅝	27	25⅝	27
5,440..	Amal. Cop	73¼	74	72⅞	74
440..	Am. Can	27½	28¼	27½	28
20..	Am. Cot. Oil	40⅝	40¾	40⅝	40⅝
50..	Am. Ice Sec	28½	28⅝	28⅜	28⅜
820..	Am. Smelting	66¾	66⅝	65⅝	66⅝
50..	Am. Sugar	100	100	100	100
50..	Anacon. Cop	33⅜	33⅜	33⅝	33⅝
50..	A. T. & S. F	95⅝	95⅝	95⅜	95⅜
110..	Balt. & Ohio	88⅜	88⅝	87⅞	88⅝
70..	Balt. Steel	39	39	39	39
380..	B'klyn R. T.	91⅜	91⅝	90¼	91
570..	Can. Pacific	199½	200½	198⅝	200½
280..	Cent. Leather	34⅞	34⅞	34⅝	34⅝
120..	Chic. Gt. W	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
220..	C. M. & S. P	97⅜	98⅜	97⅜	97⅜
10..	Chino Copper	40	40	40	40
10..	Den. & R. G	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜
150..	Distil. Sec	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼
590..	Erie	28¼	28⅝	28	28⅝
20..	Gen. Motors	82	82	82	82
150..	Goodrich Co	27⅛	28¼	27¼	28⅛
30..	Gt. Nor. pf	122	123	121⅝	121⅝
20..	Int.-Met	14½	14½	14½	14½
30..	Int.-Met. pf	60	60	60	60
3,480..	Lehigh Valley	141⅜	142¼	139⅞	140⅝
90..	Mex. Petrol	62	64	62	62½
20..	Mo. K. & T	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
440..	Mo. Pacific	23⅜	24	23¼	23⅝
110..	New. Copper	15	15	14⅜	14⅜
1,980..	N. Y. Central	88⅜	88⅝	86⅞	88
610..	N. Y. N. H. & H	67⅝	68¼	67	68¼
20..	Norf. & West	103	103	102⅜	102⅜
140..	Nor. Pac	110	110	109	109¼
140..	Pennsylvania	110	110¼	109½	109½
10..	Ray Copper	21	21	21	21
13,060..	Reading	162⅞	163¼	162	163⅜
40..	Rock Island	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
350..	South. Pac	91¾	91¾	90⅝	91⅛
450..	Sou. Pac. rts	1-64	1-16	1-64	1-16
10..	South. Ry	24	24	24	24
100..	South. Ry. pf	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
150..	Third Ave	42⅜	42⅜	42	42
5,240..	Union Pac	154⅜	155¼	153¼	154⅝
120..	U. S. Rubber	57¼	58⅛	57¼	58⅛
20,790..	U. S. Steel	58¼	58⅝	57½	58⅜
180..	Utah Copper	54⅞	55	53⅝	55
10..	Va.-C. Chem	28⅜	28⅝	28¾	28⅝
140..	W'house Elec	71⅞	72	71⅞	72

57,700	MINING STOCKS.				
1,800..	Atlanta	.26	27½	.26	.27½
100..	Caledonia	.74	.74	.74	.74
300..	Con. Virginia	.22	.22	.22	.22
1,400..	Diam. B. B.	.04	.04	.04	.04
70..	Gold'd Con.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
600..	Jim Butler	.93	.94	.93	.94
600..	Kewanas	.08	.08	.08	.08
1,200..	Midway	.33	.35	.33	.35
300..	Montana	.95	.95	.95	.95
400..	Ton. Merger	.60	.60	.60	.60
600..	West End	.82	.82	.82	.82

7,870

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Sharp Rally in the Oil Stocks the Market Feature—City Bonds Are Quieter.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 76,000 shares of stocks and $327,000 of bonds. The sales of stock were divided as follows: Industrials, 6,880; oils, 3,035, and mining, 66,085. The range of prices in all issues in which transactions were reported was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
250..	Am. Drug Syn	14	14	14	14
100..	Brit.-Am. Tob	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾
200..	Br.-A.Tob., new	22⅜	22⅝	22⅜	22⅝
700..	Manhat. Tran	15-16	1	15-16	1
800..	Marconi of Am	3⅜	4	3⅜	3⅞
200..	Maxwell Mot	8¼	8¼	8	8
300..	Max. M. 1st pf	32½	33½	32½	33½
300..	Max. M. 2d pf	12¼	12¼	12	12
130..	Puebla Sm.&R	2¼	2⅜	2¼	2⅜
2,000..	Riker-Heg	9¼	9¼	9	9⅛
600..	†Savoy Oil	10	10	9⅞	10
100..	Ster. Gum, w.i.	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
500..	U. C. S. of Am.	93	93	93	93
500..	U. Prof. Sh. Corp.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
300..	Wayland Oil & Gas, w. i.	5½	5½	5⅝	5½

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.
900..	Anglo-Am. Oil	16⅝	16¼	16	+ ⅛
50..	Buckeye P. L.	139	138	138	+ ⅝
15..	Crescent P. L.	54	54	54	+ 2
50..	Galena-Sig. Oil	166	165	166	− 2
110..	Ind. Pipe Line	142	140	142	+ 1
25..	Nat. Transit	39½	39½	39½	+ ⅛
40..	N. Y. Transit	275	272	272	+ 2
10..	Nor. Pipe Line	114	114	114	..
270..	Ohio Oil	180	177	179	+ 3
200..	Pierce Oil	81	68	81	+ 6
110..	Prairie Oil & G	440	425	437	+12
20..	Solar Ref	318	315	318	+ 8
50..	So. Pipe Line	224	223	224	− 1
90..	So. Penn. Oil	336	318	335	+20
300..	Std. Oil (Cal.)	306	297	308	+15
35..	Std. Oil (Ind.)	460	446	455	+ 7
175..	Std. Oil (N. J.)	407	403	406	+ 2
325..	Std. Oil (N. Y.)	217	212	216	+ 4
50..	Union Tank Li	86⅛	86	86½	− ⅛
200..	Vacuum Oil	227	224	226	+ 4

MISCELLANEOUS RIGHTS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
700..	Union Pac. rts	27⅞	27⅞	27⅜	27¼
500..	Un. Cig. St. rts	3½	3½	3½	3½

MINING STOCKS.

Sales.					
5,400..	*Atlanta	26	28	26	27½
1,500..	*Bonanza	30	30	28	28
1,500..	*Booth	5	5	5	5
400..	Boston Mont	8½	8⅝	8½	8⅝
300..	†Buffalo Mines	1¼	1¼	1 3-16	1 3-16
700..	Bunker Copper	8	8¼	8	8¼
700..	Brit. Col. Cop	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
800..	Canad. Copper Corp., w. i	2¼	2⅜	2	2
1,000..	*Can. Gold S	8	8⅝	8	8
100..	*Cash. Cobalt	69	69	69	69
1,220..	Con. Ariz. Sm.	9-16	9-16	½	½
3,500..	*C. O. D. Con	6	6	5½	5½
500..	Copper Mines	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
100..	Crown R. 1	11-16	11-16	11-16	11-16
2,700..	*Diam. B. B	3	4	3	4
1,000..	*Diam. F. D	5	5	5	5
400..	First Nat. Cop	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
1,300..	*Florence	54	56	54	56
100..	Giroux Mining	1	1	1	1
2,000..	Gold Hill	⅝	11-16	9-16	11-16
200..	†Goldfield Con	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16	1 7-16
500..	*Goldfield Mer	15	15	15	15
65..	Greene-C., new	35½	35½	32	32
500..	Keene Wonder	10	10	10	10
200..	Kerr Lake	4 7-16	4 7-16	4 7-16	4 7-16
200..	†La Rose Con	1½	1½	1½	1½
800..	McK.-Darragh	75	75	73	73
200..	Mines of Am	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
100..	Nip. Min. Co	6½	6½	6½	6½
6,500..	North Star	32	33	32	33
2,200..	*Oro	12	12	11½	12
600..	Stand. Sil-Ld	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,500..	Stewart	1 3-16	1 3-16	1¼	1¼
500..	Temiskaming	15	15	15	15
100..	Tonopah Bel	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
400..	Tonopah Ext	2	2	2	2
2,800..	Tonopah Ex	2	95	93	95
7,600..	*Tonopah Merg	59	60	57	58
100..	†Ton.-Mining	6½	6½	6½	6½
7,500..	Ton. Midway	33	37	33	37
1,900..	Ton. Mazpah	45	47	45	46
100..	Ton. of Nevada	6¼	6¼	6¼	6½
400..	Tularosa	5-16	⅜	5-16	5-16
300..	*Union Mines	5	5	5	5
4,500..	W. E. Con	83	84	82	82
1,800..	*W. E. Exten	4	4½	4	4½

BONDS.

$15,000..	C. P. 6%notes	105½	105½	105½	105⅝
12,000..	Cub. new 5s	98½	98½	98½	98½
300,000..	N. Y. C. 4½s w. i.	.102 1-16	102 1-16	101 13-16	102

*Sell cents per share. †Ex-Dividend.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Asked.	Yld.
Amal. Copper	5	Mar. 15 '15	100⅜	101	3.90
Am. Locom.	5	July, 1915	100	100½	4.80
Austrian Gov.	4½	July, '14-15	100⅛	100⅜	3.70
Balt. & Ohio	5	July, 1914	100⅜	100½	2.50
Boston & M.	6	June 2, '14	88	93	48.00
Bklyn R. T.	5	July, 1915	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pacific	6	Mar. 2, '24	104⅞	105¼	5.30
Chat. Ry. & P.	5	June, 1914	99	100	5.00
Ches. & Ohio	4½	June, 1914	100⅛	100⅜	2.25
Ches. & Ohio	5	June, 1919	96⅜	97	5.70
Chi. Mil. & St. P.	5	Sept. 1, '15	99¼	100¼	4.90
Chi. El. Ry.	5	July, 1914	98¼	99	9.60
Con. Power	6	May, 1917	96½	98	6.65
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99⅝	100	5.50
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1914	100⅛	100⅜	4.60
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1915	99⅞	100⅛	4.85
Federal Sug.	5	Nov. 1, '14	99⅜	100¼	4.60
Gen. Motors	6	Oct., 1915	101¼	101⅝	4.85
Gen. Rubber	4½	Apr., 1915	99⅛	99⅝	5.10
Hock. Valley	5	Nov., 1914	100⅜	101	3.10
Ill. Central	4½	July, 1914	100¼	100½	2.40
Int. & G. N.	5	Aug., 1914	95⅜	96⅜	15.50
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15, '15	100⅝	100⅞	4.20
Lack. Steel	5	Mar., 1915	97	98	6.35
Mich. Cent.	4½	Mar. 2, '15	100¼	100⅝	4.10
Minn. & St. L.	6	Feb. 1916	99	98	7.00
Mo., K. & T.	5	May, 1915	93	95	9.00
Mo. Pacific	5	June, 1914	95½	96½	36.25
M. Tr. & P.	6	Apr., 1915	100	100½	5.50
N. Y. C. & H. R.	5	Sept. 15, '14	100¼	100⅜	3.15
N. Y. C. & H. R.	5	Nov. 1, '14	100⅛	101	3.10
N. Y. C. & H. R.	4½	May, 1915	100⅛	100⅜	4.15
N. Y., H. & H.	6	May 18, '14	99⅝	99⅞	16.00
Nor. Pacific	6	July 9, '14	100⅜	100⅝	2.50
Pac. Gas & El.	5	Mar. 25, '15	99⅜	99⅝	5.20
Seab'd A. L.	5	Mar. 1916	99¼	100¼	5.85
So. Pacific	5	Ju. 15, '14	100¼	100½	2.50
Southern Ry.	5	Feb., 1916	99⅝	100	5.00
Southern Ry.	6	Mar., 1917	99⅝	99⅞	5.10
State of Tenn.	5	July, 1914	100¼	100½	2.50
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100	100¼	5.80
U. S. S. R. & M.	5	Aug., 1914	100	100½	3.50
Union Typew.	5	Jan. 15, '16	97¾	98¼	6.00
United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	102¼	102⅜	5.00
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100⅝	100⅞	5.80
W. El. & M.	6	July, 1915	101⅞	102¼	4.25
Western Md.	5	Mar., 1915	98	97½	7.05
Western Pow.	6	July, 1915	98¼	100	6.00

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

Name.	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Asked.
At. Coast L.	1914-'19	4@4½%	4.50%	4.40%
Balt. & Ohio.	1914-'23	4½%	4.50%	4.40%
S., R. & Pitts.	1914-'30	4½@5%	4.70%	4.50%
Ches. & Ohio.	1914-'23	4%	4.80%	4.60%
Chicago & N.	1914-'23	4½%	4.45%	4.35%
Chi., Ind. & L.	1914-'23	4½%	4.80%	4.60%
Del. & Hudson.	1922	4½%	4.50%	4.35%
Erie R. R.	1914-'23	4½@5%	4.80%	4.60%
Hocking Val.	1914-'23	4@6%	4.80%	4.60%
Illinois Cent.	1914-'23	4½@5%	4.50%	4.35%
Int. & Gt. N.	1914-'23	5%	5.75%	5.25%
Louis. & Nash.	1914-'23	5%	4.50%	4.35%
Mo., K. & T.	1914-'23	5%	5.00%	4.80%
Missouri Pac.	1914-'22	5%	5.70%	5.10%
N. Y. C. Lines.	1914-'28	4½@5%	4.65%	4.55%
Nor. & West.	1915-'24	4½@5%	4.50%	4.35%
Penn. Gen. F.	1914-'23	4@4½%	4.38%	4.35%
St. L. I. M. & S.	1914-'24	5%	5.00%	4.70%
Seaboard A. L.	1914-'23	5%	4.80%	4.65%
Southern Ry.	1914-'23	4½@5%	4.65%	4.55%
Southern Pac.	1914-'23	4½%	4.50%	4.40%
Virginian Ry.	1914-'19	5%	5.00%	4.75%
Wabash	1914-'21	5%	6.00%	5.00%

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	16⅛	17	16	16½
Atlantic Refining	625	635	618	625
Borne-Scrymser	280	290	280	290
Buckeye Pipe Line	137	140	137	140
Chesebrough Mfg	660	670	660	670
Colonial Oil	110	120	100	110
Continental Oil	225	230	225	228
Crescent Pipe Line	52	55	51	54
Cumberland Pipe Line	50	55	50	55
Eureka Pipe Line	260	265	238	238
Galena-Signal Oil	165	160	166	170
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Indiana Pipe Lines	141	144	140	144
National Transit	39	38	40	40
New York Transit	270	280	270	277
Northern Pipe Line	113	117	113	117
Ohio Oil	178	180	176	178
Prairie Oil & Gas	437	440	424	428
Solar Refining	305	315	305	314
Southern Pipe Line	222	226	220	224
South. Penn. Oil	330	335	314	319
S. W. Penn. Pipe Line	140	145	140	145
Standard Oil (Cal.)	307	310	293	296
Standard Oil (Ind.)	455	460	445	450
Standard Oil (Kan.)	460	470	460	470
Standard Oil (Ky.)	268	272	268	272
Standard Oil (Neb.)	380	390	380	390
Standard Oil (N. J.)	404	406	402	405
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	214	216	211	213
Standard Oil (Ohio)	440	445	440	445
Swan & Finch	185	195	195	195
Union Tank Line	86	88

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Canada AND THE West Indies
NEW YORK AGENCY, Cor. William and Cedar Sts.
Total assets.....$180,000,000.00

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

THURSDAY, APRIL 16, 1914.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total shares April 16, 1914	420,261
Same day last year	250,640
Total year to date	25,190,071
Same period last year	27,980,895
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	67.91 —.03
Same day last year	73.01 +.24

	High.		Low.	
This year's range	78.20	Jan. 21	67.40	Apr. 16
Same period last year	79.10	Jan. 9	70.09	Mar. 19
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
27¼	27⅝	92,200	Alaska Gold Mines	25⅝	27⅛	25⅝	27⅛	+1⅜
10¾	11	400	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	10	10	10	10	— ⅝
73¾	74	38,600	Amalgamated Cop	73	74	72¼	74	+ ¾
54½	55¼	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	55	55	55	55	— ⅛
93⅝	94⅛	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf.	93¾	93¾	93¾	93¾	— ⅛
23	23	100	Am. Beet Sugar	22½	22⅞	22½	22½	+ ⅛
27⅜	28	1,920	Am. Can	28	28	27½	28	+ ⅛
48¾	49¾	600	Am. Car & Fdry	49	49	48¾	48¾	— ⅛
61⅛	62	200	Am. Cities pf	61¼	61¼	61¼	61¼	...
41	43	900	Am. Cotton Oil	40½	41⅛	40½	41⅛	+ ⅛
4	4½	200	Am. H. & Leather	4	4	4	4	— ⅛
29	29½	700	Am. Ice Securities	28¾	29⅛	28¾	29⅛	+ ⅜
9¼	10¼	200	Am. Linseed	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	...
81	82	200	Am. Locomotive	80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾	— ⅛
98¾	100	100	Am. Locomotive pf	98	98	98	98	—2
66⅜	66¾	3,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref	66	66⅝	65⅞	66⅝	— ⅛
101½	102¼	50	Am. Smelt. & R. pf.	101½	101½	101½	101½	...
160	161	200	Am. Snuff	161	161	161	161	—1
30¼	30½	200	Am. Steel Fdries	30¼	30¼	30	30	— ⅛
89½	90½	200	Am. Sugar Refin	89¾	90	89¾	90	— ⅛
109¾	110	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	109¾	109¾	109¾	109¾	— ⅛
120	120½	1,000	Am. Teleph. & Tel	120¼	120⅝	120	120⅝	— ⅛
227½	229	600	Am. Tobacco	227½	227½	225	227	—2½
75	76⅛	10	Am. Woolen pf	76½	76½	76⅛	76⅛	...
34	34⅛	1,600	Anaconda Cop. Co	33⅞	34	33⅞	34	+ ⅛
95¾	96	1,500	Atch., Top. & S. F	95⅝	96⅛	95⅝	96	+ ⅛
100¼	100¼	300	Atch. T. & S. F. pf.	100⅛	100⅛	100	100	...
120⅞	121¼	1,000	Atlantic Coast Line	121½	121½	120⅝	121½	— ⅛
46½	50	100	Baldwin Loco	46½	46½	46½	46½	— ⅛
107½	108	150	Baldwin Loco. pf.	107¾	107¾	107½	107¾	— ⅛
88¼	88½	8,200	Baltimore & Ohio	88¾	88¾	87⅝	88¾	— ⅝
		98	Bank of Commerce	170	170	170	170	— ⅛
88½	89½	700	Bethlehem Steel	89	89	88	88	+ ¼
82⅝	84½	500	Bethlehem Ste. pf.	83	83	82¾	82¾	— ⅛
90¾	91	3,200	Bklyn Rapid Tran	91¼	91⅝	90	91	— ⅛
8½	8	200	Brunswick Ter. & Ry S.	8½	8½	8½	8½	...
23½	23¾	700	California Petrol'm	23¾	23¾	23	23¼	— ⅛
66	64	100	California Pet. pf.	62	62	62	62	+¾
200¼	200⅝	8,500	Canadian Pacific	198⅞	200¼	198⅜	200¼	+1½
31½	32¼	3,200	Central Leather Co	34⅜	34⅞	34½	34⅝	+ ⅛
98½	100	200	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	99	99	99	99	...
54½	55	2,750	Chesapeake & Ohio	54¾	55⅛	54¾	55⅛	+1⅛
52½	52¾	1,500	Chi. Gt. West. pf.	51	52	51	52	...
98¾	99	8,400	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	98½	98¾	97¼	98½	+ ⅛
132	133	400	Chi. & Northwest'n	132	132	131¾	131¾	— ¼
2,100			Chino Copper	40¾	40¾	40	40	...
29	29¼	200	Col. Fuel & Iron	29	29	28¾	28¾	...
129¾	130		Consolidated Gas	130	130	130	130	— ⅛
8⅞	8½	1,200	Corn Products Ref.	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
62½	63½	900	Corn Prod. Ref. pf.	62¾	63	62¾	63	...
149	152	700	Del. & Hudson	150	150	150	149½	— ⅜
12⅝	13	100	Den. & Rio Grande	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12½	— ⅛
15¼	16	900	Distillers Securities	16	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
9	11	50	Dul., S. S. & A. pf.	9	9	9	9	...
28⅜	28½	5,800	Erie	28¼	28⅜	28	28⅛	+ ⅛
44	44½	500	Erie 1st pf.	44⅜	44⅜	44¼	44⅜	...
108½	109	37	Gen. Chemical pf.	108⅝	109⅜	108⅝	108⅝	...
144⅞	144½	590	General Electric	144½	144½	144	144	—1
81¼	82	1,500	General Motors	81¾	82⅛	81⅝	81⅝	— ⅝
92	92½	500	General Motors pf.	92	92⅛	92	92	— ⅛
27⅞	28⅛	4,600	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	27⅝	28¼	27⅝	28	+ ⅛
122½	122⅞	4,800	Great Northern pf.	121¾	122⅝	121⅝	122⅝	+ ⅛
31½	32¼	400	G. N. certs. ore prop.	32	32	31½	32	+ ⅛
63	63½	400	Guggenheim Explor.	63	63¾	63	63½	...
110	111	600	Illinois Central	110¾	110¾	110¼	110¾	...
17⅛	17¼	200	Inspiration Copper	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	...
14½	14⅝	900	Inter.-Met. v. tr. ctfs.	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14½	— ⅛
60½	60¾	1,100	Inter.-Met. pf.	60¾	60¾	60	60¾	...
102¾	103¼	100	Int. Harvester, N.J.	102¾	102¾	102¾	102½	...
100¼	101½	100	Int. Harvester Corp.	101	101	101	101	— ⅛
8	8⅜	700	Int. Paper	8¼	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
32	35	200	Int. Paper pf.	35¾	35¾	35	35	— ⅛
23	24	300	Kan. City Southern	24	24	24	24	...
140¾	140¾	28,600	Lehigh Valley	141¾	142⅜	139¾	140¼	— ⅞
22	24	100	Long Island	22¾	22¾	22¾	22¾	...
69¾	70	100	Mackay Cos. pf.	69	69	69	69	— ⅛
9⅞	10	300	Mer. Marine pf.	10⅛	10⅛	10	10	—1
64½	65	1,100	Mexican Petroleum	62	64⅞	62	64½	+2⅛
23½	23⅝	450	Miami Copper	23¾	23¾	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
121	122	525	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	121⅝	122	120¾	122	— ⅛
15⅛	15⅝	550	Mo., Kan. & Texas	15	15⅝	15	15⅝	...
23	23¼	100	Mo., Kan. & T. pf.	23	23	23	23	...
24	24¼	2,500	Missouri Pacific	23¾	24⅛	23¾	24⅛	— ⅛
101¾	102	100	Montana Power pf.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	— ⅛
129	129¼	25	Nat. Biscuit Co.	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	129⅞	...
122¼	123⅝	12	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf.	122¾	122¾	122¾	122¾	...
44	46¼	100	Nat. Lead Co.	46¼	46¾	46¼	46¾	— ⅛
113¼	113½	100	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf.	113¾	114	113¾	113¾	— ⅛
14½	15	2,400	Nevada Con. Cop.	14⅞	15	14⅝	15	...
87⅞	88	12,400	N. Y. Central	88¾	89⅛	88⅜	87⅞	— ⅛
68⅜	68⅝	5,710	N. Y., N. H. & H.	67¾	68⅝	67¾	68⅜	+⅛
26	26⅞	200	N. Y. Ont. & West.	26⅝	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	— ⅛
103	103⅜	1,050	Norfolk & Western	103⅝	103⅝	102⅝	102⅝	— ⅛
110	110¼	4,600	Northern Pacific	109⅜	110	109⅜	110	+ ⅛
22¾	23	200	Pacific Mail	23¼	23¼	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
110	110⅛	8,210	Penn. R. R.	110⅛	110⅜	109⅝	110	...
120¼	122	400	People's Gas, Chi.	121	121	119¾	119⅞	—1⅝
20¼	20⅝	1,600	Pitts. Coal	20¼	20¼	20	20	— ¼
87½	91	375	Pitts. Coal pf.	88	88¾	87⅜	88¾	...
	91	100	Pitts. Steel pf.	89¾	89¾	89¾	89¾	—1¼
42	42¼	500	Pressed Steel Car	42	42	42	42	— ⅛
93¾	99	200	Railway Steel S. pf.	94	94	93¼	93¼	—2¾
21	21¼	4,550	Ray Con. Copper	21	21¼	20¾	21⅛	+ ⅛
162¼	163⅜	51,800	Reading	163	163⅜	162	163⅜	+ ⅛
22	23	100	Rep. Iron & Steel	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	23⅜	— ⅛
82¼	84½	700	Rep. Iron & S. pf.	82⅝	82⅝	81⅞	82⅝	— ⅛
57¾	58¾	100	Rock Island Co.	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞	— ⅛
53¾	54¾	700	Rock Island Co. pf.	53⅞	53⅞	53¼	53¼	— ⅛
22	24	100	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅛
8	14	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	...
4½	5	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	4½	4½	4½	4½	—1
19½	20	200	Seab. Air Line	19	19½	19	19½	+ ⅛
54⅞	54½	1,100	Seab. Air Line pf.	53¾	54⅛	53¾	54⅛	+ ⅛
26¼	26¾	100	S. -S. S. & I.	26¼	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
91⅝	91¾	10,300	Southern Pacific	91⅝	92	90⅝	91¾	+ ⅛
		11,500	So. Pacific rights	1-32	1-32	1-64	1-32	...
24½	24¾	2,800	So. Railway ext.	24⅜	24½	23¾	24¼	+ ⅛
78½	80	200	So. Ry. pf. ext.	80	80	80	80	...
34¾	36	100	Standard Milling	34½	34½	34½	34½	...
32¾	33	400	Studebaker Co.	32	32⅛	31¾	32⅛	+ ⅛
85	86½	150	Studebaker Co. pf.	85¼	85¾	85¼	85¾	— ⅛
33⅞	34	400	Tennessee Copper	33½	33¾	33¼	33½	...
136	136⅜	2,000	Texas Co.	137¼	137½	135	136⅜	— ⅝
41⅜	42¼	1,300	Third Avenue	42½	42⅝	41⅜	41⅜	— ¼
79⅝	82	100	Underw. Typew.	80	80	80	80	—3
6⅝	7	200	Union B. & P. Co.	6½	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
21½	25	100	Un. R. & P. Co. pf.	22½	22½	22½	22½	+ ⅛
154½	154⅝	50,000	Union Pacific	154½	154⅝	153¼	154⅛	— ⅝
47½	49	50	United Cigar Mfrs.	48	48	48	48	...
88	90	100	United Dry Goods	88	88	88	88	—1
11¾	12⅝	200	U. S. C. I. F. & F.	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
38	40¾	300	U. S. C. I. F. & F. pf.	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
58	60	300	U. S. Rubber	57½	58	57½	58	+ ⅛
101¾	102	100	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞	— ⅛
58⅝	58¾	78,100	U. S. Steel	58	58⅝	57⅝	58⅛	— ⅛
65	65½	8,300	Utah Copper	64½	65	64	65	...
25¾	25⅞	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	25⅞	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛	...
50¾	51	100	W., Ry. & Power	51	51	51	51	...
	1	1,300	Wabash	1	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
4½	4¼	200	Wabash pf.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
61⅜	61⅝	200	Western Union Tel.	62	62	61¼	61¼	— ⅛
72¾	73	1,400	Westingh. E. & M.	72	72½	71⅞	72⅝	+ ⅛
39¾	40	500	Wisconsin Central	41	41	40	40	—1

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Ask.
2s, r, 1930	97½	98
2s, c, 1930	97½	98
4s, r, 1925	101½	101⅝
4s, c, 1925	101¾	102⅛
4s, r, 1925	111	111½
4s, c, 1925	111	...
Panama 2s, r, 1936	97⅜	...

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Ask.
Adams Ex. pf.	97	102
Allis-Ch pf.	43	45¾
A B & Pdy.	87½	90
Do pf.	137½	140
Am C & F pf.	89½	91½
Am Cities	35½	...
Am Cotton Oil	95	...
Am Cot Oil pf.	97	...
Am Ice Sec	83	87
Am C Pr.	83½	84½
Do pf.	102½	104
Am C Oil pf.	95½	98
Am Exp.	100½	102
Am Hide & L pf.	22½	23
Am L pf.	27½	31
Am Malt	5	8
Do pf.	44	49
Am Sm pf. B	80	84
Am Sm pf.	103	105
Am T & C	140	150
Am T pf.	104½	105½
Am Wool	16	17½
Am Wr Pa pf.	12	14
Anaconda	32½	33
B & O pf.	80½	81½
Batop Mines	7	7
B Un G.	124½	128
B, R & P.	107⅝	113½
Do pf.	146½	155
Buf'k Gas	27	28
Canada So.	64¼	65
Case (J I) pf.	82½	86½
C R I & P	17	18
N J	200	210
C & A	90	...
Tel	105	107
Chi & Alt.	6¾	10
Do pf.	18	22
Chi G. W.	12	12½
C I & L pf.	50	60
C. M. & St. P.	134	137¾
C & N W pf.	170	190
Chi. St. P. M & Om.	125	130
Do pf.	135	140
C. C. C. & St. L.	82	85
Do pf.	91	95
Cleve-P.	95	97
Do pf.	101½	103
Col F & I pf.	140	160
Col & So.	21	24
Do 1st pf.	45	46½
Do 2d pf.	20	40
Corn Cent.	19	20
Cuba-Am.	6	7
Do pf.	34	36
D & Co pf.	92	95
D. L. & W.	395	440
D. & R. G. pf.	21¾	25
D. M. & Pt.	3	10
Det. Ed.	112½	116
Det. & M.	85	...
Do pf.	95	...
Det. U. Ry.	...	74
D. S. S. & A.	4	5
Erie 2d pf.	36¼	38
F. M. & S.	25	35
Do pf.	35	41½
Gen. Ch.	...	171
G'drich (B. F.) Co pf.	86¼	90
Gt. Nor. pf.	130½	132
Haw. Pin.	110	...
H. R. L. & P. pf.	72½	82
Do pf.	90	94
Helme (G.) W'd Co.	160	165
Do pf.	108½	117
Hock. Val.	126	130
Hocking Coal	114	119
Inger-R.	110	...
Do pf.	92	...
Int. Agric. pf.	5	8
Int. Harv. pf.	99	99
Int. H. Corp pf.	114½	...
Int. St. P.	9⅝	11¾
Do pf.	16	25
Iowa Cent.	6	8
Do pf.	18	40
K. C. Ft. S. & M.	74	77
Kan. C. So pf.	68	69¾
Kayser (J.) & Co.	87	91
Do 1st pf.	106	109
K. & T.	4	5
Do pf.	25	...
Kresge (S.) Co.	95	97½
Do pf.	102¼	103½
Lack. Steel	31	33
Lacl. Gas	97	97
L. E. & W.	6¾	7
Do pf.	11½	19
Lake S. & M.	115	120½
Do pf.	114	116
L. & W. Sec.	30½	34½
Do 1st pf.	80	85
Do 2d pf.	62½	65
Lewis Co.	107	130
Do pf.	112	114
Lewis & C.	134½	135½
Mack Car.	38	60
Mack Car. pf.	90	95
Mex. P.	17	19½
Mich. Cent.	120	...
M. & St. L.	12	13
Do pf.	25	35
M. St. P. & S. S. M. pf.	134	145
Do 1 l.	80	83½
M. P. 1st pf.	104½	...
M. Wd pf.	108	112½
Mon. Pow.	48¼	48¾
N. C. & St. L.	135	140
Nat. En. pf.	99½	12
Do pf.	80	87
Nat. L. pf.	107½	109½
Nat. Rys of M. 1st pf.	28	33
N. O. M. & C. pf.	...	25
N. Y. A. & W.	65	95
N. Y. C. & St. L.	28	45
Do 1st pf.	92	100
Do 2d pf.	66	90
N. Y. Dock.	5	20
Do pf.	...	28
N. Y. S. Hyd.	...	69½
Norf. So.	28	32
N. & W. pf.	87	90
North Am.	75	75¾
N. O. T. & M.	59	63
Ont. Min.	2¾	3
Pabst B. pf.	85	140
Pac. Coast.	75	80
Do 1st pf.	80	85
Do 2d pf.	80	90
P. & A.	28	30
Peo. & E.	5	10
Pett-Mull.	20	27
Do 1st pf.	30½	35
Phelps-D.	125	140
Pitts. Coal	82	86
Do 6 p c pf.	88	90
P. C. C. & St. L.	73½	80½
Do pf.	98	100
Pr. St. C. pf.	100	103
Pub. Serv.	115½	116
Pullman Co.	155	156
Quicksilver	2	3½
Do pf.	2	5½
R. R. Sec. I	...	85
Do II	...	50
Ry. St. Spr.	29½	32
Ry. St. Spr. pf.	87	90
Reading 1st pf.	87½	88
Do 2d pf.	82	85
Rep. I. & S. pf.	97	99
Rio Grande W.	17	19
Do 1st pf.	36	40
Do 2d pf.	20	25
Rock Island Co.	17	19
Do pf.	38	42
St. L. & S. F.	1	10
St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	1	10
Sears-R.	186	187
Do pf.	124	124½
S. -S. S. & I.	...	...
So. Pac.	85½	95
So. Ry.	...	64
Do pf.	...	106
So. R. & C.	...	...
Stan. Oil ctfs.	79½	77
Stand. M. pf.	91	95
Texas Pac.	15	15½
T. P. L. Tr.	90½	...
T. St. L. & W.	9	10
Do pf.	27½	30
T. C. & T.	104	105
Do pf.	125½	...
Und. Type pf.	108	...
Un. Bag.	82	83
Un. Cig. M. pf.	100	106
Un. D. & E. pf.	94	99
U. Rys. In.	16¾	17
Do pf.	42	49½
U. S. Exp.	22	25
U. S. Ind. A.	30	35
Do pf.	82	85
U. S. R. & C.	60	62
U. S. R. pf.	70	87
U. S. S. pf.	100	109½
Vand. R. R.	...	95
Va.-Car. Ch. pf.	100	103
Va. I. C. & C.	42	50
Va. R. & P. pf.	86	...
Vul. Steel.	9	11
Do pf.	...	35
W. F. Rep.	91	93
West. Md.	30½	33
Do pf.	45	50
W. P. R. R.	...	...
1st pf.	117½	130
Wayne-B.	325	350
Do pf.	192	250
Wells-F. Ex.	230	245
Do 1st pf.	125	135
Do 2d pf.	5	15
Wes. Un.	97	99
Do pf.	121	123½

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Yesterday. Ask.	Wednesday. Bid.	Wednesday. Ask.
4½s, 1964	102	102⅛	102	102⅛
4½s, March, 1963	102	102⅛	102	102⅛
4½s, May, 1957	102	102⅛	102	102⅛
4½s, Nov., 1957	102	102⅛	102	102⅛
4½s, Nov., 1957	102	102⅛	102	102⅛
4½s, Mar., 1960	102	102⅛	102	102⅛
4s, May, 1959	99	99⅛	99	99⅛
4s, May, 1959	99	99⅛	99	99⅛
4s, Nov., 1959	99	99⅛	99	99⅛
4s, Nov., 1959	99	99⅛	99	99⅛
4s, Nov., 1959	99	99⅛	99	99⅛
4s, Nov., 1959	99	99⅛	99	99⅛
3½s, 1954	87	87⅛	87	87⅛
3½s, Nov., 1954	87	87⅛	87	87⅛

NEW HAVEN PROXIES SENT IN

Half the Stock Already Committed to Partition Agreement.

Proxies for about 780,000 shares of New Haven Railroad stock had been received yesterday by the management to be voted in favor of ratification of the agreement made with the Department of Justice for the dismemberment of the system. Holders of only 889 shares had been heard from in opposition.

The amount of stock outstanding is 1,560,000 shares, so that the affirmative proxies represent almost exactly 50 per cent. of the total. There is no doubt that a large majority will eventually be cast in favor of ratification, but the prospects are for a lively debate at the meeting in New Haven next Tuesday.

The Directors of the New Haven and a number of subsidiaries met yesterday, but most of the business transacted was routine. Plans for refunding the $45,000,000 notes that fall due next month and others that mature a little later, were discussed, but Chairman Elliott said afterward that he could give no information on this subject at present and could not say when the plan would be announced. J. P. Morgan was in conference with the Directors in the afternoon.

Mr. Elliott said that gross earnings for the first week of April were slightly better than last year and that net operating earnings for March would not fall behind last year, despite the loss in gross. This was because of a commensurate cut in expenses.

J. M. Tomlinson, Auditor of the New Haven, was appointed a Vice President with power only to sign stock certificates, a function formerly performed by Vice President Kochersperger, who recently resigned.

MEXICAN EXCHANGES COSTLY

Fluctuations Reduce Profits of Pierce Oil Companies.

Fluctuations in Mexican exchanges due to the unsettled conditions in that country were responsible for a considerable reduction in profits of the Pierce Oil Companies last year, as shown in a brief report made public yesterday. The Pierce Oil Corporation, the Waters-Pierce Oil Company, and the Pierce-Fordyce Oil Association had profits for the year 1913, before deducting adjustments on account of extraordinary exchange rates, in excess of the official rate of 50 cents United States to the peso of $2,952,012.

The losses in converting Mexican silver into gold at current rates and remitting the gold to the United States were $315,714. Besides this, a reserve of $336,004 was set up to cover the difference between the official rate of exchange and the current rate on Dec. 31 of approximately 9 cents. The balance for interest and dividends was accordingly re

MAYOR MAY SIGN CONDEMNATION BILL

Intimates at Hearing His Approval of Act Abolishing Commissioners.

HOPES IT WILL SAVE MONEY

Lawyers Who Oppose the Bill Argue That the Expense to the City Will Be Increased.

Mayor Mitchel held hearings yesterday on bills recently passed by the Legislature and sent to him for approval or disapproval. The most important was one to do away with condemnation commissioners in acquisition of land for city purposes and to vest the power in Justices sitting in the various Special Terms of the Supreme Court. The bill also permits the city to condemn land in excess of the amount actually needed.

Lawyers representing condemnation commissioners opposed the bill on the ground that it would add greatly to the expense of proceedings. There are eight justices in the various Special Term parts in New York County, and one in each other county in the State. The opposition declared that if each condemnation case went before one justice at a time it would take five or six years for all the cases to be heard. At present, every commissioner hears several cases at once, and each commissioner receives $10 a sitting. At fewest, a dozen new justices would be required to hear all the cases, the opposition contended, and this would mean great additional expense.

"Even adding the salaries of a dozen additional Judges," the Mayor said, "those of us who have studied the bill estimate that the saving to the city by the reduction of excessive awards will overcome this increase in a single big proceeding."

One of the lawyers wanted to know what authority the Mayor had to suppose that a Judge would reduce the amount of an award. Mayor Mitchel replied that every one who had studied the proposition was of the opinion that condemnation Commissioners had made highly excessive awards.

The Mayor intimated that he would sign the bill unless there was serious legal objection to it, and he had Assistant Corporation Counsel go over the matter carefully to determine if the bill was legally correct.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
6:15—152 St. & Harlem River; Rodgers & Hagerty	$5,000
9:30—4 E. 117 St.; Evans Bros.	Slight
10:00—2,354 2 Av.; F. J. Maider	$500
10:15—102-104 W. End Av.; Lepert & Stewart Co.	$60
11:25—223 E. 96 St.; H. Beckerman	Slight
P. M.	
1:00—122 W. 43 St.; Rose Sherry	Slight
1:25—64 Wooster St.; L. Schlesinger	Slight
2:55—128 St & Amst Av; Dernheimer & Schwartz	Slight
3:15—7 E 4 St; J. Leff	Slight
8:00—309 Av. A; Central Coal Co.	$50
8:40—1,898 Bailey Av.; G. Hoffman	slight
9:20—514 W. 52 St., A. Shaw	slight
9:30—182 Col. Av., Geo. Forms	none
9:30—131 E. 99 St., Morris Davis	slight
11:59—248 Av.; Isador Dalabaum	Slight

CHANDLER ASSAILS WILSON.

Congressman Speaks at Harlem Board of Commerce Dinner.

A bitter attack on President Wilson's canal tolls policy by Congressman Walter M. Chandler, Progressive, of Harlem, at the seventeenth annual dinner of the Harlem Board of Commerce in Pabst's 125th Street Restaurant last night failed to arouse general enthusiasm on the part of the 400 members of the organization present.

"If Mr. Wilson can dominate the American Congress," he said, "then this is no longer a government by and for the people, but a despotism. I admire Mr. Wilson personally, but he is wrong on the principle involved. I voted for free tolls because the platform of the party by which I was elected declared for free tolls, and because the platform of my many Democratic constituents declared for them. Since the captain of their ship has deserted the party, I felt myself doubly obligated to stand for them. Thirteen million American voters declared for free tolls in November, 1912. Whoever questions that judgment was right questions the right of the American people to self government."

A novel feature of the dinner was the sending and receiving of wireless messages, the apparatus being in plain view of the diners. A message of greeting was sent to the Berlin Chamber of Commerce.

Among the speakers were Marcus M. Marks, Job E. Hedges, Edward E. McCall and Douglas Mathewson. Adelbert S. Nichols, President of the organization, was toastmaster.

STRIKEBREAKERS AT WORK.

Terminal Companies Fill Places of Brakemen and Conductors.

The Eastern District Terminal Company, the New York Dock Company and the Brooklyn Bush Terminal Company, whose yard brakemen and conductors struck on Wednesday for an advance in wages, began to fill the places of the strikers yesterday. A strike-breaking agency had its representatives on the ground shortly after the strike was called, and arranged to supply new men.

At the executive offices of the Bush Terminal Company, 100 Broad Street, a representative said that the strike had not hampered traffic. The places of the strikers were filled and the members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers on the engines have made no objection to working along with them.

Col. Michael J. Reagan of the State Board of Mediation said the representatives of the board would try to bring both sides together to-day with a view to a settlement.

KIRBY DIES MENTAL WRECK.

Wiretappers Got Chicagoan's Money and His Bank Collapsed.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Dr. William T. Kirby, head of the defunct Kirby Savings Bank, died at a hospital here to-day a mental wreck. When the bank closed, Nov. 3, 1912, Dr. Kirby could not be found. Later it was learned he was in a sanitarium. Federal Judge Landis appointed the Central Trust Company receiver.

There were $30,000 deposits but none of the money could be found. Judge Landis ordered Dr. Kirby to produce the money or go to jail for contempt. The banker said he had lost the money to wire-tappers, betting on horses. Judge Landis scouted the story and cited Dr. and Mrs. Kirby for contempt. Subsequent developments strengthened the wire tapping story, however, and several men were indicted.

Attorneys for the Kirbys and for the receiver finished their arguments before Judge Landis only a few weeks ago, and the court took the case under advisement.

RULING ON ELECTION FUNDS.

Congressmen Can Solicit by Letter, Says House Committee.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—A resolution reported to the House to-day by the Elections Committee declared that it was not a violation of the Federal criminal code for a Senator or Representative to solicit or receive contributions for political purposes from other Senators and Representatives, nor to solicit such contributions by letters written in the Senate or House office buildings.

Representative Mann, Republican leader, recently asked whether campaign assessment letters of the Democratic Congressional Committee were in violation of the law.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The Atlantic storm is off the southeast New England Coast with apparently decreasing intensity, and the winds have diminished. Rains fell during the last twenty-four hours from the Upper Ohio Valley eastward, with some snow over northern districts. Rains or snows still continue in New York and New England.

A depression from the North Pacific has reached Western Kansas with greatly increased intensity. It has been preceded by abnormally high temperatures over the central portion of the country and by rains in the Far Northwest, and is followed by a strong pressure area with a decided fall in temperature to much below normal conditions throughout the extreme West and with rains extending southward and eastward into the Rocky Mountain region.

The western disturbance will continue eastward, attended by rains or snows and lower temperatures into the Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, and be followed by generally fair weather Saturday.

During Friday night and Saturday the rains will extend east of the Mississippi River into the lake region, the Ohio Valley, and the Gulf States, probably reaching the Atlantic States Saturday night.

It will be warmer Friday in the East, but colder by Saturday between the Mississippi River and the Alleghany Mountains.

Winds for Friday and Saturday along the North Atlantic Coast will be moderate to fresh northwest, becoming variable by Saturday; Middle Atlantic Coast, moderate northwest, becoming variable by Saturday; South Atlantic Coast, light west breezes, becoming south and moderate, except variable in extreme south portion.

FORECASTS TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Fair west, cloudy east portion Friday, somewhat warmer. Saturday, increasing cloudiness and warmer; moderate north to east winds.

Southern New England—Cloudy Friday, probably rain or snow east portion, slightly warmer interior. Saturday increasing cloudiness and warmer; moderate northwest to north winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania—Warmer and generally fair Friday. Saturday, increasing cloudiness and warmer; probably rain at night; moderate north to east winds.

Western New York—Generally fair and slightly warmer Friday. Saturday, cloudy, probably rain; moderate, shifting winds, becoming east Friday night.

Northern New England—Cloudy Friday, probably local snows in Maine. Saturday, warmer and generally fair, diminishing north winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	48	40	4 P. M.	51	38
6 A. M.	47	39	6 P. M.	53	39
9 A. M.	48	39	9 P. M.	50	38
12 M.	49	37	11 P. M.	50	38

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 38; for the corresponding date last year it was 48; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 48.

The highest temperature yesterday was 37; at 8 P. M. it was 38. Maximum temperature, 40 degrees at 10:10 A. M.; minimum, 37 degrees at 7 A. M. Humidity, 95 per cent. at 8 A. M., 73 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.63 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.77 inches.

OWENS SENTENCED TO JAIL.

Discharged Also as Night Superintendent of Lodging House.

Magistrate Krotel, sitting last night in the Men's Night Court, Yorkville, sentenced Walter Owens, discharged night Superintendent of the Municipal Lodging House, to thirty days in the Workhouse on Blackwell's Island and put him under a $300 bond to keep the peace for six months. Owens had just received a letter discharging him from his place and his lawyer begged for mercy. The Magistrate decided Henry Groehelm, a Charities Department investigator, would not be safe unless Owens got a Blackwell's Island sentence. Owens is the man to whom Groehelm, on whose report Commissioner Kingsbury discharged Owens, had Owens arrested last night. They had had a dispute some nights ago, when Owens found Groehelm, who was in the lodging house, ostensibly as a lodger, out of his quarters at midnight. Owens also said that Groehelm had made statements reflecting on him to Mrs. Owens, his wife, when Groehelm went to the Owens home at 329 West Nineteenth Street, to investigate Owens's connections. As Owens entered the lodging house last night, Groehelm said, the Superintendent declared he had suffered from "a dirty trick," and that he would "get" Groehelm some dark night. Owens, in reply, asserted Groeheim had sneered at him.

On reports made by Groehelm and Sigmund Simons, another investigator, Commissioner Kingsbury also dismissed William J. Ryan, night attendant at the Lodging House, yesterday. What his charges against the two men were did not come out in last night's court proceedings.

JUDGE O'DWYER WON'T QUIT

Denies He Will Leave Democratic Club Because of Murphy Episode.

Judge Edward F. O'Dwyer, President of the National Democratic Club, denied yesterday that he intended to resign from the club as a result of the reinstatement of Charles F. Murphy and others who had been dropped for nonpayment of dues. Judge O'Dwyer said that his fight on Mr. Murphy had only begun and he intimated that independent Democrats would bolt the Tammany ticket this Fall if the Legislature did not pass the amendments to the Direct Primary law which were suggested by the club.

"I have no intention of resigning as President of the National Democratic Club," said Judge O'Dwyer. "The club is unqualifiedly opposed to Murphy. I am somewhat unfortunate in my Board of Governors. There is Thomas F. Smith, who happens also to be Secretary of Tammany Hall when he attends a meeting he does not speak as a member, but as Secretary of Tammany Hall and the personal representative of Mr. Murphy. After a meeting of the board, which is supposed to be secret, Mr. Smith rushes downstairs to the newspaper reporters and biased reports of what has happened are published next day.

"I propose to continue the fight against Mr. Murphy and the National Democratic Club will be one of the instruments in that fight."

MORE TYPHUS COMES IN.

Eight Cases at Swinburne Island Now; 1,108 Detained.

Three cases of typhus were discovered yesterday in the steerage of the Fabre Line steamship Madonna by the Health Officer's staff at Quarantine when she arrived from Mediterranean ports. The patients were removed to the hospital for contagious diseases on Swinburne Island. The steamer had called at Providence before coming to New York, but the symptoms of the fever had not then developed, her doctor said.

Out of the 1,025 immigrants on board, 200 of the men shared the section in the forward steerage with the three typhus victims, and they were all sent to Hoffman Island for observation. This will make a total of 1,108 persons detained at the island now for observation, and eight patients with typhus at Swinburne Island.

Auto Hits Boy in Times Square.

Crossing Broadway at Forty-second Street last night Eugene Murphy, nine years old, of No. 430 West Fifty-second Street, was knocked down by an automobile owned by Mrs. Catherine Ebling, of No. 803 Eagle Avenue, the Bronx, and driven by her chauffeur, Harry Dahl, of No. 447 St. Ann's Avenue. Mrs. Ebling sprang out and lifted the boy into the automobile. He was rushed to the Polyclinic Hospital, where Dr. Tobin said he was suffering from contusions and possible internal injuries.

Stranger with $1,800 Vanishes.

Nathan Pers of 404 Madison Street, asked the police at headquarters yesterday to search for his uncle, Isaac Rolband, 45 years old, of Rome, N. Y., who disappeared on Monday afternoon. Rolband had received threatening letters, and had $1,800 with him. His daughter, Eva, 10 years old, described two men with whom she said he made an appointment near the Williamsburg Bridge on Monday. Rolband is 5 feet 6 inches tall, weighs 170 pounds, has a brown mustache and brown hair and wears a derby and brown suit.

FIND $10,000 OF LOOT IN HARLEM FLAT

Detectives Follow Newman, a Negro, and Get It After a Visit to a Pawnshop.

CHECK WIFE'S USE OF PISTOL

Also Have Fight with Elevator Runner Who Calls at the Flat and Objects to Being Detained.

Edward J. Newsone, a negro 29 years old, who said he was a vaudeville actor, entered a pawnshop on Third Avenue, near 129th Street, early last night carrying a black handbag. Detectives Collinge and Dieschly of the East 126th Street Station followed him in. When he opened the bag and tried to pawn $150 worth of jewelry and silver the detectives took him around to the station and questioned him. He said he lived at 27 West 136th Street, and the detectives went there. They found Newsone's wife, a mulatto. While they were talking to her, William Burridge, a 30-year-old negro elevator operator, walked in. When the detectives asked him to remain he demurred, and when they tried to detain him he fought with them fiercely. Detectives Calkins, Dougherty and Dwyer entered the room just in time to restrain Mrs. Newsone from using a heavy revolver she brought from another room.

The police found jewelry, clothing and silver valued at $10,000 in the flat. There were many rings, from which some one had pried the settings. Some of the silver was identified by Prof. Ralph Tilmont of the Modern Languages Department of City College as his property, stolen from his flat in the Dayton Arms Apartments, 603 West 140th Street, on Monday evening. The police said last night that members of a band had committed twenty burglaries recently in the Washington Heights and upper Riverside Drive districts. They believed that Burridge and Newsone were familiar with the operations of this band.

Charges of burglary, violating the Sullivan law and resisting a policeman were made against Burridge and Mrs. Newsone. Newsone was charged with burglary.

WOMAN THIEF TAKES POISON

Eludes Attendant in Courthouse After Shoplifting Conviction.

Preferring death to prison, a young woman tried to commit suicide by swallowing lysol in the women's waiting room of the Court of Special Sessions, Brooklyn, yesterday, after she had been sentenced to the Bedford Reformatory for shoplifting. In court she said she was Mrs. May Moore, 28 years old, of Third Street, New Dorp, Staten Island, but to authorities of the Long Island College Hospital she said her correct name was Mrs. May Maxwell.

Miss Frances Leach, a probationary officer, accompanied her to the waiting room. The woman quickly stepped inside and closed and locked the door behind her. Two court attendants forced open the door and found the woman on the floor unconscious. At the hospital it was said the woman would recover.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Further information may be obtained from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, D. C., and at the branch offices of the bureau, 315 Custom House, by giving the number of the item referred to.

12,914. SHOES, LEATHER, AND RUBBERS.—A commission house in the Near East is in the market for shoes of all kinds and grades, shoe leathers, including box calf, kid, black and colored, patent and other leather, also rubbers for men, women, and children.

12,915. FLOWER SEEDS.—A wholesale flower grower is desirous of receiving catalogues and samples of the seed of Am. carnations and chrysanthemums grown for growing in the open air in a climate which for the three Winter months averages about 50 degs. F.

12,916. HARDWARE, TOOLS, PUMPS AND TWINE NAILS.—A commission house in the Levant is in the market for hardware, heavy and shelf; tools of all kinds, force pumps, and wire nails.

12,917. TWINE AND TWIST.—An import and export firm is desirous of purchasing Am. twine and twist, and is also willing to act as agent for Am. mfrs. of such goods.

12,918. FILES AND WOODEN SCREWS.—A wholesale firm is anxious to get in touch with Am. mfrs. of files and wooden screws. It is willing to guarantee a turnover of $8,000 to $10,000 per annum with competitive prices.

12,919. GLUCOSE FACTORY.—A S. African firm, which is contemplating the establishment of a glucose factory to produce from ten to twenty barrels of glucose daily, has applied to an American Consulate for full information with rough sketch of plant giving rough idea of the necessary equipment and space occupied, an estimate as to each part of machinery required, and the cost thereof, either f. o. b. New York or delivered at S. African ports. The firm would also like to correspond with some one who has a practical knowledge of the plant and process, with a view to engaging his services if the project should materialize.

12,920. ELECTRIC VEHICLES.—An American Consul has forwarded a copy of a letter from a business firm in Scotland desirous of obtaining an agency for a good commercial electric vehicle of Am. manufacture for carrying 1 to 3 tons, the usual load being 1½ tons. The firm states that it has large machinery showrooms and does its own mechanical work; also has an extensive experience with electric motors, having been engaged in electric-power installations for the last fourteen years. The firm would be willing to take the chassis and build the body and paint same over if necessary.

12,921. STATIONARY ENGINES.—A European commission agent desires to be placed into touch with firms manufacturing the semi-Diesel system from 5 h. p. up, using crude oil for fuel.

Weather In Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—Forecast:

N. Car.—Fair, warmer Fri. Sat. cloudy, prob. showers in w.; warmer in e.; mod. winds, bec. in e.

S. Car.—Fair, warmer in n. Sat. cloudy; light to mod. w. and s. winds.

Ga.—Fair Fri. Sat. cloudy, prob. showers; cooler in n. and w.; light to mod. w. to s. winds.

Fla.—Fair Fri.; warmer in n. w. Sat. fair, except prob. showers; cooler in n. w.; light and shifting winds, except fresh s. over n. w.

Ala., Miss., La.—Fair Fri. Sat. unsettd., prob. showers, cooler; mod. to fresh s. winds.

E. Tex.—Fair Fri.; showers; colder at night or Sat., except fair near the coast; fresh to strong s. winds on the coast, shifting to w. and n. w. during Fri. night.

W. Tex.—Fair, cooler Fri. preceded by showers in the Pan Handle. Sat., fair.

Utah—Fair Fri., Sat.

Okla.—Showers, colder Fri. Sat., fair; cooler in e.

Ark.—Showers, cooler Fri. or Fri. night. Sat., fair, cooler.

Tenn., Ky.—Cloudy Fri.; showers, colder at night or Sat.

Ohio—Cloudy, warmer Fri. Sat., showers, colder; increasing e. winds.

Ind.—Cloudy Fri.; showers; colder at night and Sat.; fresh to strong s. winds, shifting to n. w. by Sat.

Ill.—Cloudy Fri.; cloudy; colder at night and prob. on Sat.; increasing e. winds.

Lower Mich.—Cloudy; warmer Fri.; showers, colder at night and Sat.; increasing e. winds, prob. mod. gales by Fri. night on Lake Mich.

Upper Mich.—Cloudy Fri., showers at night or Sat.; mod. to fresh e. to n. e. winds.

Wis.—Cloudy Fri., showers, colder at night and prob. Sat., except fair Sat. in w.; increasing e. winds, prob. mod. gales by Fri. night.

Minn.—Showers Fri.; colder in w. and s.; fresh e. to n. winds. Sat. fair.

Iowa—Showers, colder Fri. or Fri. night. Sat. prob. fair; colder in e.

Mo.—Showers, colder Fri. or Fri. night. Sat. fair; colder in e.

N. Dak.—Fair, colder Fri., preceded by showers in e. portion. Sat. fair.

S. Dak.—Showers, colder Fri. Sat. prob. fair.

Neb., Kan.—Showers, colder Fri. Sat. prob. fair.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Eastern District of New York.—In the matter of DOTY & SONINGEOUR, Bankrupts.—Ter of DOTY & SCRIMGEOUR, Bankrupts.—7 motors, (from 5 to 35 H. P.,) Seybold power cutter, Sheridan power cutter, power slitter, 2 embossing machines, 7 calendars, 7 reelers, day mixer, 8 coating machines, 4 steam engines, 12 filters, 20 tons paper, office furniture, &c., will be sold at public auction Monday, April 20, at 10:30 A. M., on the premises, 34th St. and 3d Av., Brooklyn. Bush Terminal No. 7, 6th floor.

GEORGE M. WELCH, Receiver.
J. W. & W. H. REED, Auctioneers.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW. (*) This character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

426—Alabama & Vicksburg Ry. et al., piff in error, vs. Pearl Morris.—Dismissed, with costs.

751—Charleston & Western Carolina Ry., piff in error, vs. Lizzie Thompson.—Argument cont.

632—Seaboard Air Line Ry., piff in error, vs. J. M. Pace Mule Co.—Submitted for piff in error.—No appearance for def.

866—Southern Ry. Co., piff in error, vs. D. E. Crockett.—Submitted.

2, Original—Commonwealth of Virginia, compl., vs. West Virginia. Six hours granted for oral argument.—Argument commenced.

Call for April 17: 2, original; 6, original, 188, 302, 276, (and 291 and 292,) 297, (and 298,) 330, 177, 160, and 266.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS—Lacombe, Coxe, Ward, Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M.
In re Boyd.
Anderson <Mor & E RR
Hogg <Maxwell.
Whitcomb <Shultz.
In re Samuels.
Lewis <Mowinckel.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Admiralty.
Rooney <E Coal Dock
Howey <Barge Tip Top

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Motion calendar.
Royal D W I Mail <
Merritt & Chapman.
Thurlow <Wrangel.
Cent'l Aquiter <same.
Sundh Elec <Cutler & Hammer.
Pavlowa <Atwell.
Cameron <Garfield Mills.
Lovell McConnell <Salvini.
Same <Square.
Am Pipe Con <Co of W'chester.
Cook <Culomatic F P.
Tooker <Schr Geo F Scannell.
Deiches <Un Copper Co
Webb <Samuels.
New motions:
Autoplano Co <Winter.
Lachman <Dolores.
Mack <Anglo So Am Bank.
Romanazzi <Kerbaugh.
Mostyn <Huntington.
De Mayo <Robins.
R & R Lmc Co <Estate of Pendleton.
Johns & Platt <Killoch
DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Jury Calendar.
10:30 A. M.
3 N B'k of J C <Cantalupo <Lacorazza.
Ehm <Alliance Ins.
Same <Liverpool L & Ins Co.

Eastern District.

CRIMINAL CALENDAR—Veeder, J.
USA <Graham.
Same <Same.
BANKRUPTCY CALENDAR—Chatfield, J.
Discharges.
Samuel Coller,
Jos. Michael and Jos. Buckley, Am Woolen Trades;
William E. Wassner,
Maximillian Wolfram,
Thos. L. Coleman,
Abraham Cohen,
Jacob Prevor,
Hiram A. Thomas,
Wm. B. Jacobs, Jr.,
Samuel Settle,
Kirkland & Alfret,
Mollie L. Schroeder,
Max Goldstein <Knoewitz,
Adolph Bausch.
Bausch Picture Frame, &c.,
Thomas Keith,
Antone Martzolf,
Herbert F. Abram,
Ida S. White,
Dan Connelly,
William McNab,
A. Hausch Co., Inc.,
Doty & Scringeour,
Smith, Gray & Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Scudder, J. Ex parte business.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

DAY CALENDAR.
In re CNY, (Tunnel St.)
People ex rel Sulzer <Sohmer.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Supreme Court—Ingraham, Clarke, Scott, Dowling, and Hotchkiss, JJ.—At 10 A. M. Motions.
In re Add'n of Bronx Parkway Commission.
In re same.
In re W 184 St.
Henessy <I R T.
Kelly <Dem. Party.
Hale <Seligsberg.
Morena <Mann Nav.
Skiba <Holbrook.
Cabot & Co.
Hollingsworth <NY Rys
Non-enumerated motions:
Bartlett <Harris.
Plain-Am, &c, Co <Broderick.
Urbano <Hallenbeck.
People ex rel A Magnificent Chrysanthemum Co.
Kindgear <Craig.
Akins <Trowbridge.
Hallahan <Hallahan.
Lavanig <G A & P Tea.
Kupferstein, &c <Dalton.
Posner et al <Lederer.
Moore & Evans <Van Raag.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Davis, J. Litigated motions, at 10:30 A. M.
Okum <C I & B RR.
Same <same.
McDonald <Stern.
Benton <Langford.
Hamburger <E Enam.
Fredericks <Fredericks
Same <same.
West <Burns Agcy.
Gerard <Rob't Gair.
Same <same.
Farmers L & T <Benline Con.
Jordan <Feinblatt.
Goldberg <Goldberg.
Kaufman <Scofield.
Derr <Durr.
Higbie <Krauthoff.
Mack <Abrams.
Higbie <Krauthoff.
Fitzpatrick <Erklin.
Chandler <Chandler.
Piel <Goldberg.
Bowers <Heller.
N Y Trust <Meyer.
Purdy <same.
Lincoln Trust <same.
Coyle <CNY.
Same <same.
Arnone <CNY.
Vorsimer <same.
D'Auria <CNY.
Same <same.
Chalmers <Murphy.
Nelson <Tompkins.
Lalkin <Lalkin.
Kantrowitz <J E Stevens Con.
Pilkington <Pilkington.
In re Penance.
Clark <Rempel.
Levenson <B Rub Fab.
Clarke Cont Co <CNY.
Ger-Am Coffee <O'Neil
Same <same.
Moore <Moore.
In re Friedlander.
CNY <Gerstein.
Smith <Ward Bak'g Co
Curzia <same.
Dunn <Levine.
In re Herbst, (Thibodeau,)
In re De Maria, (Linch.)
Hech <Saks & Co.
Van Heise <Underhill.
Ger-Am Coffee <Johnston.
Same <Diehl.
Same <same.
Same <Johnston.
Same <Sanley.
Same <same.
People <Lutts.
In re Boyd.
Thorn <Thorn.
Brill <Abramowitz.
Egan <Egan.

PART II.—Weeks, J.—10:30 A. M.
Ex parte business, at 10:15 A. M.

PART III.—Bijur, J.—At 10:15 A. M.
Tenn., Ky.—Cloudy Fri.; showers, colder at night or Sat.
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PART IV., Pendleton, J., case on; V., Donnelly, J., case on; VI., Lehman, J., case on; VII., Blanchard, J., case on.

PART II.—Erlanger, Daull Miller Co <Durham.
Rosenbaum <Roth.
Wise <Shaw.
Mecca Rity <A W Tanis Music Lib.
Smith <Ziegfeld.
Landon <Mott.
Security B'k <Harris Tobacco.

J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wormser <Soldin.
Halle <Mark.
Ehrlich <Douil Miller.
1 Nat B'k of L'wood <Tyson.
Ruth <Reid.
Anderson <Anderson.
Dickinson <Meadows.
Bachelmen <Pidgeon. Case on.

PART III.—Flatzek, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
A. Hartman <Carman.
R. Hartman <same.
Burdick <Lichenstein.
Hayes <Morriss.
Sanders <Am Sug Ref.
Rusell <Bradley.
Same <Jacobs & Davies

Larson <Rity Hold.
Dellafemina <NY Rys.
Hart <Wishert.
Keel <Jobson-Gifford.
Walsh <E E Paul. Case on.

PARTS IV., V.—Adjourned until April 20.

PART VI.—Delany, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Faulhaber <Beyer.
Mangold <Mulcahy & Gilbert.
Huot <Weeks, Jr.
Wolf <Cong Chat Z E.
Elkus <Hennessy.
Feinot <Furstein.
Orthout <Warner.
Preston <Hobbs.
Burke <Pitts Con.
Bolles <Scheer.
Hearst <NYC RR.
CNY <Uvalde Asphalt.
Davis <MacMahon.
Weil <People's Surety.
In re Narganes.
Turpin <Turpin.
Teeter <Daniel.
Teeter <Daniel.

PART VII.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Tashjian <Spengeman.
Welch <Hart Bros.
Gaurilutz <Savage.

PART VIII.—Emerson, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Murray Hills Inc.
Gold <N Y Rys.
Etshells <Fargo.
Bazik <McGovern.
Zeller <Kadan.
E Westcott <Otis Elev.
Goodwin <Acker, M & C
Carroll <Cons Gas.

PART IX.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Baruth <Marks.

PART X.—Gavegan, J. At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Mitchell <Brennan.

PART XI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Lenihan <Waldo.

PART XII.—Adjourned until April 20.

PART XIII.—Sutherland, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Boscio <Pitts Con.
Payton <N Y Rys.
Morrison <same.
Kravitz <R R of N J.
Curran <C, M & StP Ry.
McDonough <Otten.
Guarino <Lev'son Wr.
Halford <CNY.
Halford <C & L Mfg
Bank <same.
Olyan <Fuller.

Bechtel <Barrett.
Sano <Sano.
Howe <Lang.
Bentley <Pellebean.
Rackey <Ill, &c, Co.
Same <Meissbley.
Levey <Frankel.
Fivelli <Valentine.
Chinski <Monroe Mills.
Kessler <Weiss.
Butler <Mad Sq Press.
Joscelyn Gar <Haight.
Wessman <Hall.
Livingston Wear Ins.
Same <United Fire Ins.
McCarthy <O Chern.
Cohn <Haack.
Cull <Chapman.
Judd <Moran.
Fuss <Waltzer.
Same <Same.
Kemp <Blanck.
Silverman <Mark.
Stemberg <Kempler.
Strauss <Gluckin.
Smith <Steppacher.

PART XIV.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Hayes <McAvoy.
R V Weschler Rity <Am Soda Fy Co of B.

PART XV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—NY Steam <Bradley Con.

PART XVI.—Newburger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Case on—Williams <Del & Hud Co.—No day calendar.

PART XVII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.
Parson Trad <Nashua Riv Paper.
Lippman <Weitzen.
Wheeler <Hickman.
Niagara Radiator <Gingold Rity.
Drake <Glasser.
J Romain Brown Co <Sutherland.
Janes <Padell.
Pollack <Kazam.
Nat Surety <Lesky & Ruffin.

Asphalt Pav & Con <same.
Same <same.
Same <same.
Same <same.
N W Litho <East Brew
Leshin <Wolf.
Nat Print, &c <Bickerton.
Stoiber <Lebanan Min. Case on.

PART XVIII.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M. Case on—Lentilhon <D'Arschot. No day calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS.—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Wills for probate:
Patrick Sheehy,
A. Schlesinger,
Mary O'Brien, &c.,
Geza Klein,
T. D. Sullivan,
Maria V. Follicino,
Louis P. Bouquette,
Gustav H. Schwab,
Gussie Mankorsh,
John Fahey,
Julia Kane,
Felix Minaldi,
Rose M. Dienst,
Sarah Bischoff,
John Crowley,
James J. Galligan,
F. M. Crawford,
Lena Rosentnal,
R. Kohnstamm,
George B. Boynton,
Thomas Cooney,
Charles G. Adams,
Alfred A. Keller,
William Steinway,
James Morrow,
Herman Wronkow,
Frances L. Byrne,
Max Bolatin,
Michael Larkin,
Herman Erlanger,
Fannie W. Brown,
Cornelia W. Kerr,
John T. Martin,
John Martin,
Adam Fahr,
Margaret J. Casey,
Wm. J. Davenport,
Alice B. Gordon, &c.,
Farmers Griffin,
Vito Zaccheo,
William Schneider,
James McKienan,
Charles Maxwell,
Katharina Caprano,
Harriet G. Curry,
Caroline Neustadter,
Mary ——,
Frederick Robitscher,
Samuel Inslee,
Ellen Dunne,
Hannah Mills,
John C. Martin,
Ellen Collins,
Estate of Isabella M. Pettet. Issue of fact
Sarah ——,
J. C. Charfenning,
Domenick Cololzzi,
Frank Kasa,
Annie F. Fischer,
Charles R. Ward,
Andrew M. Clute.

TRIAL.—Fowler, S.—At 10:30 A. M.
Contested will:
James L McEwen.
Estates:
Charles W Raymond.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I. — Smith, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.
Rosenblum <Feld.
Watkins <S Gates Co.
Anderson Co <Nat Bdg.
Hobart <Elec Mfg Co.
Leiner <Montegriffo.
Reliance Bldg <Fischer.
Paternoco Con <Buchanan
J J Fero <McClinchey.
Whitaker <Wakefield.
Pink <Fero <Englander.
De Matteo <Lesce.
Meyers <Brown.
Simon <Dudley.
Thompson <Alexander.
Law Studios <Isman.
Furey <Int RT.
Nass <Bokee.
Karpman <Daley.
Black <Wolf.
Same <Same.
Same <Same.
Goldman <Bowen.
Forsico <Calderone.
Howe <Lang.
Chiuski <Monroe.
Buggein <Quinn.
Wachtel <Wolf.

Abrams <Apfel.
Bandheim <Brandheim.
Erkins <Schwarz.
Mele <Wendell & Evans Co.
Weinberg <Bauer.
Smidt <Davis Laheney.
Kaplan <D, L & W RR
Gurin <Smith.
Schack <Holbrook, C & R.
Regan <Abraham.
McKevitt <Hoyt & De Mallie.
Saul <McIntyre.
Herzfeld <Robinson.
Firth <same.
La Spira <same.
Suckman <same.
Marcus <same.
Schluss <same.
Skovronik <Custen.
Wexler <Suss.
Seltzer <Weintraub.
Costello <A G Pierce.
O'Brien <Wolf.
Levin <Leon Mann.
Newport Rty Co <Bachman.
Chiarchiaro <Cooney.
McHugh <Smith Con.
Ginsburg <I R T.
Landau <Yellow Taxi.
Gordon <Wolf.
Case on.

PART II.—Schmuck, J.—At 10 A. M.
Fensterer <Pressure Lt.
Kopf <Montilli.
Dilworth <Green.
Sheahan <Dunham.
Knight <Sup F F.
Heyland <Mehler.
Public B'k <Kibetzer Pub.
Neuberger <Hollander.
Block <Lawyers Title, &c.
Soviero <Pane.

Knight <Pope.
Goldman <Wonderland.
Cornell <Evans.
Adams <Gol Graph.
Benish

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS

THURSDAY, APRIL 16.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, w s, at s line of Estate of Eliza S. Jumel, runs w 100xs 100 ft to Croton St, x e 100 ft to Av x n 100 ft to beginning; Harry A. Braun to Andrew T. McKegney, 2,486 Devoe Ter, Bronx, March 3; attorney, Edw. Mielking, 238 B'way..$100

AVENUE D, s w corner of 12th St, runs w 170x s 103.3x w 99 to e s of Dry Dock St x s 102.3 to n s of 11th St x e 124x n 76x e 145 to w s of Avenue D x n 131.6 to beginning; Dry Dock St, s e corner of 12th St, 103.3x99; Delos McCurdy and another, executors of George W. Quintard, to Laura A. Palmer, 922 5th Av, heir of George W. Quintard, March 27; address Delos McCurdy, 68 Broadway.....$163,000

BROADWAY, 625, w s, 34x200 to Mercer St; Sound Realty Co. to Frederick W. Fieler, Jr., 128 Broadway, (mtg $245,000,) April 9; attorney, Max Marx, 128 Broadway....$100

BAME PROPERTY; Frederick W. Fieler, Jr., to Sound Realty Co., 128 Broadway, (mtg $245,000,) April 11; attorney, same.$100

ELIZABETH ST, 168, 25x100, (mtg $33,300;) Henry St, 23, n s, 25x87.6, (mtg $30,500,) (foreclosure April 14;) James G. Wallace, Jr., referee, to John Aspinwall, Newburg, N. Y., April 15; attorneys, Elkus, G. & P., 176 Broadway.....$4,000

LEXINGTON AV, s s, 40.5 ft n of 59th St, 20x80; Susan M. De Moya to Harold S. De Moya, 713 East 17th St, Brooklyn, 1-5 part, all taxes, all liens, Dec. 13, 1913; address, Harold S. De Moya, 1,388 East 12th St, Brooklyn.....$1

MADISON AV, 1,831, s e corner of 122d St, 19x100; Meyer Frankel to Eugenie Gordon, on premises, all liens, Dec. 20, 1913.....$100

MADISON AV, 1,998, e s, 40.2 ft n of 127th St, 20x35; Thekla Livingston to Herman Kolodilsky, 2360 3d Av, (mtg $4,000,) April 14; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

PEARL ST, 458, e s, 71.6 ft s of Park Row, Broadway.....$100
22.5x89.5x22.5x90.1; David Freed to Louis Barnett, 51 East 97th St, (mtg $23,000,) March 24; attorney, A. H. Miteelemann, 44 Cedar St.....$100

PINEHURST AV, n e corner of 179th St, 100.2x100; Beatrice Brower to Lombardy Realty Co., 160 Broadway, April 10; attorney, E. A. Landauer.....$1

1ST AV, e s, 26 ft n of 115th St, 25.5x75; Antonio Marino to Pietro Alvino, 319 East 17th St, (mtg $11,000,) April 15; attorney, Lawyers' Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

2D AV, w s, 24.1 ft n of 22d St, 24.11x63.8; John Benzur to Elsa Palmer, 221 West 106th St, all liens, April 11; address John Benzur, 221 West 106th St.....$100

3D AV, n e corner of 58th St, runs n 50.2 x e 103 x n 50.3 x e 50 x s 100.5 to 58th St x w 153 to beginning; William G. Meagher to Graham-Siegel Co., 378 Grand St., all liens, Feb. 6.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; Graham-Siegel Co. to 3d Avenue and 58th Street Co., 31 Broadway, all liens, April 14; attorney, Joseph E. Cosgrove, 378 Grand St.....$1

3D AV, 1,803, e s, 50.5 ft s of 105th St, 25.3x74; 3d Av, 1,895, e s, 25.2 ft s of 106th St, 25.8x74; Meyer Frankel to Eugenie Gordon, 1,881 Madison Av, all liens, Dec. 20, 1913.....$100

7TH AV, s e cor of 111th St, 50.11x100, Realty Realization Corp. to Franconia Realty Co., 1,400 5th Av, (mtg $82,000,) April 15; attorney, J. A. Kohn, 1,400 5th Av....$1,000

7TH ST, 233 East, n s, 25.1 ft e of Avenue C, 18.1x48.9; Gussie Rayne and another to Sophie Jacobowitz, 233 East 7th St, (mtg $10,500,) April 15; attorneys, Kogan & G., 302 Broadway.....$100

7TH ST, 201 East, n s, 40.7 ft w of Lewis St, 20.1x79.8; same to same, (mtg $32,500,) April 15; attorneys, same.....$100

21ST ST, n e s, 169 ft s e of 3d Av, 23.6x 98.9; John and Gussie Rayne and Helen P. Benzur, 221 West 106th St, all liens, April 11; address, Helen P. Benzur, 221 West 106th St.....$100

29TH ST, n s, 83.6 ft w of 7th Av, runs n 60x e 19x n 38.9x w 38x s 98.9 to street x e 19 to beginning; Mary Helfrich to Minnie Miller, 65 West 104th St, all liens, April 15; address Minnie Miller, 904 Columbus Av.....$1

37TH ST, 331 East, n s, 407 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100; Michael Katz to Annie and Elizabeth Bonnie, 329 East 37th St, (mtg $7,000,) April 3; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

70TH ST, 46 West, s s, 260 ft e of Columbus Av, 23x100.5; Samuel Sachs to Harry F. Louchheim, 2 Pearl St, Deal, N. J., (mtg $25,000,) April 14; attorney, Lawyers' Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

70TH ST, 223 West, n s, 260 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 19x100.5; Mary K. Patton to Ida L. Mehlenkuehl, 223 West 70th St, Jan. 8, 1913; attorney, W. G. Patton, 218 Canal St.....$1

77TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Av A, 25x305.4, to n s 77th St; Edith Bodes to Anton Behnarty, 424 East 75th St, (mtg $17,500,) all liens, April 15; attorney, T. G. Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

82D ST, 178 West, s s, 175 ft w of Columbus Av, 25x102.2; Magdalena O. Heckmann to Frederick Schlueter, Park Ridge, N. J., (mtg $27,000,) April 14; attorney, J. W. Breen, Hall of Records.....$1

88TH ST, 127 West, n s, 573.11 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 24.9x100.11; David Drevfuss to Rosie Frey, 4 Monitou St, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., (mtg $16,000,) April 15; attorneys, Hirschman & D., 299 B'way.$1

109TH ST, 300 East, n s, 128.6 ft e of 2d Av, 28.8x100.11; Barnett Goldfein et al. to Giovanni Guglielmetti, 322 East 109th St, (mtg $22,800,) April 13; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

125TH ST, 817 East, n s, 216 ft e of 2d Av, 20x99.11; (mtg $6,500,) 125th St, 219 East, n s, 220 ft e of 2d Av, 20x99.11, (mtg $7,500); Jennie A. Moffatt to Jas. M. Ryder, Ossining, N. Y.; B & S., April 16; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance Company, 160 Broadway.....$100

141ST ST, 415 West, n s, 152.1 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, 16.4x99.11; Margaretta E. Littell to Peter E. Tallman, 415 West 141st St, (mtg $12,800,) Jan. 2, 1913.....$1

148TH ST, s s, 75 ft e of Convent Av, 100x99.11; Corkemaag Realty Co. to Trojan Realty Corporation, 35 Liberty St, (mtg $165,000,) Jan. 23; attorney, Hy. B. Singer, 55 Liberty St.....$100

150TH ST, s s, 136 ft e of Broadway, 64x99.11; Harry H. Treadwell to Mount Nebo Consecration of Washington Heights, 2,005 Amsterdam Av, Feb. 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

152D ST, s s corner of Fort Washington Av, 151.11x102.2; Friedman Construction Co. to Sallie H. Walker, 2 West 55th St, (mtg $210,000,) April 14; attorney, E. A. Isaacs, 55 Liberty St.....$1

164TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50 x99.11 (foreclosure March 23); Edw. D. Dowling, ref, to Edw. D. Fife, Jr., 137 West 146th St, (correction and confirmation of deed recorded March 31, 1914,) April 15; attorneys, Marks & M., 61 Park Row..$2,030

164TH ST, same property; Standard Investment Co. to David Levine, 5,211 5th Av, Brooklyn, (mtg $55,000,) all liens, April 15; attorneys, Marks & M., 61 Park Row..$4,000

Bronx.

AMUNDSON AV, w s, 400 ft s of Randall Av, 25x100; Terkel G. Christiansen to Railroad Co. Oper. B. and L. Association, 163 Park Av, April 15, installments; attorney, F. A. Canzi, 154 Nassau St.....$500

BRYANT ST, e s, 150 ft n of Lafayette Av, 25x100; Albert Gerhards to Albert H. Marckwald and another, trustees, Short Hills, N. J., April 15; (mtg $2,500;) Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,500

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 212.2 ft n of 167th St, 162.11x170.6; John M. Haffen Corporation to Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Co., 60 Broadway, April 15, due April 15, 1924, 6 p. c., (to secure bonds;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$175,000

CROTONA AV, e s, 150 ft n of 183d St, 50x100; Lord Roberts Realty Co. to Estates Mortgage and Securities Co., 160 Broadway, (prior mtg $4,500,) April 15, due Sept. 1, 1914, 6 p. c.....$2,000

FULTON ST, s s, being Lot 20, Map Washingtonville, 40x125; Martha P. Frank to Anna Pekowsky, 1,088 Bryant Av, April 14, 1 yr, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. V. Schairjen, 44 Court St, Brooklyn.....$300

GLEBE AV, s e corner of Rowland Av, 100x200 to Frisby Av; Julia A. Collins to Dorothea Hunnig, 2,030 Westchester Av, April 14, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., Westchester, N. Y.....$4,000

EAGLE AV, 897, w s, 78.9x100; Katie H. Heron to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, April 16, 5 years.....$6,500

MARMON AV, w s, 75 ft s of 179th St, 66.1x 150.2; Joseph Diamond Construction Co. to Comitz Mortgage Co., 40 Wall St, April 16, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. G. Thiele, 40 Wall St.....$45,000

MONTEREY AV, w s, 50.9 ft south of 179th St, 50.9x97; Angel Construction Co. to Lawyers' Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, April 14, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$27,500

MONTEREY AV, w s, 152.4 ft south of 179th St, 50.9x97.10; same to Lawyers' Mortgage Company, 59 Liberty St, April 14, due as per bond; same attorney.....$27,500

MONTEREY AV, w s, 101.7 ft south of 179th St, 50.9x98.6; same to Lawyers' Mortgage Company, 59 Liberty St, April 14, due as per bond; same attorney.....$28,500

Same property, same to Morris Morgenstern, 53 Lenox Av, prior mtg $28,500, April 14, 3 years, 6 p. c.; same attorney.....$6,000

MONTEREY AV, w s, 50.7 ft south of 179th St., 50.9x99.3; Angel Construction Company to Lawyers' Mortgage Company, 59 Liberty St, April 14, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guaranty and Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$28,500

Same property, same to Morris Morgenstern, 53 Lenox Av, prior mtg $28,500, April 14, 3 years, 6 p. c.; same attorney.....$6,000

UNION AV, 1,176, e s, 19x100; Oscar A. Price to Madeline Spangenberg, 1,176 Union Av, April 15, due Aug. 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$1,000

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 179th St, 23.4 x100.9x12.11x94; Smada Realty Co. to Leonard J. Lansbein and another, Cresskill, N. J., April 6, (mtg $21,700;) attorney, Leonard J. Langbein, 302 Broadway.....$100

3D AV, n w corner of 170th St, 57.10x91.7x irr.87.9; Raymond J. Quinn, trustee, to Maria S. Bitondi, 227 Front St, Hartford, Conn., April 13, (mtg $57,000;) attorney, Maria S. Bitondi, 227 Front St, Hartford, Conn.$70,316

160TH ST, 582 East, s s, 22x75; William H. Harden to Christine Wilkie and ano., 2,075 Crotona Av, April 15; attorney, J. Heiderman, 783 Elton Av.....$100

142D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Clifton Av, 25x 100; Mary A. McArdle to Evangelisch Lutherische Concordia Gemeinde, 596 Oak Terrace, April 15, (mtg $700;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

169TH ST, 280 East, s s, 17x95; Thornton Bros Co. to Augusta Detlefs, 280 East 169th St, April 15, (mtg $3,300;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

198TH ST, w s, 97.6 ft w of Decatur Av, 19.11x85.8x11.9x86.2; Antonie Hann to Herman J. Schnittger, 121 East 105th St, April 11, (mtg $5,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, 1,834, w s, 25 ft s of 126th St, 25x100, (prior mtg $10,000;) Annie Hopfen Sack to Frances Kreutzer, 128 East 80th St, April 15, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Theo. Baumeister, 35 Nassau St.....$2,000

FULTON ST, s s, 35.1 ft e of Church St, 24.9x77; Raudenbush Cafe, Inc., to S. Liebmann's Sons Brewing Co., 36 Forrest St, Brooklyn, April 15, demand; attorneys, Liebmann & Tanzer, 32 Broadway.....$19,000

WILLETT ST, 99, w s, 25x100; Rebecca Blaustein to Emilie Macher, 139 Donaldson St, Rutherford, N. J., April 13, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, A. Grassick, Hall of Records.....$1,500

1ST AV, e s, 25 ft n of 115th St, 25.5x75; Pietro Alvino to Antonio Marino, 271 East 116th St, April 15, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Strasbourger, Ex. & S., 74 Broadway.....$5,500

7TH ST, n s, 40.7 ft w of Lewis St, 39.1x 79.8, mtg $32,500; 7th St n s, 35.7 ft e of Avenue C, 18.1x48.9, (mtg $10,500;) Sophie Jacobowitz to Ella Goodman, 5,702 14th Av, Brooklyn, April 15, installments, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Kheel & Orenstein, 51 Chambers St.....$3,000

37TH ST, 331 East, n s, 407 ft e of 2d Av, 20x100, (prior mtg $7,000;) Annie and Elizabeth Bonnie to Mich'l Katz, 158 East 32d St, April 13, due and interest as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$3,000

40TH ST, n s, 250 ft w of 7th Av, 150x98.9; Emma M. Wynne to 73d Street Realty Co., 165 Broadway, April 16, due as per bond; attorneys, Taylor, K. & H., 165 Broadway.....$15,000

45TH ST, 129 West, n s, 345.10 ft w of 6th Av, 19.2x82; Evelyn C. Manley et al. to Elsie K. Powell, 130 East 70th St, April 14, 5 years, 6½ p. c.; attorney, W. M. Powell, 7 Wall St.....$20,000

55TH ST, s s, 275 ft w of 6th Av, 50x100.5; Herald Square Holding Co. to Union Dime Savings Bank, 701 6th Av, April 16, due May 1, 1919; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av.....$165,000

69TH ST, 106 West, n s, 43 ft w of Columbus Av, 19x100.5; Edw. H. Kelly to Chas. E. Townsend of Newburgh, N. Y., April 14, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, E. H. Kelly, 271 Broadway.....$1,500

70TH ST, 46 West, s s, 260 ft e of Columbus Av, 23x100.5; Harry F. Louchheim to Sam'l Sachs, 700 5th Av, April 15, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 B'way.....$25,000

72D ST, 329 East, s s, 398 ft e of 3d Av, 17.2x102.2; Alois M. Renner to United States Trust Co., 45 Wall St, April 16, due April 1, 1917; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St.....$40,000

77TH ST, s s, 150 ft e of Avenue A, 25x 204.4; Antcn Bohaty to Edith Boden, 222 East 76th St, April 15, (prior mtg $16,000,) 3 years; attorney, A. C. Brogaw, 163 Broadway.....$1,500

94TH ST, n s, 145.10 ft w of Madison Av, 21.11x100.8; Sarah Hirsch and another, executrices to Charles Strauss, 317 West 75th St, April 15, (prior mtg $30,000,) due April 1, 1917; attorneys, Strauss, R. & D., 141 Broadway.....$15,000

100TH ST, 309 East, n s, 128.6 ft e of 2d Av, 28.6x100.10, (prior mtg $20,000;) Giovanni Guglielmetti to Dora Goldfein and ano., 200 West 111th St, April 15, due Oct. 15, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,800

150TH ST, s s, 136 ft e of Broadway, 64x99.11, Mt. Nebo Congregation of Washington Heights to Harry H. Treadwell, 132 West 183d St, April 16, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,200

152D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Clifton Av, 25x 100; Evangelisch Lutherische Concordia Gemeinde to Mary A. McArdle, 501 East 142d St, April 15, (due, &c, as per bond); same attorney.....$30,000

169TH ST, n s, 95 ft e of 11th Av, 75x118.6; Dumbiel Realty Co., Inc., to Max Silverstein, 146 Lewis St, April 15, due as per bond; address, 309 Broadway.....$16,000

Bronx.

AMUNDSON AV, w s, 400 ft s of Randall Av, 25x100; Terkel G. Christiansen to Railroad Co. Oper. B. and L. Association, 163 Park Av, April 15, installments; attorney, F. A. Canzi, 154 Nassau St.....$500

BRYANT ST, e s, 150 ft n of Lafayette Av, 25x100; Albert Gerhards to Albert H. Marckwald and another, trustees, Short Hills, N. J., April 15; (mtg $2,500;) Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,500

BOSTON ROAD, w s, 212.2 ft n of 167th St, 162.11x170.6; John M. Haffen Corporation to Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Co., 60 Broadway, April 15, due April 15, 1924, 6 p. c., (to secure bonds;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$175,000

CROTONA AV, e s, 150 ft n of 183d St, 50x100; Lord Roberts Realty Co. to Estates Mortgage and Securities Co., 160 Broadway, (prior mtg $4,500,) April 15, due Sept. 1, 1914, 6 p. c.....$2,000

FULTON ST, s s, being Lot 20, Map Washingtonville, 40x125; Martha P. Frank to Anna Pekowsky, 1,088 Bryant Av, April 14, 1 yr, 6 p. c.; attorney, I. V. Schairjen, 44 Court St, Brooklyn.....$300

GLEBE AV, s e corner of Rowland Av, 100x200 to Frisby Av; Julia A. Collins to Dorothea Hunnig, 2,030 Westchester Av, April 14, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., Westchester, N. Y.....$4,000

EAGLE AV, 897, w s, 78.9x100; Katie H. Heron to Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway, April 16, 5 years.....$6,500

MARMON AV, w s, 75 ft s of 179th St, 66.1x 150.2; Joseph Diamond Construction Co. to Comitz Mortgage Co., 40 Wall St, April 16, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, S. G. Thiele, 40 Wall St.....$45,000

MONTEREY AV, w s, 50.9 ft south of 179th St, 50.9x97; Angel Construction Co. to Lawyers' Mortgage Co., 59 Liberty St, April 14, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$27,500

MONTEREY AV, w s, 152.4 ft south of 179th St, 50.9x97.10; same to Lawyers' Mortgage Company, 59 Liberty St, April 14, due as per bond; same attorney.....$27,500

MONTEREY AV, w s, 101.7 ft south of 179th St, 50.9x98.6; same to Lawyers' Mortgage Company, 59 Liberty St, April 14, due as per bond; same attorney.....$28,500

Same property, same to Morris Morgenstern, 53 Lenox Av, prior mtg $28,500, April 14, 3 years, 6 p. c.; same attorney.....$6,000

MONTEREY AV, w s, 50.7 ft south of 179th St., 50.9x99.3; Angel Construction Company to Lawyers' Mortgage Company, 59 Liberty St, April 14, due as per bond; attorney, Title Guaranty and Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$28,500

Same property, same to Morris Morgenstern, 53 Lenox Av, prior mtg $28,500, April 14, 3 years, 6 p. c.; same attorney.....$6,000

UNION AV, 1,176, e s, 19x100; Oscar A. Price to Madeline Spangenberg, 1,176 Union Av, April 15, due Aug. 1, 1917, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$1,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 240.6 ft s of 182d St, 46.11x125; Joseph G. Braesman to Mary E. Cranston, 100 Pierrepont St, Brooklyn, April 15, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$...500

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, w s, 210.5 ft n of Kingsbridge Road, 31.11x88.5; Martha W. Gibson to Samuel Wacht, 790 Riverside Drive, April 15, demand 6 p. c.; attorney, Samuel Wacht, 149 B'way.....$1,000

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n w corner of Freeman St, 54.11x128.6; P. J. Building Co. to Borough Estates, 8,219 8d Av, prior mtg $10,200, April 2, due, &c, as per bond; attorney, Jos. P. Fallon 141 B'way...$2,995

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 135 ft s of 178th St, 27x150; Arthur L. Sturz to Christopher Sturz, 325 South 6th Av, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., April 15, 8 years; attorney, Wm. H. Sommer, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.....$1,500

218TH ST, n s, west 75 ft of Lot 165, map of Wakefield, 75x114; Frank Miranda to John Meehan, 66 West 53d St, prior mtg $1,800, April 16, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1,200

142D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Clifton Av, 25x 100; Evangelisch Lutherische Concordia Gemeinde to Mary A. McArdle, 501 East 142d St, April 15, (due, &c, as per bond); same attorney.....$5,800

169TH ST, 280 East, s s, 17x95; Augusta Detlefs to Thornton Bros. Co., 1,320 Clay Av, April 15, due, &c, as per bond; attorneys, Meier & Frye, 141 B'way.....$1,700

198TH ST, n s, 97.6 ft w of Decatur Av, 19.11x117.8; Herman J. Schnittgerto Antonie Hann, 3,618 168th St, (prior mtg $5,500,) April 15, (installments, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway.....$4,000

PROMPT DELIVERY FREE.

Want advertisements for The New York Times received at American District Messenger offices in New York City at office rates.—Adv.

Spangenberg to Oscar A. Price, 49 West 125th St, April 15, (mtg $5,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

VANDERBILT AV, e s, 135 ft s of 178th St, 27x150; Christopher Sturz to Arthur L. Sturz and ano., 4,234 Park Av, April 15, mtg. $2,000; attorney, A. L. Sturz, 142 Lincoln Av.....$1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, part of Lot 441, map of Unionport, 25x108; Vincenzo Caruso to Nicola Gatto, 1,550 Odell St., March 19, 1913; attorney, Nicola Gatto, 1,550 Odell St.....$100

WEBSTER AV, n w corner of 179th St, 23.4 x100.9x12.11x94; Smada Realty Co. to Leonard J. Lansbein and another, Cresskill, N. J., April 6, (mtg $21,700;) attorney, Leonard J. Langbein, 302 Broadway.....$100

3D AV, n w corner of 170th St, 57.10x91.7x x87.9; Raymond J. Quinn, trustee, to Maria S. Bitondi, 227 Front St, Hartford, Conn., April 13, (mtg $57,000;) attorney, Maria S. Bitondi, 227 Front St, Hartford, Conn.$70,316

160TH ST, 582 East, s s, 22x75; William H. Harden to Christine Wilkie and ano., 2,075 Crotona Av, April 15; attorney, J. Heiderman, 783 Elton Av.....$100

142D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Clifton Av, 25x 100; Mary A. McArdle to Evangelisch Lutherische Concordia Gemeinde, 596 Oak Terrace, April 15, (mtg $700;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$100

169TH ST, 280 East, s s, 17x95; Thornton Bros Co. to Augusta Detlefs, 280 East 169th St, April 15, (mtg $3,300;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

198TH ST, w s, 97.6 ft w of Decatur Av, 19.11x85.8x11.9x86.2; Antonie Hann to Herman J. Schnittger, 121 East 105th St, April 11, (mtg $5,500;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has made public the following eligible list for topographical draughtsman, Grade C:

A. F. Scheuer	94.10	J. T. Cummins	81.80
Charles Kandel	90.20	M. A. Geldberg	81.70
E. J. Gruene-wald	88.70	C. W. Doon	81.60
C. E. Mellor	88.40	Trommer	81.40
I. Sternberg	88.30	W. B. Cook	81.40
A. N. White	87.70	J. Frankel	81.10
H. W. Clarkin	87.40	S. B. Balland	80.80
Martin Muller	86.80	E. MacAdam	80.80
H. H. Vanderb'k	86.40	A. R. Glock	80.60
G. W. Hallock	86.20	B. Lorber	80.40
Joseph Harber	86.10	G. E. Hampton	80.40
G. Botrous	86.00	W. H. Friedman	80.30
L. C. Lordly	86.00	J. M. Bernstein	79.30
F. L. Klee	85.80	W. A. Cunning-ham	80.20
W. Findlay	85.80	B. Pierce	79.20
F. G. Gibb	85.40	Weintraub	79.10
G. F. Martin	85.20	Solonsky	79.00
C. P. Whynus	85.10	J. Brimberg	78.70
H. S. Black	85.10	Harry Blum	79.50
A. J. Lisner	84.80	M. Bernstein	79.30
M. E. Liebhaber	84.80	C. W. Wasser-man	79.20
M. Glassberg	84.60	B. Fierce	79.20
F. C. Johnson	84.40	H. B. Fierce	79.20
Arthur Klein	84.10	Weintraub	79.10
Louis Schnitt	84.10	M. Solonsky	79.00
W. E. King	84.10	J. Gallanter	78.60
C. M. McWill'ms	83.90	J. F. McSweeney	78.40
F. N. Velke	83.90	J. Unnas	78.10
M. I. Wirshup	83.90	Schwerin	78.10
W. J. Ash	83.70	E. J. Harrington	77.90
Louis Walter	83.50	R. L. Rubenstein	77.80
S. F. Gerstein	83.40	Bachman	77.70
E. M. North	83.30	W. H. Higbie	77.40
E. R. Bold	83.20	J. B. Law	77.30
L. Margolis	83.10	E. Orner	77.20
H. W. Levy	82.90	Brennett	77.10
E. Grotecloss, Jr.	82.90	J. Schnapper	76.70
A. K. Johnson	82.80	R. J. P. Eager	76.50
A. J. Peck	82.60	B. J. Dudnick	74.70
A. H. Spencer	82.50	H. Hymans	74.60
W. Stewart	82.40	F. Ahnemann	74.20
J. Siggelkow	82.20	S. B. Mandell	72.30
E. W. Heaney	81.90		

United States.

An examination will be held at the office of Inspector, Third Lighthouse District, Tompkinsville, S. I., on June 15, of applicants for appointment to first and second officers on lighthouse tenders, assistant engineers on light vessels, first and second assistant engineers on tenders, mates on light vessels, and quartermasters and machinists on tenders. Applications will be received at that office until noon of that date.

Applicants must show experience on seagoing vessels. They must be citizens of the United States, and the certificate of naturalization or a sworn statement of it must accompany the application. Applicants for positions of mates, first and second officers, and assistant engineers must forward with their application the license issued to the applicant by the Steamboat Inspection Service. Deck officers of tenders must be capable navigators. The qualifications are good character and fair education, determined by the facts given in the application, skill in the calling of the applicant, determined by the evidence given in the testimonials and voluntary and Securities Co., 160 Broadway, other evidence applicants may be called upon to furnish. Age and physical conditions are important factors.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Reinstatement as patrol, first grade, by order of the courts: Christian Twillman, to 18 Precinct.

Transfers: Patrol James Dynan, 18 to 66; N. H. Connolly, 28 to 4 Insp. Dist.; G. P. Sweeney, 150 to 148; P. J. Anderson and G. W. Reed, 155 to 165; from 147 to 148, J. J. Butler, J. A. Cuneo, T. T. Duncan, C. J. Johnsen, Jos. Litschauer, J. T. S. Lovett, W. L. Mott, G. R. Nadler, Wm. Osterburg, Philip Tully, W. C. Chubb, Jos. Dolan, J. J. Hyland, A. J. Leyden, Michael Loughran, J. F. Martin, P. P. Murphy, C. E. O'Brien, M. J. Tierney, W. J. Darrow; from 149 to 148, John Rogers, J. F. Kernan, T. J. Duffy, H. W. Ziemer, J. H. Guerin, John Dombrouski, M. J. Ryan, W. H. Daly, J. J. Klenzler, and H. J. McCloy.

Leaves of absence, with full pay: Capt. J. J. McKeown, 78, 2 days; without pay: Patrol. Herman Ludemann, 28, 1 day; Prob. Patrol. Patrick Dolan, 29, 1 day.

Death reported: Act. Capt. J. A. Thompson, 11 Dist. Div., on April 15.

Apptd. spec. patrol.: J. J. Byrne, J. W. Byrne, and M. N. O'Donnell, with D. S. C.; E. A. Slavin, with Mission of the Immaculate Virgin.

Fire Department.

Reprimanded.—H. J. Gerrity, Eng. 88, absent without leave and conduct prejudicial to discipline.

Charges Dismissed.—H. J. Gerrity, Eng. 88, neglect of duty; Owen Connor, H. & L. 36, absent without leave.

Stoker Dan' Boyle, Dock Dept., transferred to this dept. at $3 a day and assigned to Eng. 87.

Leaves, No Pay.—Henry Haverstrom, Eng. 10, 15 hrs.; Thomas F. McKeaver, Eng. 229, 72 hrs.; John F. Mahony, H. & L., 101, 12 hrs.; Edward J. Farrell, Eng. 209, 72 hrs.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

BERLINER, CARRIE A., (Dec. 31, 1911;) net estate, $2,478; property at Valley Stream, N. Y., $6,400, (mtges., &c., $4,150;) bank, $686; clothing and jewelry, $87.

BURTIS, MARY D., (Dec. 30, 1910;) net estate, $1,875; bank, $2,224.

FALLON, JOHN J., Oct. 2, 1913;) net estate, $5,671; bank, $6,246.

HAMMOND, MARY E., (May 6, 1911;) supplemental report fixes net estate in N. Y. at $6,078.

SPEAR, AGNES K., (Sept. 4, 1912;) net estate, $289,757.65; bank, $6,180; stock, $300; 445; 90 shares U. S. Steel pf., 44 N. Y. Central, 24 D. & H., 45 Un. N. J. R. & Canal Co., 200 Morris & Essex, 15 Hutchins Security Co. pf., 559 Cons. Gas Co., 1,024 Pullman Co.

TONER, WILLIAM J., (Jan. 24, 1912;) net estate, $1,961; one-eighth int. in 505 W. 34 St., valued at $14,000, $1,687; bank, $37; rec'd from Michael J. Dempsey, $921.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

ABBATE, ANNA, (Apr. 8;) $2,500 personality; $5 each to Domenick and Vito Abbate, sons; residue in equal shares to Rocco Abbate, son, and Maria Granese, daughter.

CAMPSEN, META, (Apr. 7;) $500 personality to Johann Fritz (Sampsen), brother.

HYDE, CHARLES E., (Mar. 18;) less than $5,000 personalty to Annie M. Hyde, wife.

KAISER, ROSE, (Apr. 12;) about $3,000 personalty; $1,000 to Hermine Schleicher, sister; $300 each to Julius Kaiser, husband, and Florence Wilks, employe; residue to Jakob Gundersheim, father.

KESSELER, ROSE, (Nov. 5;) about $2,000 personalty in equal shares to Alexander Kessler, son, and Goldie Kessler, daughter.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—2d Lt. W. Dent, Phpn. Scouts, report May 20, Ft. McPherson, Ga., for temp. duty, thence to Manila about July 5 for duty.

Transfers at request: 2d Lts. J. F. Crutcher, Inf. Arm to Cav. Arm and 11 Inf. April 4; R. Morris, Cav. Arm to Inf. Arm and 5 Inf. April 4.

Capt. G. D. Heath, Jr., M. C., retired on act. of disability.

An army retiring board to meet at Governors Island from time to time: Brig. Gen. C. J. Bailey, Col. W. A. Simpson, Adjt. Gen.; Col. A. Cronkhite, C. A. C.; Lt. Col. A. E. Bradley, M. C., and Maj. L. T. Hess, M. C.; Recorder, 2d Lt. E. S. Miller, 29 Inf., and Maj. A. E. Truby and Capt. J. L. Shepard, M. C., as med. examiners and witnesses before board.

Col. W. S. Dunning, 13 Inf., report to Brig. Gen. C. J. Bailey, to be examined by the board.

1st Lt. E. A. Buchanan, 2 Cav., treat. Hot Springs, to his regt. at Ft. Ethan Allen.

Orders Mar. 31 as to 2d Lt. C. St. C. McNeil, 15 Cav., revoked.

Transfers, (effective July 1.)—Capts. R. S. Granger, from 6 F. A. to 2 F. A. and to sail for Manila July 6; R. W. Briggs, from 2 F. A. to 6 F. A. and to the U. S. June 15.

Leaves.—Capts. T. C. Austin, M. C., 6 mos., to take effect on relief in Phipn. Dept.; A. S. Puger, Q. M. C., 1 mo., effective May 1.

Navy Orders.

Lt. C. R. P. Rodgers, d. com. the Sylph to fitting out the Sacramento and as exec. officer and navigator when com.

Pay Insp. J. J. Cheatham, Bu. of Supplies, as Fleet Paymaster, Atl. Fleet.

Bos'n R. K. Madill, the Massachusetts, to the Brooklyn.

Naval Vessels

Arrived—Lebanon and Cassin, at Hampton Roads; Vulcan, at Guantanamo; H3, at Seattle, and Brutus, at Portsmouth, N. H.

Sailed—Nereus, Newport for Hampton Roads; Tonopah, D2, D3, E1, and E2, Savannah for Charleston; Tacoma, Boston for Newport; New Hampshire, Arkansas, New Jersey, Vermont, Yankton, Sonoma, Ontario, and the Orion, Hampton Roads for Tampico; Michigan, Philadelphia for Tampico; Culgoa, New Orleans for Pensacola; Galveston, Sandakan, Borneo, for Iloilo, P. I., and the Balch, Philadelphia for Newport.

The New York was com. at N. Y. April 15.

Marine Cutter Service.

Capt. F. S. Van Boskerck, 1st Lt. J. H. Crozier, 2d Lt. R. L. Jack, 2d Lt. M. J. Ryan, 3d Lt. H. M. Carr,

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Corn Exchange Bank Buys Eighty-sixth Street Plot Near Lexington Avenue for New Branch—Big Fifth Avenue Lease in New Goelet Building—Sale Opposite Ritz-Carlton — Many Bronx Deals.

The Corn Exchange Bank has purchased from Bella Glaser the two old five-story flats at 124 and 126 East Eighty-sixth Street, covering a plot 51 by 102.2 feet and situated about sixty feet from the southwest corner of Lexington Avenue. While the bank officers have not fully determined upon the changes to the property, it has been decided to alter the lower floor of the house at 126 and establish a branch of the Corn Exchange Bank there in the near future. Later the entire property may be improved with a large banking office on the ground floor.

The sale reflects the growing interest being shown in property in that locality adjacent to Lexington Avenue in view of the subway work, and the fact that one of the stations will be at Eighty-sixth Street. Henry C. Glaser, husband of Mrs. Glaser, said last night that the deal had not been closed, but it was confirmed by President Frew of the Corn Exchange Bank. The consideration was about $90,000. Herman Glasser acted as the broker.

Judd Co. Buys in Chambers Street.

Announcement was made yesterday that the buyers of the two commercial buildings at 87 and 89 Chambers Street, recently sold by Daniel Birdsall & Co., were the H. L. Judd Company, which has occupied the premises for about thirty years. The property runs through to Reade Street, being fifty feet on each thoroughfare by 150.6 deep. It was sold by the Interstate Land Holding Company, representing the Ayer estate of Boston, which bought it through the same brokers in February, 1913. The assessed value is $270,000. The deal is interesting in that section in that it was a cash deal and reflects the confidence of the buyers in the old district by purchasing at a substantial advance on the price paid by the Interstate Land Holding Company.

This was the third transaction in Chambers Street within the past year, including the lease of the American News Company's building at 39 to 43 Chambers Street, extending through to Reade Street, to the Martin B. Brown Printing Company by the same brokers.

Big Lease in New Goelet Building.

Activity in the upper Fifth Avenue leasing market was again illustrated yesterday in the announcement that the sixth and seventh floors have been rented in the new eight-story building to be erected by Robert W. Goelet, on the plot 65.4 by 141, on the southwest corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-seventh Street. The lease has been taken for fifteen years by the millinery firm of Gates Brothers & Co., Chicago milliners, now occupying for their New York quarters an office at Thirty-second Street, near Fifth Avenue. The aggregate lease will be about $350,000. Work on the projected building will begin May 1. The ground floor was leased a short time ago to Marie Cross & Co., and Stewart & Co., the latter firm now occupying the ground floor of the present structure.

Sale Opposite the Ritz-Carlton.

The four-story dwelling at 14 East Forty-sixth Street, between Madison and Fifth Avenues, and opposite the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, has been sold by Dr. Sinclair Tousey and E. A. Carley, as executors of the estate of William Tousey, by Pease & Elliman, to an investor. The lot is 25 by 98.7.

Sale in Old Chelsea District.

William B. May & Co., in conjunction with William H. Archibald, have sold the three-story residence at 427 West Twenty-first Street, for the estate of Frances A. Young, to a client, for occupancy. The lot is 22 by 99.7, opposite the General Theological Seminary, between Ninth and Tenth Avenues.

The Rutherford Sold.

Rutherford Court, a six-story elevator apartment house on the southwest corner of 175th Street and Amsterdam Avenue, has been sold by Charles M. Rosenthal to John M. Wellbrock for investment. The property was held at $300,000. Property at Smithtown, Long Island, was given in part payment. J. C. Hough & Co. was the broker.

Old 22d Street House Sold.

The four-story dwelling at 229 East Twenty-second Street, on plot 25 by 98.9, between Second and Third Avenues, has been purchased by Joseph F. A. O'Donnell from the Elias Butler estate. It is the first change of ownership in sixty-five years. Ogden & Clarkson were the brokers.

Cafe in Trade for Dwelling.

James J. Connor has sold for Michael Dwyer 252 West 131st Street, a three-story private dwelling, on plot 17.6 by 99.11. The purchaser, Charles A. Lock, gave in part payment his café and restaurant at 487 West Broadway.

Resale of Harlem Flats.

Charles Wynne has sold to an investor 115 West 138th Street, a five-story double flat, on a lot 25 by 100, between Lenox and Seventh Avenues. Mr. Wynne purchased the property two weeks ago. The five-story flat at 72 West 101st Street, on lot 25 by 100.11, has been sold by Joseph F. A. O'Donnell to Mrs. H. Reese. Mr. O'Donnell bought the property last September from the First United Presbyterian Chruch.

$900,000 Building in Grand Central Zone.

In the Grand Central Station zone plans were filed yesterday for a nineteen-story office building for the Vanderbilt Concourse Corporation, as lessee, at the southwest corner of Vanderbilt Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. It will have a facade of granite, brick, and terra cotta, and will have a frontage of 100.3 feet on the avenue by 908 feet on the street. The cost has been placed at $900,000.

The leasing concern, of which David R. Todd is President and James M. Todd Secretary, acquired the property last month from the New York Central and New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad for a term of twenty-one years, with the privilege of three similar renewals.

Bronx Sales.

Richard Dickson has sold for Jacob Wolf to the Taxpayers' Realty Company the plot on the west side of Brook Avenue, 225 feet south of Anna Place, now known as Kindermann Place, being 39.21 feet frontage by 21.56 irregular. The purchaser will immediately improve the property with taxpayers.

Kurz & Uren, Inc., have sold for the Oakwood Construction Company to an investor 1,505 Charlotte Street, a five-story triple apartment house, 37.6 by 100. This is one of the sixteen houses recently sold by the Fleischman Realty Company to John J. Tully.

Eugene J. Busher sold for the Putnam Realty Company four lots on the west side of Prospect Avenue, 270 feet south of East 187th Street, forming a plot 100 by 95.

The two-story frame house at 2,440 Park Avenue, on lot 18 by 100, has been sold by J. Clarence Davies for W. F. Hogan to an Italian for occupancy.

The two-story residence at 2,236 University (Aqueduct) Avenue, on plot 50 by 102.2, south of 183d Street, has been purchased by Milo M. Wells for occupancy from John Albert. The holding price was $20,000. McLernon Brothers were the brokers.

Brooklyn.

Alfred Muller has sold for E. Pasker, the dwelling at 405 Westminster Road. The transaction was an all cash deal.

Westervelt Prentice has sold for the Shults Bread Company the two dwellings on plot 50 by 100 at 179 and 181 Powers Street to T. L. Neff & Son, who will reimprove the site with a two-story factory for Rosie Schoenbrund, the two-story building on lot 18 by 100 at 708 Humboldt Street; for John Klein 276 Ainslie Street, a two-story dwelling; for Eliza Bleicker 307 Graham Avenue, a two-story dwelling; for Jennie Ritter 131 Devoe Street, a two-story dwelling, and for W. S. Ross 21 Devoe Street, a two-story house.

H. Pomeranz has purchased from Samuel Hanness the two three-story private dwellings 242 and 244 South Second Street on a plot 50 by 120. The buyer will improve the site with an apartment house. Joseph Metzger negotiated the transaction.

Staten Island.

Moffatt & Schwab have sold for Judge Henry A. Fuller of Wilkes-Barre, Penn., as trustee for Edith Conyngham Marsh, Mary Conyngham Frieze and Redmond Conyngham to Edward A. Lemon of Stapleton, the residence immediately adjoining Curtis High School, St. George, and known as No. 108 St. Marks Place.

Buys Greenwood Lake Farm.

The Frank Hallock farm of 257 acres with a large dwelling near Greenwood Lake, N. J., has been purchased by Daniel H. Jackson, of the D. H. Jackson Realty Company, from Arthur G. Schaffner. The farm is intersected by two of the principal State roads in the township of Warwick, a dwelling, erected about 65 years ago, and a number of barns and outbuildings necessary on a large estate.

Leases.

M. & L. Hess have leased the floor space at 49 West Twenty-eighth Street to I. Perlberg.

Louis Schrag has leased for Thomas Kelly the five-story business building, 453 Sixth Avenue.

Louis Becker Company leased for David Cohn the large store, No. 1,970 Amsterdam Avenue, for three years from May 1, 1914, to Antonio Falagano.

Ewing, Bacon & Henry, in connection with M. C. Swanton, have leased the dwelling at No. 46 West Forty-eighth Street to Miss Margaret Ryan for a long term.

Royal Scott Gulden leased the store at 402 Madison Avenue to Charles Stollberg, an art dealer, for S. Osgood Pell & Co., agents.

Dwellings Leased.

The Allwin Realty Company, Inc., leased for a term of years the four-story and basement private dwelling, No. 221 East Eighteenth Street, New York, to Mrs. Margaret Drake.

Charles Richerson has leased No. 144 Underhill Avenue, corner Park Place, Brooklyn, a three-story and basement brownstone dwelling, for Joseph Stern, to Dr. George A. Powers, for a term of years. Also No. 497 Bergen Street, between Sixth and Carlton Avenues, a three-story and basement dwelling, for Mrs. M. Cunningham, to William Pendleton.

L. W. Elberson and Wilmerding & Field leased the dwelling at 136 West Thirty-sixth Street to August Mazon.

Pease & Elliman leased for Drayton Burrill to Herman Alberts the four-story and basement dwelling at 151 West Ninety-eighth Street, and to Carl Stolberg the three-story dwelling at 143 East Twenty-seventh Street.

Mortgage and Building Loans.

The Gross & Gross Company has placed for the owner of Fowler Court Apartment, northeast corner of Riverside Drive and 112th Street, a loan of $300,000, and for the same owner has sold an interest in a mortgage on a Twenty-sixth Street loft building. It also placed a loan of $46,500 on the corner of Clinton and Henry Streets.

Wemore & Atwood have placed for the Podgur Realty Company a first mortgage of $130,000 on the northeast corner of Simpson and 163d Streets, 100 by 110, improved with a six-story apartment house.

A building loan of $200,000 has been obtained by the Adroit Building Company from the Bronx Investing Company on the new building to be erected at 32 and 34 East Thirty-first Street.

Change in Recording Law.

Walter Lindner, Solicitor of the Title Guarantee & Trust Company has sent out to all attorneys connected with that company the following notice which is also of interest to all real estate owners:

"Attention is called to Chapter 309 of the Laws of 1914 which takes effect May 1, 1914. It adds the following sentence to Section 333 of the Real Property Law:

"'After May 1st, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, a recording officer shall not record or accept for record any conveyance of real property executed subsequent to said first day of May one thousand nine hundred and fourteen, if in a city of over two hundred thousand inhabitants according to the last Federal census, unless the street number of the residence of the purchaser shall be stated therein and such residence and street number shall be recorded with the conveyance.'

The effect of this law is to require every conveyance of real property in the City of New York and in every other city of over two hundred thousand inhabitants to have stated in it the street number of the residence of the purchaser no matter where he resides. If his residence has no street number that fact should be stated in the conveyance.

Realty Notes.

The Bureau of Municipal Research has rented additional space in the Smith Gray Building, Broadway and Warren Street. The lease was made through Charles F. Noyes Company for five years at an aggregate rental of about $60,000.

M. H. Gaillard, formerly connected with the McVickar Gaillard Realty Company for fifteen years, has removed his office from 480 Fifth Avenue to 2,209 Broadway, corner of Eighty-third Street.

Slawson & Hobbs negotiated the sale of the dwelling 305 West 104th Street, for Georgiana Brower to Joseph S. de Casanova.

Walter B. Chambers and Stephenson & Wheeler have been commissioned by Orville G. Jennings to prepare plans for his new residence on the plot at 882 Fifth Avenue. It will be five stories of brick and stone.

Frederick M. Hilton, President of William A. White & Sons, has been elected a Director of the Garden City Company.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

163d St, 543-549 West, n s, 100 ft e of Broadway, 110x99.11, 6-story apartment house; M. W. Levine against Edward Fagan; M. & S. Meyers, attorneys; Nathan Burkan, referee; due, $14,950.03; taxes, &c., $3,184.50; subject to first mortgage of $140,000; to the plaintiff for $145,000.

AT 3 208 THIRD AVENUE.

By James L. Wells & Co.

140th St, 382 East, s s, 84.6 ft w of Willis Av, 22x75, 2-story dwelling; withdrawn.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.

By Joseph P. Day.

35th St, 29-33 West, n s, 405 ft w of 5th Av, 65x98.9, twelve-story loft and store building; Union Mortgage Company against Arnel Realty Company, Inc., and others; Merrill & R., attorneys; I. D. Morrison, referee; due, $567,001.97; taxes, &c., $4,485.55.

102d St, 311 West, n s, 160 ft w of West End Av, 20x100.11, three-story dwelling; Chelsea Realty Company against A. R. Hickey; H. M. Bellinger, Jr., attorney; Irving Washburn, referee; due $3,328.07; taxes, &c., $678.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.

By Henry Brady.

240th St, East, n s, 175 ft e of Martha Av, 50x82.8; vacant; George Brown & Co. against J. C. Vreeland Building Co. and others; action 1; Dilworth & W., attorneys; R. F. Wagner, referee; due, $3,763.05; taxes, &c., $101.82.

234th St, East, n s, 460 ft e of Katonah Av, 50x100, vacant; George Brown & Co. against J. C. Vreeland Building Co. and others; action 2; Dilworth & W., attorneys; R. F. Wagner, referee; due, $3,763.05; taxes, &c., $87.36.

By Joseph P. Day.

232d St, 776 East, s s, 65.2 ft e of Barnes Av, 18.9x100; Title Guarantee and Trust Company against Deludicibus Building Company and others; Harold Swain, attorney; G. B. Hayes, referee; due, $4,337.16; taxes, &c., $214.18.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Vanderbilt Av, s w corner of 45th St, for a 19-story store and office building, 104.6x98.8; New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Co., owner; Warren & Wetmore, Grand Central Station, architects; cost.....$900,000

Broadway, e s, 149.48 ft n of 231st St, for a one-story frame store and dwelling, 49.6½x75; Edward J. Payne, 25 Madison Av, owner; Moore & Landsiedel, 3d Av and 144th St, architects; cost.....$5,000

Wilcox Av, e s, 175 ft n of Layton Av, for a two-story attic and frame dwelling, 22x35; William J. Merritt, 1,320 Findlay Av, owner; Charles Stegmayer, 168 East 91st St, architect; cost.....$3,000

Franklin Av, e s, 108.4 ft n of 170th St, for a two-story brick garage and storage, 48.6x31; Russell D. Tether, 145 East 23d St, architect; cost.....$3,000

Alterations.

Items under $5,000 omitted.

Madison Av, s e corner of 33d St, to a four-story and basement dwelling; Madison Grant, 22 East 45th St, owner; Starrett & Van Vleck, 45 East 17th St, architects; cost.....$15,000

Lafayette St, w s, from Bleecker St to Shinbone Alley, to a three-story store and loft; H. A. & K. Kraus, 30 Broad St, owners; Seurken & Seurken, 99 Fulton St, architects; cost.....$5,000

45th St, 18 and 20 East, to a four-story and basement stores and apartment; Advocate Realty Co., 80 Broadway; S. E. Gage, 340 Madison Av, architect; cost.....$15,000

RECORDED LEASES.

Manhattan.

With name and address of lessee.

MADISON AV, 62, store; Irving T. Smith to Andonios Thlodoratos, 139 Delancey St, 4½ years from completion of premises; address Andonios Thlodoratos, 21-23 East 27th St..$1,200

VANDERBILT AV, s w corner of 45th St, 100.5x90.8, the land; N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. and another to Vanderbilt Concourse Corporation, 103 Park Av, 21 years from March 1, 1914; attorneys, Rounds, B., D. & D., 62 Cedar St.....$30,000

WEST BROADWAY, 383 and 385; Wooster St, 69 and 67, top loft; Lawrence Holding Co. to Harold W. A. Dixon and others, Upper Montclair, N. J., 5 years from Feb. 1, 1914; attorney, Edgar R. Mead, 30 Church St.....$3,750

8D AV, n e corner of 19th St, 28x110, the land; Lucius H. Beers and another, trustees, to Margaret Moore and another, executors, 2,327 Walton Av, 21 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,000

5TH AV, 500, south part of store; Walter J. Salomon to Simon Lindau, 2,100 Broadway, 8 years from May 1, 1914; attorneys, Condon & D., 55 Liberty St.....$13,000

8TH AV, 2,748, corner store and basement; Josephine Goldsmith to Edward J. Coughlan, 2,748 8th Av, 5 1-12 years from April 1, 1914; attorneys, Shiland & H., 149 Broadway.....$1,800

48TH ST, 526 to 530 West, all; Stancourt Laundry Co. to National Coat and Apron Supply Co., 9 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, Francis Myers, 97 Hudson St.$3,752

56TH ST, 300 to 304 East, all; Frank Hillman Realty Co. to Morris Siegel, 346 East 67th St, 3 years from May 1, 1914; attorney, Samuel Wacht, Jr., 149 Broadway.....$9,000

108TH ST n s, 200 ft e of Broadway, 75x100, all; Tilyou Realty Co. to Dorfy Realty Co., 111 West 104th St, 10 years from Dec. 1, 1913; attorney, Abraham Crosney, 53 Park Row.....$10,000

116TH ST, 125-127 East, all; Arnold Amusement Co. to Lawrence M. Schwager, 163 West 34th St, 13 years from May 1, 1914; attorneys, H. A. & C. E. Heydt, 2 Rector St.....$5,000

Bronx.

CAULDWELL AV, 708-726, all; Jacob Wiegan to Morris Newman, 1,004a DeKalb Av, Brooklyn, 3 years, from May 1, 1913; attorney, Jos. A. Whitehorn, 791 Broadway, Brooklyn.....$14,500

CHARLOTTE ST, 1,517 to 1,525, five buildings, Fleischmann Realty & Constr. Co. to Hyman Kallman, 442 East 122d St, 3 years, from Sept. 1, 1912; attorneys, Kheel & C., 51 Chambers St.....$13,500

PROSPECT AV, 1,915, n. store, John E. Schmults to Hannah K. Blumensteln, 1,915 Prospect Av, 3 years, from May 1, 1913; attorney, Max Shierer, 831 East 163d St.....$1,140 to $1,200

188TH ST, 623 E, n e cor Hughes Av, all; Salvatore Pulice to Rosolne Garofalo, 2,422 Arthur Av, 5 years, from May 1, 1914; attorney, Pietro Cinelli, 2,396 Arthur Av.....$1,524

MECHANICS' LIENS.

46TH ST, 34 West; Rudolph Kast against Sidney P. Henshaw, owner; John Henshaw, contractor.....$39

49TH ST, 9 East; Stockinger Bros., Inc., against Mary A. Nicoll, Henry Amerman, and Charles Brown, owners; Henry C. Smith Building Co., contractor.....$23

49TH ST, 9 East; Purcell & Gilfeather, Inc., against Mary A. Nicoll, Henry Amerman, and Charles Brown, owners and lessees; Henry C. Smith Building Co., Inc., contractor.....$74

49TH ST, 9 East; Kirschen Bros. against Charles Brown, owner; Henry C. Smith Building Co., Inc., contractor.....$195

55TH ST, 421 to 425 East; Cresebro-Whitman Co. against Peter Doelger Brewing Co., owner; Paul J. Exner Co., contractor...$2.5

64TH ST, 241 to 245 West; S. H. Pomeroy Co., Inc., against Bournerville Realty Co., owner; F. J. Ashfield, contractor, (renewal).....$350

85TH ST, 141 West; C. C. Job against Mr. and Mrs. Arthur C. Brown, owners and contractors.....$31

136TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Lenox Av, 20.11x99.11; Joseph J. Halpin against Fourth Moravian Church of the City of New York, owner; Stephen Wilcox, contractor.....$90

201ST ST, Sherman St, and Harlem River; Robert Craig against United Electric Light and Power Co., owner; F. T. Nesbit & Co., Inc., contractor.....$229

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, 109; Klenert & Rosenbluth, Inc., against Gustave Boehme and others; April 2, 1914.....$500

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 300 to 302; Isidor Flato against Audley Realty Co. and others; Feb. 9, 1914.....$193

MOUNT MORRIS PARK WEST, 35 to 38; Gustave J. Weber and others against New York Real Estate Security Co. and others; Dec. 8, 1913.....$142

23D ST, 55 West; Charles Fash against Eden Musee American Co. and others; March 25, 1914.....$57

42D ST, 202 West; Charles Sieburg against John P. Eindolph and others; July 21, 1908.....$6,786

Bronx.

FRISBY AV, s s, 175.3 ft e of Benson Av, 20x100; Mallet Contracting and Supply Co., Inc., against Bronx Gas and Electric Co. and others; Jan. 28, 1914.....$282

3D AV, 3,706, 3,708, and 3,710; Tony Carpentiere against S. Glass and others; Jan. 2, 1914.....$90

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

COLUMBIA ST, w s, between Stanton and Rivington Sts, lot 58; Bessie Schwartz against Leon Sobel et al., (foreclosure of tax lien;) attorney, T. I. Schwartzman.

5TH AV, e s, whole front between 150th St and MacCombs Dam Road, 170x irreg; Thomas W. Clacher against New York County National Bank et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, W. Kimber.

20TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 4th Av, —x—; Frederick Enders against Conrad H. Szarra, (notice of attachment;) attorneys, Young & Hughes.

Bronx.

FOREST AV, 859; Isaac Lowenfeld against Lewis Realty and Construction Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorneys, Lind & Pfeiffer.

174TH ST, East, n s, 95.6 ft e of Bathgate Av, 20x101.7; Mary A. D. Lange against Thomas Callahan et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. C. Leubuscher.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Supreme Court Partition Sale
By instructions from
EDWARD B. McCALL, Esq., Referee.
Next Tuesday, April 21
At 12 o'clock noon, at Bronx Exchange Salesroom, 3,208 Third Av., Nr. 161st St., Bronx.

PARCEL 1
East Side Bronx Park East
(50.02 ft. south of Waring Ave.)
A vacant plot, containing approximately 5,800 square feet.

PARCEL 2
East Side Olinville Ave.
(150 ft. north of Mace Ave.)
A vacant plot containing approximately 6,300 square feet.

PARCEL 3
East Side Olinville Ave.
(200 ft. north of Mace Ave. and adjoining Parcel 2)
A vacant plot containing approximately 5,750 square feet.
STODDARD & MARK, Attys. for Plff.,
128 Broadway, N. Y. City.
C. W. BENNETT, Atty. for Dfdts.,
2 Rector St., N. Y. City.
Further particulars from above attorneys, or

Joseph P. Day, Auctioneer. 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

BROOKLYN
Auction Sale
600 LOTS
RIGHT AT DUAL SUBWAY STATION
44th St. & New Utrecht Av.
BRYAN L. KENNELLY,
186 BROADWAY NEW YORK

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION. | REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1914.

Great Bankruptcy Sale of Real and Personal Property

of the Famous HOLLYWOOD Hotel and Cottages

WEST END, N. J.

By order of the United States District Court, Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION THE

HOLLYWOOD HOTEL AND COTTAGES

made famous by the late John Hoey. The sale will include the hotel with its furnishings.

Nine completely furnished cottages and about

150 LOTS OF REAL ESTATE

situated in the heart of the millionaires' residential section along the Jersey coast.

The furnishings of the hotel include furniture of all kinds, statuary, paintings, linen, silverware, &c., of the highest quality. The sale of real estate offers the

Opportunity of a lifetime to persons desiring to BUY PROPERTY FOR A SUMMER RESIDENCE.

For the convenience of such purchasers the improved land will be sold in small parcels.

Everything will be

Sold Free and Clear of All Encumbrances

The sale will commence on **THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1914, at 11 A. M.**, at Hollywood, (West End,) New Jersey, and will continue thereafter daily at the same hour until everything is sold.

Trains leave the Pennsylvania Station, 32d Street, Manhattan, at 9:04 A. M., arriving at Hollywood at 10:42 A. M. Another train leaves the Jersey Central Station at the foot of West 23d St. at 8:20 A. M., (Liberty St., 8:30 A. M.), arriving at West End at 10:19 A. M.

A full DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE WITH CHARTS OF THE REAL ESTATE and all other particulars will be furnished upon application to any of the following:—

Carl E. Trulock, Trustee, 1181 Broadway, N. Y.
Frederick Klein, 277 Broadway, N. Y.
S. C. Sugarman, 35 Nassau St., N. Y. } Attorneys for Trustee
Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, 539 Broadway, N. Y.

TO SETTLE AN ESTATE

Public Auction of Water-Front Farm on Chesapeake Bay

ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE FARMS ON THE EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND, WITH ONE MILE OF WATER FRONT TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

At Courthouse, Elkton, Md.,
Monday, April 27, 11 A. M.

This farm is located in Cecil County, Maryland, at the junction of the Chesapeake Bay and the Elk River, opposite the Susquehanna ducking flats, and contains 479 acres of unusually productive land; improved with a dwelling house, one tenant house and the usual outbuildings, all in good condition.

There are valuable sand deposits on the shore of this farm, a good fishery, and the land is in a high state of cultivation.

For further particulars address
HENRY L. CONSTABLE,
Trustee, Elkton, Md.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

White Plains Scarsdale

Houses for Rent or Sale

Furnished $75 to $500 Per Month. Unfurnished $40 to $200

Owner has left town.

House for Rent or Sale

14 rooms, 3 baths, hot water heat, gas and electricity. Plot 200x275, with garage. High ground; conveniently located.

Owner must sell

High ground; conveniently located; 8 rooms and bath. Plot 50x100 or more. Price, $7,250. Terms to suit.

E. Nelson Ehrhart
7 East 42nd St. Depot Sq.
Murray Hill 6561. White Plains 759.

LIVING WELL MEANS LIVING IN MOUNT VERNON. 335 trains daily; 28 minutes from Grand Central by clean, swift electric trains—that, the business men appreciate. For the family, the home is in an ideal environment, with every city advantage plus the charm of the suburb. 36,000 people; trolleys, churches, schools, theatres, banks, stores, libraries, clubs, 2 golf courses. "See Mount Vernon First"—it sets the highest standard as the "Model City of Homes." Send for illustrated Booklet "A."

CHAMBER of COMMERCE Mount Vernon—N.Y.

DUTCH COLONIAL.

A charming new home in a highly restricted section of Westchester County, on the New Haven road, only 35 minutes from Grand Central Terminal; large plot; house has living room 15x32, with mammoth fireplace; other rooms are commodious and cheerful; garage in connection with house; price $10,500; mortgage $14,000; owner is going to Europe and is anxious to sell; will cut price; might rent for $125 per month.

COOLEY REALTY CO.,
39 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y. 'Phones—3400-01.

TWO SPECIAL BARGAINS

In Mt. Vernon's best Residence Section; Modern House; 12 rooms; 2 baths; Steam heat; hardwood trim and floors; Large Corner Worth $20,000, sell $15,500; Easy terms to responsible party.

ANOTHER

Nine rooms, bath; all improvements; perfect condition; only $7,500; free and clear.

ONE-THIRD CASH.

NEASON JONES, 16 E. 1st St., Mt. Vernon.

BRAND NEW!

Near New High School. Chester Hill; high plot; cement house, slate roof; large living room, oak trim, parquet floors, 9 rooms, newly decorated; 2 baths; steam heat; price $14,000; owner might take rent; would consider $110 rent; mortgage $9,000, 5½ per cent.

COOLEY REALTY CO.,
39 Prospect Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y. 'Phone 3400-01.

ALONG THE **SOUND & HUDSON**

and Throughout Westchester County, PARTICULARLY BRONXVILLE, SCARSDALE, BRIARCLIFF, ETC.

Fish & Marvin 537 Fifth Ave., New York. Phone: 6858 Murray Hill.

AT BRONXVILLE, N. Y.

Just north of Mount Vernon; very high ground; large plot; beautiful stucco house; twelve rooms, three baths, steam heat, parquet floors, solarium; near Siwanoy Country Club; anxious to sell; terms easy; photo on application.

Anderson Realty Co. near New Haven Sta., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

DOBBS FERRY, N. Y.

11-room cottage, situated on a terrace overlooking the Hudson River; hot water heat, comfortable and roomy; 3 minutes' walk from railroad station. Rent $540 per annum.

Broadway **REMCO** 98th Street

COUNTRY RESIDENCES
FOR SALE OR RENT
Westchester County—Hudson River to Sound.
KENNETH IVES & CO.,
REAL ESTATE BROKERS,
1 E. 42d St. Tel. Murray Hill 6072.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Geo. R. Read & Co.

have for thirty years made a specialty of the care and management of property, its sale and rental, and the procuring of money on bond and mortgage.

20 Nassau Street
3 East 35th Street
(12222)

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CASH $200 BUYS

A LOVELY HOME,

"on new Subway, Brooklyn," semi-detached, brick, 7 rooms and bath, steam heat; parquet floors; hardwood trim; elegantly decorated; electric lights; SEWER; $5,500; small payments; 20 YEARS' TIME; monthly payments, $30.00; photos mailed. MANAGER, 62A Liberty St. New York. 'Phone, Cortlandt 2552.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

To a Gentleman

WHO is a lover of Country Life and of nature.
WHO delights in plants, trees and gardens.
WHO must be within immediate reach of New York.
WHO seeks an investment as well as a home.

IS OFFERED:—

A most attractive property of 3½ acres in the highest and most desirable part of Orange, New Jersey. Many old shade trees, flowers and shrubs. Also fruits, vegetables and berries.

Colonial House with large porches; four modern bathrooms, ample closet room and every convenience, including electric light.

Within five minutes' walk of the property are The Baird School for girls and the Carteret Academy for boys. Main street and station within 10 minutes' walk.

Combination garage and stable and chauffeur's apartment.

ORANGE is one of the finest suburban communities adjacent to New York. Its churches, its clubs, its shops are of the highest character. About 40 minutes from Herald Square or Hudson Terminal.

May be purchased at sixty per cent. of actual value, on easy terms, furnished or unfurnished, or might rent.

Detailed Description upon request.

OWNER, Room 1500, 31 Nassau St., N. Y.
Telephone Cortlandt 6830.

Maplewood 10-room stucco house; adjoining lot 50x200; hot air heat, all improvements; 2 kinds hardwood; parlor and reception hall finished in oak; hardwood floor; dining room full width of house, finished in chestnut; 2 pantries; glass-enclosed porch; fine view; excellent location; asking $9,000, or $11,000, including 50-ft. lot. Houses to rent from $65 to $75, and furnished houses for season from $55 up. Henry P. Bush, 71 Baker St., Maplewood, N. J.

Allenhurst, Deal, Asbury Park.

Desirable furnished cottages to rent for season. Our conveyances meet trains by appointment. Send for beautiful illustrated booklet.

MILAN ROSS AGENCY,
Allenhurst, N. J. (opp. stations) Asbury Park, N. J.

THIRTY MINUTES FROM TIMES SQUARE.
Ridgefield Park, N. J.

$10 Down, $5 monthly, buys building lots 25x120 ft., with sewer, sidewalks, shade trees, water, gas electric lights; high, dry, booming suburb, 7,000 pop.; clubs, churches, schools; 7c. fare. To sell lots will build houses at cost ranging $1,000 to $3,000, payable like rent. Baldwin & Bottenus, 34 W. 33d St., N. Y.

Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J.

For full particulars of furnished Cottages for rent or sale apply or write C. D. Snyder, Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J. Open all the year.

ELBERON, N. J.

Choice furnished cottages for rent in Elberon, South Elberon and Deal.

J. A. STRATTON, Opp. Station, Elberon, N. J.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Gentleman's Country Home

on the Hudson, surrounded by fine estates; one hour from New York Central and 12 minutes from station by trolley to entrance of the place; 82 acres, 26 of which is lawn and garden; fine old shade trees, &c.; balance woodland to the rear of the house; fine residence of brick and stone, having 14 rooms, 3 baths, and all modern improvements, with spacious kitchen, laundry, milk room, and wine cellar, all having running water, electric light, &c.; exceptionally fine stable, garage, gardener's cottage, cement cow stable and chicken house, all having electric light and running water. There is about 2,000 feet frontage on the main road, back of which house stands 800 feet on a "knoll" commanding an unobstructed view of the Hudson and Palisades; positively no mosquitos.

Price $55,000. Land worth $2,000 per acre.

THOMAS J. O'REILLY,
Broadway and 100th St.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES. | TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

OFFICES TO LET

COLUMBIA BUILDING
29 Broadway, corner Morris St.
Fronting on Three Streets.
Attractive Small Offices and Suites.
No Dark Rooms. River Outlook.
RENTS, $180. UP.

The West St. Building
90 West St.
Cor. Albany & Cedar Sts.
A 23-Story Building Overlooking the River.
Offices, single or in suites.
All outside light. Also small store.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN BUILDING
45 Broadway
Choice offices and suites.

CHATHAM & PHENIX NAT'L BANK BLDG.
192 Broadway, corner John St.
At Attractive Rentals.
Desirable suites and single offices.

UNION TRUST COMPANY BUILDING
80 Broadway 3-7 New St.
New St. entrance opposite Stock Exchange.

DUN BUILDING
290 Broadway
N. E. Cor. Reade St.
A few choice single offices and suites.
Attractive Rentals.

MANHATTAN LIFE BUILDING
64-70 Broadway 15-19 New St.
Opposite Stock Exchange
Large Banking Office on Ground Floor. Subway entrance in basement.

TOWNSEND BUILDING
1123 Broadway, corner 25th St.
Overlooking Madison Square
Offices
Single or in suites.

Cruikshank Company
141 Broadway

23-25 BEAVER STREET
Running Through to
58-60-62 NEW STREET

½ block from Broadway and Broad St. and one block from Wall St. Convenient to all the exchanges and Custom House.

A NEW MODERN 12-STORY OFFICE BUILDING. PERFECT LIGHT AND VENTILATION.

IMMEDIATE POSSESSION

OFFICES SINGLY OR EN SUITE.
$30 PER MONTH AND UP.

F. R. WOOD, W. H. DOLSON CO.,
AGENTS,
140 Broadway, or on premises.
Telephone, Broad—4541.

Barclay Building
299 Broadway
Corner Duane Street.

Modern 18-Story Strictly High Class Fireproof Building, with Highest Standard Service.

Very Desirable Offices
For Rent, Singly & En Suite.
Also Entire Floor
Specially Arranged for Corporation.

Consult our revised method of Renting before leasing elsewhere.

Wm. C. Walker's Sons / Wright Barclay } Agents
On premises. Phone Worth 8364.

Store and Upper Floors Low Rent
Boot Makers, Tailors, Milliners, etc.
On Madison Ave., near 42d St.

NO LOCATION MORE ACCESSIBLE

Apply
304-8 Madison Ave., or
Room 1907, at No. 30 E. 42d St.

In the New Heart of New York
Stores and offices now ready.
LONG BEACH BUILDING
Entire block frontage from **42d St. to 43d St. on Lexington Ave.**, right at the new Lexington Ave. entrance of the
GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT
A Time Saving Location.
Subway express station; also elevated and surface lines. Newest type elevators, fine equipment and high-class service.
THE LOWEST RENTS
in the vicinity.
Renting Office on Premises or your own broker.

FINE OFFICES
For rent in the
Park Row Building
Opposite Post Office. Facing B'way
Abundant light and air, 9 new elevators being installed, vacuum cleaners; 7 uptown surface lines pass the door; near 3 "L" lines, Subway, Brooklyn Bridge, Hudson Tunnels, Jersey Ferries.
For further information inquire on premises or at our office,
14 Wall Street

PARK ROW BUILDING
AGENT
Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Co.

BROADWAY AND —DEY STREET.—
Nos. 189-191 Broadway, s.w

Real Estate
Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

Have several excellent private houses in 70's; owner desires to exchange for income left or apartments. FRANK L. FISHER CO., 148 West 72d St.

West Side.

Private residence for sale, 664 West End Av. Thomas Read, 2 Wall St.

East Side.

EXECUTOR SALE — HOUSE BUILT FOR TWO FAMILIES, 235 East 62d St. R. M. DE LEEUW & CO., 15 Broad St.

Brooklyn—For Sale or to Let.

Modern BISHOP house, three story, no basement, Indiana limestone front; many additional features have been added by the owner for comfort and attractiveness; the house contains 11 rooms, three baths, hot-water heater, parquet floors throughout, electric light; numerous base outlets, Pittsburgh water heater, six gas logs; all ceilings, walls, parquet floors, &c., in excellent condition; owner forced to leave Brooklyn. Inquire Frank Lane, 492 Flatbush Avenue. Telephone Flatbush 1883. Open every day.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

LOT 25x100, near Roosevelt Av.; price $300 cash; bargain. Hamilton, 11 Grand Av., Corona.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

FARM FOR SALE.

$900 cash down buys farm of 20 acres, near Lockport, Niagara County, N. Y.; house, barn, some fruit; good, productive farming land; good poultry place; this place will produce an income of from $1,200 to $1,500 a year; price $2,900. For further particulars address W. J. Mullett, Lockport, N. Y.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

CEDAR KNOLLS.

At Bronxville, in the Gramatan Hills, the most charming and best known part of picturesque Westchester; beautifully wooded, carefully restricted, every necessity and convenience. Shops, schools, churches, golf, tennis, with beautiful country for motoring and riding; high and healthy. Only 28 minutes from Grand Central.

Send to-day for details, or, better still, come and see.

Convenient trains are the 1:22 on Saturday, the 2:30 on Sunday—30 other trains daily. Office immediately opposite Bronxville Station. First Mortgage and Real Estate Co.; New York office, 30 East 42d St., Room 629.

Southfield Point.—Cottage for sale; eleven rooms, three baths; large plot; near Sound; yachting, bathing, golf. Thomas Good, 505 5th Av.

Yonkers.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN FOR CASH.

Suburban home in Yonkers' best residential section; attractive Colonial house in Graystone Park; 10 rooms and bath. Apply to J. Foster Jenkins, 3 Palisades Av., Yonkers, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

BUNGALOW IN THE WOODS.

Consists of 5 room Calif. type bungalow; full dry cellar; cement floor; range and stationary tubs in kitchen; ¼ acres; beautiful shaded cedar grove; plenty of fruit trees; near station and trolley to harbor; one hour from city; must be seen to be appreciated; need $200 cash; balance $18 per month. Address BROWNE, 395 Bridge Street, Brooklyn.

$1,050. Investment. Salable at $1,500. Now. Would you invest $1,050 cash for a plot 60x100 at station on North Shore Long Island, 30 minutes from New York—if you could be shown it had value of $1,800.00? This is less than cost, and only five plots will be sold; our guarantee goes with it. Milton L'Ecluse, Pres., 18 East 34th St. Telephone 4030 Murray Hill.

BUSINESS MEN ATTENTION!

Beautiful home overlooking L. I. Sound; every modern improvement; highly restricted neighborhood; 5 minutes' walk to station and beautiful sandy bathing beach; only 30 minutes from Herald Square; must have $500 cash at once; balance easy terms. Address SHORE FRONT, box 73 S.

BUNGALOW $300

cash; balance like rent; substantial, attractive; all conveniences and improvements; 33 minutes Penn. or Flatbush Station; near station; no broker. Emerson, 1,129, 200 5th Av., New York.

Attractive 8-room house; easy commuting; must sacrifice. Louise Armstrong, Great Neck, L. I.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale or Rent—Fishers Island, New York Splendid Linderman mansion, Little Hay Harbor, furnished; 18 master's rooms; tennis courts; docks; boating; stables; coachman's house. Apply to W. F. Ingold, Arlington, 18 West 25th St.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Ridgewood, N. J.—Thirty minutes from New York. I have built and offer two attractive, small houses; also few choice lots, upon which I will assist buyer seeking permanent home to finance and build. I have set out shade and fruit trees, hedges, bushes, and small fruits. These lots, being adjacent to my residence, will be restricted as to character of improvements. F. J. Helderich, Accountant, 30 Broadway, New York, (Tel. 4794 Rector,) and Ridgewood, N. J.

Englewood, N. J.—16-room house, on one acre plot; sleeping porches, billiard room, three baths; garage; unsurpassed mountain view; excellent schools, public and private; will rent furnished for the Summer or will sell. Address R. A. P., Englewood, N. J.

For Sale.—Five-room cottage; improvements; acre ground; corner; fine shade, shrubbery, fruit; very beautifully located, right near express station; 30 minutes out; $4,500; your own terms; also 16 new bungalows. John F. Walter, Ridgewood, N. J.

A Bargain.—Investigate; house, seven rooms and bath; all improvements; beautiful home amid beautiful surroundings; three-acre park approach; three minutes from station; ten miles out. Wilbur F. Herrick, Room 1,005, 108 West 34th St., New York.

Send for our illustrated booklet; a complete description of over forty houses we have for sale in Northern New Jersey; only eight miles from New York; it will be of great value to you. W. V. Champlin, 522 West 156th St., New York City.

SUMMIT, N. J.—Ideal old home for New York business man desiring quiet country surroundings, combined with modern conveniences. Price and terms very reasonable. Apply Owner, 606 Springfield Av.

Bungalows and cottages, artistic, complete; 6 to 10 rooms; large plots, near station; best section of N. J.; photographs on request. Smith-Singer Company Ridgewood, N. J.

Charming bungalow, 3 rooms; rustic porch; brick fireplace; shaded plot; $650; terms; commutation 14c. Owner, 59 Times Downtown.

New England—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Residence fourteen rooms, bath, heated, plumbed; garage, large stable, orchard, lawn, shade trees, three acres; three minutes' walk salt water; beautiful view; boating, bathing privilege; five minutes station; tax $3 thousand. Core, Orleans, Mass., Cape Cod.

Connecticut—For Sale or to Let.

AT TWIN LAKES, CONN.,
FOOTHILLS OF THE BERKSHIRES.

Beautiful bungalow, having six bedrooms. Water in kitchen. Porch 10x44.

Half acre, 150 feet frontage Lake Washining. Private dock, boat house, 4 boats.

1½ miles to store at station. Telephone. Sale $7,000, easy terms. Rent $350. Completely furnished, including canoes and hammocks. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

For Sale.—125 acres; keeps 20 cows and teams; milk sold at door; good buildings; furnace; fruit; $5,000; investigate. James E. Dean, Winsted, Conn.

Virginia—For Sale or to Let.

FOR SALE—THE FINEST TIDEWATER ESTATE IN VIRGINIA, 1,700 ACRES, AT A REAL BARGAIN. BLIND, Z 355 TIMES ANNEX.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Small NEW YORK RESIDENCE, subject to one mortgage.

Will TRADE for WESTCHESTER COUNTY LOTS.

FRANKLIN D. VOUGHT,
80 East 42d St., New York.

88 ACRES NEAR BABYLON, L. I.

Price, $45,000, free and clear, offered in exchange for Manhattan or Brooklyn income property, with conservative mortgage; might add some cash if necessary; only first-class properties considered. Frank L. Holt, attorney for owner, 220 Broadway, N. Y. City.

Client wants a good, medium-priced house for a home; will give 2 good lots at Jamaica, L. I., as part payment; balance in quarterly payments; owners only need answer, with full particulars; otherwise no notice taken. Wm Pierce, 25 East 14th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

133 EAST 104TH ST.

Three and two-story extension dwelling to let, near Lexington Av.; eight rooms and bath; rent only $500; possession now. CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

341 WEST 22D ST.

4-story dwelling; 16 rooms; $1,600 per annum. W. J. ROOME & CO., 177 Madison Av.

Mortgage Loans.

SECOND MORTGAGES WANTED.

Will buy second mortgage or private house. Kates, 1,117 Westchester Av., Bronx.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%, seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

Mortgage Loan Wanted.

Loan wanted, $400, for three years; good security, second mortgage, on 110-acre farm and chattel mortgage on livestock, &c. G. S., 19 East 3d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Preceding Page.

Country Property
Thirty cents a line.

To Let—Furnished.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO RENT.

Commodious 12-room farm residence, furnished; delightfully located in Ghent, N. Y., on main highway, 9 miles from City of Hudson, ¾ mile from station. N. Y. C. lines; many shade trees; spring water in house; good garden; large garage; $350 from May 1 for year. A. A. Harder, Hudson, N. Y.

WEST END, NEW JERSEY.

Gentleman's country home for rent; finest section; four master's and two servants' bedrooms; three baths; electricity; fully furnished; beautiful large grounds; garage or stable; chicken house; bargain. Tel. Morningside 9742. Weschler, 927 West 110th St.

Furnished Bungalow, 5 rooms and bath, garden, fruit; 60 miles from New York; $50 per month. Address H. Child, Brookhaven, Long Island.

Blue Point, L. I.—Handsome, modern cottage, 10 rooms; well furnished; good location; shade, privileges; fine grounds and garden. H. R. Monro, 209 West 39th St.

Greenwich, Conn.—Water-front owner's new furnished home, three baths, large piazzas; fine grounds; garage; moderate rent. Telephone mornings 4235 Schuyler.

WYCHMERE SEASHORE COTTAGES.

Cape Cod, completely furnished; all comforts; $250-$425; booklet. Box 55, South Harwich, Mass.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

To sublet—1,200 sq. ft. on 9th floor of Trinity Building, 111 Broadway; south side of building; fine outlook, fine offices, best of service; no better in New York. Low price if taken at once. Apply to Warren Foundry & Machine Co., 111 Broadway; after April 21 apply Bowling Green Building, 11 Broadway.

Lofts to Let.—Two adjoining light lofts, space 40x90; heated; freight elevator; for storage or light manufacturing; $50. G. E. Raffetto, 408 West 13th St., City.

Part or all ground floor and basement; 8,400 sq. ft. in each; sprinkler system, steam heat; two driveways into building; good location downtown; long lease. W 227 Times Downtown.

120TH ST., 201 WEST.—Physician's office, unfurnished; every facility; connection with dentist corner apartment (ground floor;) first-class neighborhood; moderate. Dr. Sobel.

The Marbridge Bldg., Broadway and 34th St. Offices and Showrooms, Apply Room 424.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.

Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway; references; special rates on lease.

To sublet, No. 120 West 86th Street, unfurnished for balance of lease to October 1, 1917, or furnished from May 1st to October 1st, 1914 at unusually reasonable price. Seven rooms, three baths; front apartment, 11th floor; elevated and subway stations at 86th Street. Inquire on premises.

To sublet furnished May 1 to Oct. 1, 3-room housekeeping apartment; 55th St., near 5th Av.; extra large living room, bedroom, bath; extra maid's room; meals served by house if desired. Phone Plaza 2824.

251 WEST 98TH, SIX ROOMS, TWO BATHS, NEWLY FURNISHED, MODERN ELEVATOR APARTMENT; LIGHT AND AIRY; REASONABLE RENT. CALL APARTMENT 9C.

Large, eight-room apartment, furnished completely and first-class, in every respect, to rent until Oct. 1; references required. Burch, 120 Riverside Drive

Two-room kitchenette apartment; also four-room housekeeping apartment, unfurnished. Apply Manager Hotel Royal. Telephone Morningside 684.

311 West 95th St.—Five rooms and bath, completely furnished; immediate possession; reasonable. Apartment 53. Phone Riverside 4123.

Handsomely furnished apartment, 5 rooms, bath; moderate; elevator; neighborhood first class. "The Creston," 889 West End Av.

REASONABLE, FINE LOCATION. — Completely furnished 4 and 6 room apartments; elevator, telephone. 3 and 5 West 104th St.

If wanting nicely furnished small housekeeping apartment very reasonable, telephone 4170 Schuyler.

Sublet.—Furnished housekeeping apartment; seven rooms and bath. The Ansonia, 73d St. and Broadway. Apt. 492.

Riverside Drive, 600, (cor. 137th.)—Seven-room apartment until October. Apply evenings. Burkhardt.

93d, 69 West.—Bachelor suite, 3 rooms, every convenience. Apartment 42. 1,170 Riverside.

49th St., 66 West.—Bachelor apartment, beautiful sunny second floor suite; refined surroundings; references.

180TH ST.,751 WEST.—Pleasant room, with refined American family; moderate. Adams.

Top floor private house, all improvements; refined couple; all cars. 218 West 137th.

Riverside Drive, 454, (116th St.)—Delightful small apt., $85 monthly. May to October.

Facing Park; furnished; housekeeping; 2 bedrooms. Tel. 198 Morningside. Apt. 92.

East Side.

Apartment Summer rents in effect now; handsome one and two room and bath apartments, all light, to rent by week or month at greatly reduced prices for the Summer. Hotel St. Louis, 34 East 32d St.

Apartments to rent, fully furnished; full hotel service; Spring and Summer rates starting now; two rooms and bath, $40, $50, $60 month. Hotel Oxford, 35 East 27th St.

40th St. East.—Unusually spacious six-room apartment, furnished, until October; references required; $85. Phone Murray Hill 4071.

Apartments Wanted—Furnished
Thirty cents a line.

Wanted—By man and wife, a clean, nicely furnished suite of rooms; bedroom, bath, and kitchen or kitchenette; must be light and airy; from 34th-110th St., west of 5th Av. Answer, stating price and particulars. References exchanged. E 35 Times.

Furnished apartment, 2 or 3 rooms, bath, kitchenette, for Summer, by 2 respectable business women; not over $40. D 75 Times.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Five large rooms to sublet, with privilege renewing lease; ideal location; housekeeping conveniences; modern elevator building; use of restaurant optional; East Morningside Park. West 118th to 119th St. H. C. Coleman, on premises. 'Phone Morningside 8447.

150 West 131st.—Large apartments; all improvements. Inquire hallboy on premises.

38-40 West 98th.—Apartments 4-5 rooms; improvements; cheap rent. Janitor.

Seven grand outside rooms, two baths; $58-$68; modern 615 West 176th St.

515 West 139th St.—High-class walk-up 5, 6 rooms; rent $35 to $45.

East Side.

179 MADISON AV., AT 34TH ST.

1 room, bath; 2 rooms, bath, kitchenette; 3 rooms, 2 baths, kitchenette; $40 to $100. Rent includes service. Possession May 1. W. J. ROOME & CO., 177 Madison Av.

162d St., 870 East.—Three and four rooms in clean and orderly house; electric light and telephone; moderate rent.

Furnished studio, with bedroom, bath, Grand piano; $45 month. 109 East 56th.

Storage.
Thirty cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $5; moving, $3 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-606 West 48th Telephone 3007 Bryant.

Purchase and Exchange
Thirty cents a line.

PURCHASE AND EXCHANGE.

Pawn tickets bought; diamonds, Oriental pearls; estates appraised and purchased; gold, silver, platinum. Benjamin Feingold, 414½ 6th Av., between 29th and 30th Sts. Established 18 years. Tel. 1254 Madison Sq.

FULL VALUE PAID FOR PAWN TICKETS.

Diamonds, old gold, silver, platinum.
We save your pledges for you.
H. FEINGOLD, 643 6TH AV.,
bet. 37th and 38th Sts. Phone 3413 Greley.

A. S. BORG, 146 WEST 23D ST.

Highest prices paid for diamonds, platinum, old gold, silver, old teeth, pawn tickets; liberal percentage for Provident tickets.

I pay highest cash prices for furniture, bric-a-brac, paintings, rugs, pianos. Myers, 118 University Place. 2788 Stuyvesant.

Absolutely highest price paid for old sealskin, Persian lamb, and other high-grade furs. M. Naftal, 69 West 45th St.

Musical.
Thirty cents a line.

Prominent singer desires capable accompanist living vicinity 97th and Riverside Drive; rehearsal work. Address Tenor, D 62 Times.

Dressmakers—Milliners.
Thirty cents a line.

Mme. Demilian, 19 W. 103d St.—Latest style gowns, ladies' own material; moderate prices.

Lost
Thirty-five cents a line.

LOST.—Have valuable jewelry, dogs, chattles photographed; if lost, stolen, identification easy; police act intelligently; wealthiest people use this system, insuring recovery of lost articles; expert work; cost trifling. Phone 2646 John. Press Illustrating Co., 106 Fulton St.

LOST—Dark green suede bag, containing pair of glasses, small silver bonbonniere, monogram "S. D. G.," with few tablets, at Metropolitan Opera House, Saturday matinee; reward. 21 West 56th St.

LOST—Gold wedding ring, engraved inside H. H. S. to B. E., January 14, 1900, at Ritz Carlton or Fifth Av. between 42d St. and 86th St. Reward. Dreicer & Co., 560 Fifth Ave.

LOST—About two weeks ago, a gold barpin, with nine small diamonds in ribbon platinum setting. Liberal reward if returned to Hotel Majestic.

LOST—Wednesday, coral necklace, between 42 Broadway, Wells Fargo Building, Wall Street Subway; reward. Room 1,826, 42 Broadway.

LOST—In Booth Theatre or Astor Hotel, leather handbag containing watch, check, currency, &c.; liberal reward. Williamson, 343 West 56th St. 4385 Columbus.

LOST.—On south bound Broadway car on Wednesday, small box, containing broken string of coral beads and pendant. Return to 111 East 61st and receive reward.

LOST—Diamond bar pin, between 10th St. and 4th Av. and Flatbush Av. station, Brooklyn; liberal reward. Call sixth floor, 22 West 38th St.

LOST.—Reward $25—Lost April 8, pearl and diamond earring, between Hotel Plaza, Fulton and Eltinge Theatre, J. Vetter, Hotel Plaza.

LOST—Diamond locket and chain, probably in taxi April 8. Suitable reward will be paid by H. Conklin, Lawyer, 80 Maiden Lane.

LOST—Sunday, black feather boa, between Queensboro Bridge and 180th St.; reward. C. W. E., Room 127 P. O. Building.

LOST—Gentleman's watch, with initials "R. M. S." on back. Suitable reward if returned to R. M. Salon, 220 Wadsworth Av.

LOST—Tuesday night, lizard skin purse, containing money; reward. Scott, 43 East 58th St.

LOST.—Platinum ring; large diamond, with small stones around. Liberal reward for return to E. F. Curtis, 275 Water St.

LOST—145th St. Subway station, a diamond crescent pin. Suitable reward if returned to J. M. Lowden, 143 West 15th St.

LOST—Open face man's gold watch and fob; monogram W. A. R.; return to 150 East 35th St. Dr. Ragland. Reward.

LOST—Pocketbook, vicinity 8th and Lenox Avs., 125th St., containing $21; reward. C. F. Reilly, 65 Morningside Av.

LOST—Diamond and cameo centre bracelet; finder will be liberally rewarded. A. Sudrov., 47-49 Maiden Lane.

LOST.—Mesh bag; contents, three diamond rings; reward. Campbell, 110 West 76th St. Schuyler 9706.

LOST—Fur coat, from Fletcher Court, 173d St. and Audubon Av., $50 reward. Return to Apartment 62.

LOST.—Pass case, containing Pennsylvania passes; reward. Robert Rockwell, 565 West 113th St.

LOST—Wednesday, small diamond wreath-pin; $20 reward. Renault, 924 West End Av.

LOST—Lady's watch, gold and blue diamond bird, in Subway, Kramer, 220 Broadway.

LOST—Gold college society key. Return James A. Hatch, 49 Wall St., City; reward.

LOST.—Pearl and diamond brooch; reward. Hornsey, 35 Hobart Av., Summit, N. J.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—$15 reward; Scotch terrier bitch; trained to sit up; last Sunday, March 29, at West End Av. and 69th St. Boyce Reddick, 128 West 72d St. 4880 Columbus.

LOST.—Fox terrier, spotted, one eye black; had harness, leash; vicinity Morningside and 115th; liberal reward. Scheyer, 350 West 115th.

LOST—Brindle bull, male, near East 53d St.; named Jinks; reward. McGrann, 360 E. 50th.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Public Notices
Forty-five cents a line.

WANTED—Witnesses who saw gentleman carried away in automobile after accident, 85th St., 5th Av., to 116th St., 8th Av., Friday evening, April 10. Write Important, Box 225 Times.

ELMER, please write or phone; mother worries. Agnes.

For Sale—Miscellaneous
Thirty cents a line.

OFFICE PRINTING OUTFIT for sale, consisting of "PRINTOGRAPH" for letters and envelopes and fully equipped with type. Address Box 77, care Doremus & Co., 44 Broad St., New York.

WATCHES & DIAMONDS.—$25, $1 weekly; $50, $1 weekly; $100, $2 weekly. Call or send for "Red Book." CASTLE CONFIDENTIAL CREDIT, 206 West 42d St., (Opposite Hammerstein's.)

8 Oliver typewriters, used 3 months, at practically half price. E. T. Carey, 41 West 13th St.

Mahogany centre table, four pictures; reasonable. 880 West 179th St., Apt. 4D.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED,
4 months for $5 and up.
Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.,
345 Broadway, at Leonard St.) TEL.
956 Broadway, at 23d St. 5403
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.) FRANKLIN.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED,
4 months for $5 and up.
FACTORY REBUILT TYPEWRITERS,
$23 to $75.
THE TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE,
10 Barclay St. Telephone 6383 Cortlandt.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

17TH, 130 EAST.—Well furnished rooms, bath room floor; private house; reasonable.

54TH ST., 117-119 EAST.—Double and single rooms, with board.

53D ST., 37-52 EAST.—Room with board; references; table board.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Very attractive front parlor; other rooms; excellent table; telephone.

77H AV., 2,047, (123d St.)—Unusually attractive; private, clean, comfortable; steam; exceptional board.

16TH ST., 20-23 WEST.—Large, small rooms; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water, steam, electric light, telephone, elevator; full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week; one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals, $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

46TH, 309 WEST.—Double, also single rooms; clean, comfortable; good table; reasonable.

54TH STREET, 34 WEST.
ROOMS; TABLE GUESTS

57TH, 411 WEST.—Special Summer rates; single, $8; double, $16; superior cuisine. Southerners.

63TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private bath; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

70TH, 32 WEST.—Nicely furnished sunny rooms; excellent table; parlor dining; table guests.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—Double, single rooms, private baths, electric light; exceptional board.

72D, 121 WEST. — Handsome double front room; excellent table; attractive Summer rates.

72D ST., 122 WEST.—Desirable rooms, with private bath; second floor; high-class accommodations.

72D, 117 WEST.—Large and small rooms, with board. Columbus 2966.

74TH, 131 WEST.—Nineteenth year; medium, single rooms; near bath; excellent table; references.

76TH ST., 111 WEST.—Small, well-furnished room; choice table; table guests accommodated.

76TH, 237-239 WEST.—Large, small, front rooms; fine location; excellent board.

77TH ST., 104 WEST.—Medium and single rooms; southern exposure; excellent table; references.

79TH, 114 AND 132 WEST.

Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge; southern cooking; white maid service; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.

The House Richards.—A satisfactory home for refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; concessions.

80TH ST., 123 WEST.—Large, light, handsomely furnished rooms; homelike surroundings; excellent table; moderate; "L," Subway; refined; references; Summer rates.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; electricity; generous table; refined home; reference.

82D, 82 WEST.—Desirable room; private bath; breakfast or table board. Schuyler 8397.

83D, 8 WEST.—Open all Summer; special terms business or permanent guests; transients; unsurpassed table; modern improvements; references.

86TH ST., 174 WEST.—Double, single rooms; parlor dining room; table guests. Welcome.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; excellent table; refined location; Summer rates; references.

92D, 7 WEST.—Unusual opportunity; private family; business men; breakfast, dinner, $12; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Rooms with southern exposure; first-class cuisine; telephone; references.

94TH, 50 WEST.—32 extravagantly furnished rooms, 16 on one floor; each with running water or bath adjoining. Smith.

103D ST., 250-252 WEST.—Accommodations for gentleman; family seeking refined home; table guests.

103D, (cor. West End Av., 879.)—Bright room; excellent meals; Summer rates; references.

105TH, 309 WEST.—Beautifully equipped new private dwelling; overlooking Hudson; clean and airy; all rooms have running water; 6 beautiful bathrooms.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Large room; well heated; electricity; adjoining bath; references.

141ST, 527 WEST.—Large, sunny room, with alcove; excellent board; table guests.

145TH, 613 WEST.—Large rooms, overlooking Hudson; running water; good board; telephone.

A.—121ST ST., 414 WEST.—Double, single room; light; nicely furnished; new elevator apartment; electricity; shower; excellent table. Apartment 2.

AN UNUSUAL private residence; beautiful Summer location; large parlor, Aeolian, Victrola, billiard room, electricity, good meals; constant hot water; informal, homelike atmosphere. Miss Collette, 322 West 107th St.

WEST END AV., 524, (86th Subway.) beautiful rooms, with board; excellent table; references.

Board Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

Young woman, with infant, desires board; private family; please state terms. D 72 Times.

Country Board
Thirty cents a line.

LADY, beautiful mountain home on lake, desires boarders, (gentlemen;) fishing, boating, bathing; garage; commute. C. Hart, 1,049 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

New Jersey.

East Orange.—Lenox Manor; new and homelike, with private bath; all the comforts of the present day; exceptional table; special Spring rates. 'Phone 5075.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

117TH, 15-19 EAST.—Two rooms and bath, with meals, for two people, $25 per week; hotel service.

29TH ST., 118 EAST.—Comfortably furnished rooms, private house; all conveniences.

53D, 58 EAST.—Large front room, adjoining bath; all conveniences; Summer prices; private house; gentlemen; breakfast optional.

59TH, 129 EAST.—$2 week; steam heat, bath; quiet, respectable gentleman. Stevens.

34TH AND 4TH AV., (at 13 Park Av.)—Large, handsomely furnished rooms; $6 up; also parlor floor; reasonable.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 265—Handsome, large room, bath; also doctor's office. Murray Hill 728.

MADISON AV., 1,961, (125th St.)—Double and single rooms; convenient transportation; modern; references.

MADISON AV., 176.—Splendid large room; private bath; other rooms; breakfast optional; references.

SMALL, BRIGHT room, adjacent to bath; large room with private bath; exceptionally attractive; references required. Murray Hill 2719.

West Side.

9TH ST., 28 WEST.—Comfortable large, small rooms; all conveniences; reasonable; references.

10TH, 17 WEST.—Clean, comfortable room; running water, electricity; gentlemen. Mrs. Bean.

21ST, 210 WEST.—Elegantly furnished room; modern conveniences. E. L. Lewis.

25TH ST., 18 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; running water; steam, electric light, telephone, elevator, full hotel service; use adjoining bath; $7, $8, $9 week, one or two persons; rooms and suites with private bath, $10 week up; meals $8, $9 week; inspection invited; best value in New York.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Small, sunny room; adjoining bath; high-class house; references required; bachelors.

47TH, 1 WEST.—Splendid front room; electricity, shower bath, steam, telephone; select.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Splendid front single room, steam, running water, telephone; select.

47TH ST., 53 WEST.—Rooms, large, single; private bath; board optional. 4539 Bryant.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—Back parlor, suitable for doctor; with privilege reception room. Also other rooms.

48TH ST., 28 WEST.—Kitchen and dining room; suitable caterer or light housekeeping.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; parlor floor; suitable for doctor; reasonable.

51ST, 17 WEST.—Elegantly studios; large, small rooms; apartments; private baths; telephone.

51ST ST., 39 WEST.—Single room, with running water; physician's house.

53D ST., 42 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private bath; small room. Phone 3421 Plaza.

55TH, 49 WEST.—Two large rooms, separate or together, with bath and shower; gentlemen; references. Plaza 1532.

58TH ST., 322 WEST.—Parlor with private bath; other rooms; parquet floors; refined house.

58TH, 314 WEST.—A large rear room; first floor; references. Mme. Bregny.

64TH, 149 WEST. — Bachelor apartment; rooms, single or en suite; private baths; every convenience.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Handsome large rooms with private bath; also small room; references.

68TH, 44 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; large, $5 to $7; with private bath, $8; single room, $3; all conveniences.

69TH ST., 1 WEST.—Beautifully furnished, large front room, facing Park; every convenience; reasonable; second floor; corner.

69TH, 143 WEST.—Attractive rooms; charming apartment; running water; shower; reasonable. Wilde.

69TH, 65 WEST.—Spacious rooms; one with private bath; toilet; business people.

70TH ST., 48 WEST.

Summer inducements in well-furnished private house; just ready for occupancy; conveniences.

70TH ST., 108 WEST.—Large front room, refined home; investigate before locating elsewhere.

70TH ST., 206 WEST.—Large front room; also small room; with running water; references.

71ST ST., Broadway and Columbus.—Parlor floor; private house; furnished or unfurnished; best reference required; private. D 32 Times.

71ST ST., 165 WEST, (Off Broadway.)—Immaculately clean rooms; continuous hot water; cosy home for refined business people; telephone.

71ST ST., 220 WEST.—Just opened, newly furnished, decorated, large, small rooms; beautiful home for refined people; hot water; telephone.

71ST ST., 163 WEST.—Newly furnished and decorated rooms; also large parlor; conveniences; telephone.

73D ST., 115 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms, newly decorated house; southern exposure; references.

73D, 162 WEST.—Pleasant southern-exposure rooms; Subway, "L"; telephone; references.

73D ST., 173 WEST.—Pleasant, large room; also hall room; moderate; references.

73D, 255 WEST.—Parlor and alcove bedroom; newly furnished; reference.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Medium and single rooms; running water; conveniences; bath; reasonable; reference.

76TH, 128 WEST.—Attractive, sunny front and back rooms; breakfast; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 171 WEST.—Exceptional, large, small rooms; continuous hot water, electricity; reference.

76TH ST., 30 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, bath; telephone; private residence.

77TH, 201 WEST.—Large, light, newly furnished rooms, single and double; convenient Subway; breakfast. Tel. 3659 Schuyler.

77TH, 130 WEST.—Exceptionally large, sunny room; references. Tel. 4668 Schuyler.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Large room, southern exposure; single beds; gentlemen; references.

78TH, 112 WEST. — Attractive large front room; adjoining shower bath; smaller room; telephone.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful large room; housekeeping privileges; also small room; Subway.

80TH ST., 126 WEST.—One large room; private bath, dressing room; sep and appreciate; reference.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful room, with private bath; also medium room.

80TH, 142 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; Summer rates; convenient. Schuyler 10051.

81ST, 204 WEST.—Costly furnished room, adjoining bath; Subway, "L"; telephone. Sharpless.

81ST, 129 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; also small; extremely moderate; telephone.

82D ST., 118 WEST.—Beautifully furnished back parlor; private bath; large front room; reasonable.

82D, 33 WEST.—Private family rent beautiful, newly furnished rooms; phone; references.

82D ST., 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; reasonable; private house; telephone; reference.

82D, 56 WEST.—Large, well-furnished room; private bath; electric light; references.

83D ST., 41 WEST.—Furnished room and bath for gentleman; best references. Dr. Crohn.

86TH ST., 341 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room; exclusive; near Riverside, Subway, elevated.

87TH ST., 55 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room, bath adjoining; references; reasonable; gentleman; private dwelling.

87TH, 312 WEST. — Beautifully furnished large, airy room; suitable two; reasonable; refined surroundings.

91ST, 130 WEST.—Front parlor; side room; private family; exclusive; all conveniences. Beers.

94TH, 205 WEST.—Unusually airy room, Subway near; elevator; every improvement; absolute privacy; refined; suitable gentleman. Riv. 9695 Hawes.

94TH, 38 WEST.—Unusual opportunity; large, well-furnished, airy room; also small room; private house; every convenience of home.

96TH ST., 139 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; running water, telephone; private residence; family two; strictly home surroundings.

96TH, 255 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortable, sunny room; adjoining bath. Lins.

98TH, 231 WEST.—Handsome room, facing Broadway; running water; board optional. Richmond.

97TH ST., 209 WEST.—Two connecting, sunny, outside rooms; together or single; southern and western exposure; all modern conveniences; Subway express one block. Apt. 7 E.

99TH ST., 230 WEST, Cor. B'way.—Decidedly desirable, well ventilated, neat, large room; necessary conveniences; elevator apartment; running water. Smith.

101ST ST., 230, (corner Broadway.)—Single front room; elevator apartment; gentleman; references. Reilly.

103D, 128 WEST.—Attractive room, adjoining bath, in private house; Subway, elevated stations.

106D, (cor. West End Av., 879.)—Bright room; excellent meals; Summer rates; references.

107TH ST., 237 WEST.—Reduced rental; exceptional front room; lavatory; improvements. Apt. 10.

112TH, (2,880 Broadway.)—Large room in ten-room apartment; business man, women; bath, shower; desirable. Brackett, Morningside 3903.

118TH, 419 WEST.—Front suite, also single rooms; shower, electricity. Apt. 32.

108TH, 203 WEST.—Large, front room; all conveniences; use of kitchen; $4. Blanchard.

121ST, 509 WEST. (Columbia grounds opposite.)—Large living room; small kitchen, bath adjoining; beautifully furnished; complete housekeeping; single room also; restaurant; reception. Teuman.

122D, (130 Claremont Av.)—Large room; morning sun; quiet; all conveniences. Wells.

162D ST., 550 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms; all conveniences; private house; near Broadway.

126TH, 323 WEST.—Nice, clean single room; gentleman; telephone.

ATTRACTIVELY furnished light housekeeping suite, refined private residence, 449 West 123d; Lenox Terrace; excellent location; every modern convenience.

BROADWAY, 1,098, (54th.)—Large, sunny, outside rooms, en suite, singly; private bath; electric lights; elevator; gentlemen; references. Apartment 73.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54.—Communicating rooms overlooking entire city. Apt. 51. Phone 4905 Morningside.

Morningside Drive, 44, (corner 115th).—Sunny, cozy room overlooking park; apartment. Henry.

SUNNY, outside rooms; running water, electricity; references; neighborhood 80s. Box A 136 Times.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 65, (Cor. 66th.)—Large, light rooms, high-class, exclusive apartment; references.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 54, (116th.)—Unusually attractive room, overlooking Park, Wise, Apartment 31.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful medium-sized room; gentlemen only; bath, electricity; private family; 91st Subway; reasonable; references.

Help Wanted Female
Twenty cents a line.

AN experienced colorist and photographic enlargements; must be expert. Apply Byron Co., 126 West

JERSEY BANKS FIGHT STATE STOCK TAX

Committee Authorized to Bring a Suit to Test New Law Said to be Unconstitutional.

PROTEST AT RESERVE PLAN

Banks in Northern New Jersey Want to be Affiliated with the Federal Institution in New York.

New Jersey State bankers have determined to fight the new stock tax law in the courts. The Executive Committee of the State Bankers' Association met in Jersey City yesterday to hear reports from the Banking and Currency Committee. On the strength of these reports the committee was authorized to engaged additional counsel to assist Col. Willard C. Fiske, who represents the association in testing the law.

The Executive Committee agreed with the report submitted to it by the subcommittee that the new State tax law was unconstitutional, for three reasons: that it originated in the Senate, whereas the Constitution requires that all acts to obtain revenue shall be introduced in the Assembly; that it violates a provision of the Constitution which says that all property must be assessed uniformly; and that it puts bank stock in a special class.

The Banking and Currency Committee submitted also a report protesting against the separation of institutions in Northern New Jersey from New York City in the division of the country into regional reserve districts. The committee holds that banks north of Mercer and Ocean Counties should be affiliated with the Federal Reserve Bank in New York City. The committee was authorized to prepare briefs in support of its objections, which will be submitted to the Federal Reserve Board in Washington.

Every bank in New Jersey north of Mercer and Ocean Counties has signified its wish to be included in the district embracing New York. It was said that New York banks were soliciting deposits already from manufacturing and mercantile concerns in the upper part of the State, in anticipation of the proposed assignment of all of the New Jersey institutions to the Philadelphia district.

A bill offered in Congress by Representative Clayton, to prohibit trustees of savings institutions from becoming directors of National banks with assets of more than $2,000,000, also came in for criticism at the hands of the New Jersey bankers at the meeting of the Executive Committee yesterday, which holds that the proposed legislation would interfere seriously with the operation of New Jersey banks. The committee adopted this resolution:

We respectfully recommend that the provisions of this bill should be so amended that no person who shall be an officer or Director of a State bank or trust company, or any private banker, shall be eligible as a Director of any bank organized and operating under the laws of the United States having a paid-in capital of over two million dollars; and that no person who shall be a Director of any bank organized and operated under the laws of the United States having a paid-in capital of over two million dollars shall be eligible as a Director of any other bank doing business in the same city, organized and doing business under the laws of the United States.

The provisions of this act shall not apply to mutual savings banks without capital stock organized under the laws of any State.

The convention of the New Jersey bankers will be held at Atlantic City on May 8 and 9. Those who attended yesterday's meeting were President B. L. Lynch of Bridgeton, Vice President I. S. Haynes of Burlington, Edward S. Pierson of Jersey City, William J. Fields of Jersey City, F. F. Schock of Spring Lake, Howard Bidduih of Bloomfield, Charles D. Doctor of Elizabeth, E. S. Bartlett of Atlantic City, E. S. Carr of Newark, William Chambers of Vineland, De Witt Van Buskirk of Bayonne, John D. Everett of Orange, Carlton Godfrey of Atlantic City, H. G. Parker of New Brunswick, Gen. W. C. Heppenheimer of Jersey City, Edward L. Howe of Princeton, H. H. Pond of Plainfield, and Walter Van Deusen of Newark.

an ARROW Notch COLLAR

You will like the satin laundry finish of the fabric. 2 for 25 cents

CLUETT, PEABODY & Co., Inc., TROY, N. Y. Makers of ARROW SHIRTS

COHAN & HARRIS' ASTOR B'way, 45th St. Evs. 8:20 Mats.To-m'w & Wed.2:20
Special Actors' Fund Benefit Matinee To-day.
"ROSY SUCCESS."—Eve. World.
Raymond Hitchcock
IN HIS NEW MUSICAL PLAY
"The Beauty Shop"

ELTINGE 42d St., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-morrow & Wed. 2:15.
Special Actors' Fund Benefit Matinee To-day.
THE YELLOW TICKET

H. H. FRAZEE'S LONGACRE 48th St., Just West of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-m'w & Wed.
THE LAUGHING HIT OF THE CENTURY
A PAIR OF SIXES

BRONX OPERA HOUSE, 149th St., E. of 3 Av.
Mat. To-m'w. ALONG CAME RUTH
Next Mon.—Eugenie Blair in "Madame X."

COLUMBIA B'way Burlesque Mat. To-day
BILLY W. WATSON and GIRLS FROM HAPPYLAND
To-day Special Matinee Actors' Fund Day.

MURRAY HILL Evenings 8:15. Mat. To-day. BURLESQUE GIRLS.
To-day Special Matinee Actors' Fund Day.

EDEN MUSEE. Cinematograph every hour. Attractions. WORLD IN WAX. 55 West 23d St. People Talked About. Nation's Heroes.

Park Theatre. Columbus Circle, 59th. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-m'w, 2:30. Last 2 Days. CHANGE.

HIPPODROME
6 Av., 43-44. Daily Mat. 2:15. Best Seats $1. Evs. 8:15
A Wonderful Production of PINAFORE
★ "THE TRUTH" "The manner in which 'The Truth' was acted was altogether triumphant."—Morning Sun.

WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th. Evenings 8:15.
Matinee To-morrow at 2:15.
GREATEST OF ALL WINTER GARDEN SHOWS. THE WHIRL OF THE WORLD
Sunday Night Concert—Best Bill in New York.
★ "THE TRUTH" Presented under the ideal conditions only possible in a playhouse like The Little Theatre."—Tribune.

WINTHROP AMES Presents at "New York's Unique Playhouse,"
LITTLE THEATRE
240 W. 44th St. Tel. 6100 Bry't.
GRACE GEORGE
with Zelda Sears, Isabel Irving, Ferdinand Gottschalk, Sydney Booth, Conway Tearle
"THE TRUTH" by CLYDE FITCH
Evenings 8:45. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2.30.
ALL SEATS FOR ALL PERFORMANCES, $2.

LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evgs. 8:15. Matinees To-morrow & Wed. 2:15.
New musical play, THE RED CANARY
★ "THE TRUTH" "Grace George has never been seen to better advantage."—Tribune.

SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th, West of B'way. Evenings 8:15. Matinees 2:15.
3 MATS.—TO-DAY, TO-MORROW & WED. 2:15
SAM BERNARD Get Seats Now DESLYS
in THE BELLE OF BOND STREET
TO-DAY & WED. MATS. BEST SEATS, $1.50.
★ "THE TRUTH" "Brimful of cleverness."—Post.

PRINCESS Thea., 39th,nr. B'way. Mt.Tm'w &Wed. 2:15
Night Prices, $1.00, $1.50 & $2.00. Pop. Mat. Wed.
Comedy MARRYING MONEY Evenings 8:30.
Success To-day Special Mat. Actors' Fund Day
★ "THE TRUTH" "Received with great favor and likely to prove a popular success."—Post.

44TH ST THEATRE, near B'way. 'Phone, 7292—Bryant. Lew Fields.....Propr.
Evgs., 8. Matinees To-morrow & Wed., 2.
Smartest Musical Show in Town!
THE MIDNIGHT GIRL
With GEORGE MACFARLANE
NEW SCALE OF SPRING PRICES Entire Balc., 50c.; Mezzanine, $1 & $1.50; Orch., $1.50&$2. Wed.Mt.50 to $1.50
To-day Special Mat. Actors' Fund Day.
★ "THE TRUTH" "Grace George brings charm and tenderness to 'The Truth.'"—Evening World.

BOOTH Theatre, 45th, West of Broadway. Evs. 8:15 Mats. To-m'w & Thurs.
ONLY THRILL IN TOWN
PANTHEA Olga Petrova.....Panthea
George Nash.....The Baron
Milton Sills...The Composer
"Sensational Play."—Acton Davies, Eve. Sun.
★ "THE TRUTH" "Clyde Fitch's best play received with every mark of favor."—Press.

PLAYHOUSE 48th E. of B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-m'w & Wed 2:30.
THE THINGS THAT COUNT
Rich in the joy of living, tinged with the pathos of an on-the-level girl in distress, and PERFECTLY CLEAN.
★ "THE TRUTH" "Miss George was a delight."—Journal of Commerce.

39TH ST. THEATRE, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-morrow & Wed. 2:20.
THE HEIGHT OF PURE JOY
Too Many Cooks
"Why didn't somebody think of it before?"—Alan Dale, American.
★ "THE TRUTH" "The audience agreed that Clyde Fitch has left a masterpiece."—Commercial.

Maxine Elliott's 39th, nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30 Matinees To-morrow, & Wednesday 2:30. Wednesday Matinee. Best Seats $1.50. To-day Special Mat. Actors' Fund Day. HELP WANTED
★ "THE TRUTH" "The audience agreed that Clyde Fitch has left a masterpiece."—Commercial.

CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. 5TH MONTH Mts.Tom'w&Wed. High Jinks
Longest Run of Any Musical Comedy.
With Stella Mayhew and Tom Lewis.
★ "THE TRUTH" "Miss George's cleverest portrayal since she became a star."—Evening Sun.

KITTY MACKAY COMEDY THEA. 41ST. EVS 8:20 MAT. TUES & SAT 2:20
To-day Special Mat. Actors' Fund Day.
★ "THE TRUTH" "The Truth' will be as welcome at The Little Theatre as it is to the average district attorney."—Commercial.

48th St. Thea. Season's Biggest Success TO-DAY Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Thurs. Matinee Thursday $1.50
★ "THE TRUTH" "The comedy sparkles continually, both in line and situation."—Evening Sun.

MANHATTAN Op. Ho. 50c-$2.50. Box Seats $3.
FINAL WEEK PAVLOWA To-night 8:15, "Armilla" & "Preludes"
Next Week, Guy Bates Post, Omar the Tentmaker.
★ "THE TRUTH" "Furnishes an evening's entertainment that is wholly delightful."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Cort 48th St., E. of B'way. Evs at 8:20. Matinees To-m'w & Wed. 2:20. Laurette Taylor "PEG O' MY HEART."
CORT Last Two Special Matinees TO-DAY, also April 24, at 2:15.
LAURETTE TAYLOR and PEG O' MY HEART CO. in three one-act plays: "JUST AS WELL," "HAPPINESS," "THE DAY OF DUPES," by J. HARTLEY MANNERS.

ROYAL 1 blk. from 149th St. & 3d Av. Evs. 25c. to $1. Mat. To-morrow 2:15.
"WAY DOWN EAST"
NEXT WEEK.....HAGAR REVELLY"

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World's Greatest Frontier Exhibition
MILLER BROTHERS and EDWARD ARLINGTON'S
101 RANCH
REAL WILD WEST SHOW
More Genuine Indians, Cowboys, Cowgirls, Mexicans, Ropers and Rough Riders Than Ever Before Seen in New York.
MOST STRENUOUS SHOW ON EARTH
Admission 25 & 50c Best Res. Seats, 75c, $1.00, $1.50
With Seats. POP. PRICE MATS. Best Seats, 25c-$1.00.
Box Seats Afts., $1.50. Nights, $2.50.
Box Office opens Mon., April 20, at 9 A. M.
Big Illuminated Wild West Street Parade, Monday Ev., April 20 (Rain or) Shine

B. F. KEITH'S New York Theatres
COLONIAL DAILY MAT. 25c. Joan Sawyer & John Jarrott, "The Bride Shop," Nellie V. Nichols, Van & Schenck, others
ALHAMBRA DAILY MAT. 25c Gertrude Hoffmann & Her Revue & 9 Big Acts
PALACE B'way & 47th St. MR. & MRS. CARTER DE HAVEN, LINA ABARBANELL, ROONEY & BENT, SEBASTIAN & BENTLEY —and—NAT. M. WILLS. 2000 Mat. Seats, 50c.
PROCTOR'S 5TH AVE. To-day and Saturday. In Motion Pictures—Charles Klein's great play, "THE DAUGHTERS OF MEN." Other new plays in Black & White and Kinemacolor 11 to 11 Daily. Mats. Afts., 10c. Nights 15c. to 50c.
23D ST.....58TH ST.....125TH ST. Vaudeville De Luxe & Photo Plays.
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NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
These theatres have no dealings with THE TYSON CO. Best seats can be obtained at Box Offices.
EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evs. at 8:30. Matinees To-morrow & Wed. 2:30
LAST 3 WEEKS.
MAUDE ADAMS in J. M. BARRIE'S FANTASTIC COMEDY,
"THE LEGEND OF LEONORA."
By the author of "PETER PAN."
TO-DAY (FRIDAY) at 3; also Next MON., TUES., THURS. & FRI.
LAST 9 SPECIAL "PETER PAN"
MATINEES OF To-day Matinee begins at 3 for the convenience of teachers and school children.
LYCEUM 45 St., nr. B'way. Evs., 8:30. Mats. To-m'w & Thurs., 2:20.
"GALES OF LAUGHTER."—Herald.
MISS Billie Burke in "JERRY" THE GIRL AN HOUR AHEAD OF TIME.
GARRICK 35th St., Off B'way. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Wed., 2:15.
A DETECTIVE PLAY WITH A LOVE STORY
THE GOVERNOR'S BOSS by JAMES S. BARGUS.
KNICKERBOCKER, B'way & 38 St. Ev. 8:30. Matinees To-morrow & Wednesday at 2:30.
Special Actors' Fund Benefit Matinee To-day.
JULIAN ELTINGE In His Great SUCCESS. THE CRINOLINE GIRL
HARRIS 42 St., W. of B'way. Eve. 8:25. Mats. To-m'w & Thurs., 2:20.
Special Actors' Fund Benefit Matinee To-day.
THE RULE OF 3
HUDSON 44th St., E. of B'way. Eve. 8:30. MAT. TO-MORROW, 2:30.
Special Actors' Fund Benefit Matinee To-day.
THE A DETECTIVE COMEDY BUMMY
"For the tired business man & his wife."—Ev.Mail
FULTON 46th St., nr. Broadway. Eves. 8:30. Mats. To-m'w & Wed., 2:30.
Special Actors' Fund Benefit Matinee To-day.
LAST 3 WEEKS—THE Misleading Lady
New Amsterdam Henry W. Savage offers
"A MASTERPIECE OF MELODY. IT STRIKES THE TOP NOTE OF OPERETTA PRODUCTIONS."
SARI
Special Actors' Fund Benefit Matinee To-day.
LIBERTY 42d St., W of B'way. Eves. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Wed., 2:20.
MISS ANGLIN In "LADY WINDERMERE'S FAN"
"A Treat Not to be Missed."—Eve. Journal.
GAIETY B'way & 46th St. Evs. at 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Wed., 2.20.
Special Actors' Fund Benefit Matinee To-day.
COHAN'S BEST PLAY 7 KEYS TO BALDPATE! Laughs Mystery Melodrama Thrills
WALLACK'S B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-m'w & Wed., 2:20
Special Actors' Fund Benefit Matinee To-day.
LAST 2 WEEKS CYRIL MAUDE the famous English actor. in the tremendously successful comedy drama, "GRUMPY"
BELASCO W. 44 St. Evs. 8:25. Mats. To-m'w & Thurs. LAST 2 WEEKS in "THE Frances Starr SECRET"
GEO. COHAN'S B'way & 43d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-m'w & Wed. 2:30.
Special Actors' Fund Benefit Matinee To-day.
POTASH & PERLMUTTER
GRAND Op. Ho. 25c to $1. Mat. To-morrow. 23 St., 8 Av. THE LITTLE CAFE
Next Monday—Mabel and Edith TALIAFERRO.

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TO-DAY SPECIAL MATINEES
(BENEFIT ACTORS' FUND OF AMERICA)
OF THE REIGNING HITS AT THESE NEW YORK THEATRES:
Wallack's, New Amsterdam, Astor, Gaiety, Comedy, Maxine Elliott's, Eltinge, Harris, 44th St., Princess, Cohan's, Knickerbocker, Fulton, Murray Hill, Hudson, Columbia, Miner's Bronx, Hurtig & Seamon's, Miner's People's.

CARNEGIE LYCEUM MON., TUES. & WED. EVES. April 20, 21 & 22, at 8:15.
HASTY PUDDING CLUB
presents "THE LEGEND OF LORAVIA"
Tickets on sale at Lyceum and Harvard Club.
CARNEGIE LYCEUM Daily Incl. Sun., 2:15-5:15. Last Week HUGO'S Les Miserables Matinees 25-50c. Nights 25c up.

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WHICH is just about true of our Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes. They are sound indeed, sound in style, sound in materials, sound in tailoring—which means that they are clothes you can be sure of, clothes whose style is right, whose materials are the best shrewd buyers can obtain, whose tailoring shows the hand of the master worker.

—And they are kind,—in that they are so well tailored that they make you look your best,—bringing out your personality, making you appear thoroughly well-groomed.

Perhaps you may feel that the last two "Horsey" terms will not apply—we think they do—for Hart, Schaffner & Marx Clothes are truly gentleman's clothes—made for every occasion, for every man.

And as "good wind" means staying power—the last certainly does apply. For these clothes of ours stay fresh and new looking far longer than most.

Last and by far the greatest point of this advertisement, is the fact that you have our warranty for the truth of what we have said—and that whether you pay $18, $20, $25, $30, or any price up to $50 for a Suit or Overcoat here, you get satisfaction, or your money back.

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Third Ave., Cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings.) Broadway at 29th St. (Open till 6 P. M.) 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings.)

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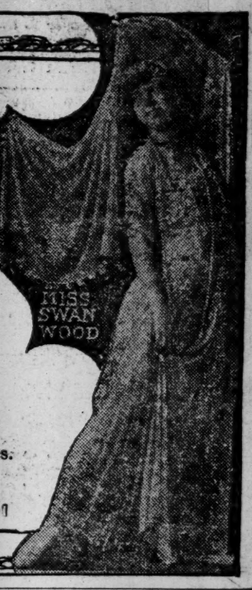
Miss Swan Wood of "The Passing Show of 1913" (formerly at the WINTER GARDEN), in giving her entrancingly beautiful and artistic dances at Rector's every night this week, has set a new and higher standard for New York restaurant cabarets and Rector's dining rooms and ballrooms have been crowded as never before. The best food, the best cooking and best service, with the highest class entertainment in New York, is an irresistible combination. Besides Miss Wood's dancing, many other superb acts in Rector's UNSURPASSED cabaret.



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Twice Daily, 2:15 & 8:15. Open Hour Earlier
BARNUM & BAILEY CIRCUS
FINAL CHANCE TO SEE THE GREAT CHILDREN'S SPECTACLE—THE
WIZARD PRINCE OF ARABIA
—AND THE—
BIGGEST CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE EVER DISPLAYED IN MADISON SQ. GARDEN.
Admission to Everything 25c & 50c Reserved Seats, 75c., $1, $1.50.
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Friday & Saturday Eve., DIE FUENF FRANKFURTER; Saturday Matinee at 2:15, "MORAL."

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Different from other restaurants
Grille Luncheon, 75c. Beaux-Arts Dinner, $1.50.
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HESITATION WALTZ.
3 MAGNIFICENT PRIZES.
SUNDAY EVENING, APRIL 19
OPEN CONTEST 10:00 P. M.
COMBINATION ONE-STEP AND HESITATION.
2 "PRACTICAL FOR USE" PRIZES.
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Mr. Sloane & Miss Field in Dances Nightly at 10:30. Afternoon, 4-7.
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MISS MAE MURRAY & MR. CLIFTON WEBB in original dances at Dinner in the Grille and after the Play.

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Club Tea 35c. Dinner (6 to 8) 85c.

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Exclusive dances where ladies may send their daughters unaccompanied. Only refined dancing allowed. An unusual orchestra. One of the most beautiful floors in New York. Dancing under chaperonage. Hours 4:30 to 7 P. M., in the Italian Room.
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To-night, 8. Amore Medico. Bori, Alten; Cristalli, Pini-Corsi. Cond., Toscanini. Secret of Suzanne. Alda; Scotti. Cond., Polacco.
Sat. at 2. Koenigskinder. Farrar, Robeson; Jorn, Goritz, Reiss, Ruysdael. Cond., Hertz.
Sat. at 8. Pop. Prices. Magic Flute. Destinn, Hempel, Alten; Berger, Witherspoon, Leonhardt, Reiss. Cond., Morgenstern.
Sun. Ev. Concert. Verdi-Wagner Night. Alda, Destinn, Duchene, Mattfeld; Amato, Cristalli, Jorn, Reiss, Schlegel. Entire Orch. & Women Chorus.
Last Week: Next Mon. at 8:15, Boheme. Farrar, Alten; Martin, Amato. Cond. Polacco.
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Wed. at 8:15. Tosca. Farrar; Caruso, Scotti, Pini-Corsi, Rossi, Bada. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 7:45. Lohengrin. Fremstad, Homer; Berger, Goritz, Witherspoon. Cond., Hertz.
Fri. at 8. Aida. Destinn, Ober; Martin, Gilly, Rothier, Rossi. Cond., Polacco.
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Carnegie Hall, Sat. Ev., Apr. 18th, at 8:15. Benefit Concert (German Seaman's Home)
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JULIA CULP SOPRANO | GIUSEPPE PICCO BARITONE
Seats $2.00 to 50c. Mgt. Antonia Sawyer.
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Seats on Sale. Mgt. ANTONIA SAWYER.
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Italian Symphony Orchestra OF NEW YORK.
PIETRO FLORIDIA.....Conductor
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Tickets Now at Box Office. Steinway Piano.
Tickets Now at Tyson's & McBride's for Spring Festival and Ball
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AUCTION BRIDGE & CAFE CHANTANT in aid of Girls' Fresh Air Camp of The University Settlement.
Under auspices of The Women's Auxiliary. Hotel Plaza. Friday, April Seventeenth. Three to Seven P. M. Tickets at door.

JARDIN DE DANSE Mat. Teas 3:30 to 6:30, 50c 8:30 TO CLOSING
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Carlos Sebastian & Dorothy Bentley, Leroy & Mone, Marvel & Delite, & others.

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A few desirable Suites at attractive weekly or season rates.
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